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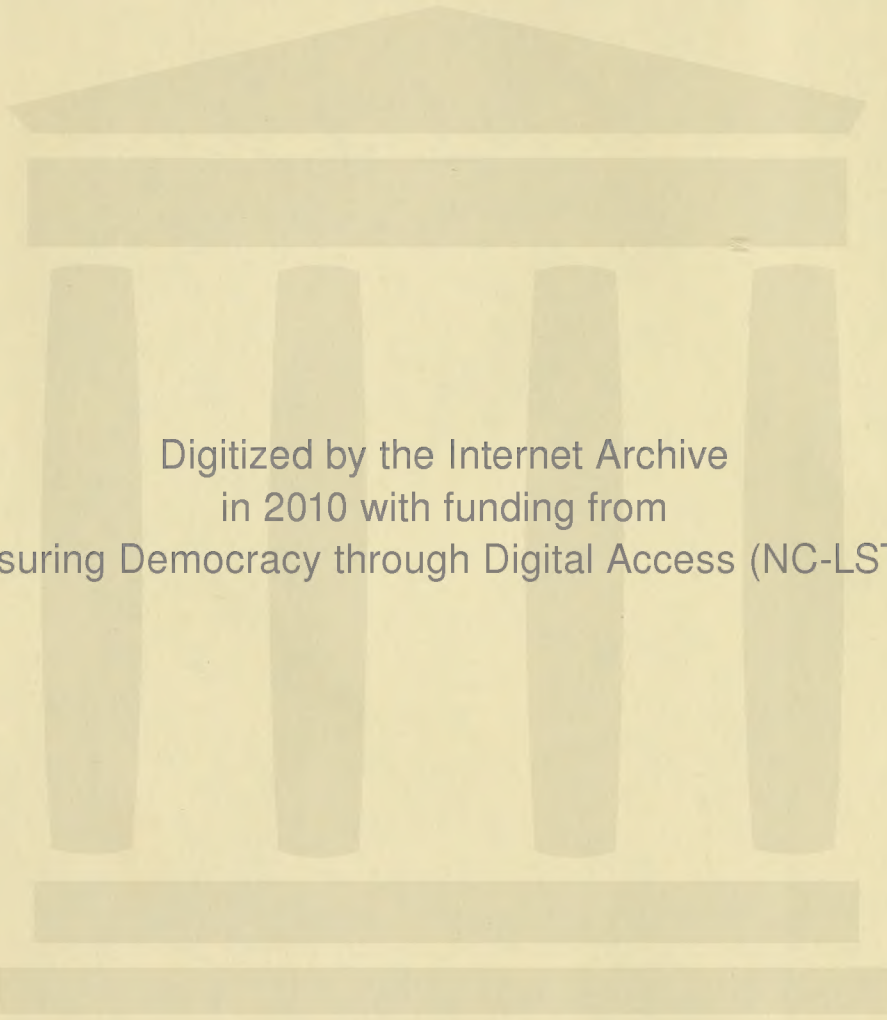












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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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SESSION 1903.

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VOL. I.

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RALEIGH:

E. M. UZZELL & Co., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1903.

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# BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1903.

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## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

TO THE

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA OF 1903.

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*The Honorable, the General Assembly:*

I welcome you with much pleasure to the Capital of the State. With the beginning of your labors my own are appreciably lessened. You come to your work fresh from the people, with a knowledge of their wishes and with a sincere desire to meet their just expectations and demands. The year just passed has been one of great prosperity to the people of the State. Farmers have produced good crops and received reasonable prices for them. Industries have increased and manufacturers have been kept busy. Labor has had steady employment at fair wages, and the State has probably never enjoyed a period of more general success. The State Government, however, has been embarrassed by a want of sufficient revenue to meet the appropriations provided for by the last General Assembly. It will be one of your first duties to devise means by which the expenditures of the State will come within the revenue. I am of the opinion that the Revenue Law now in force, under the new assessments which will be made next June, will supply all the demands for current expenses. The Revenue and Machinery Acts of the last Legislature were much criticised at the time of their passage, but experience has shown that with a few modifications they are perhaps as good as can be made under our Constitution. The adjustment of taxation so that the burden shall fall equally upon all, and in proportion to the ability to pay, is one of extreme difficulty, if, indeed, it is not altogether impossible. There has been much complaint of the inequality



of assessments in our State. Farmers and merchants complain that the corporations do not pay their proper part of the taxes for the support of the government, while some of the corporations insist that they are taxed in excess of the taxes levied upon other property. The laws now in the statute books provide for equality of assessment, but by equality of assessment it is not understood that those who have secured franchises from the State and thereby enjoy special privileges should be exempt from payment of taxes on the value of the franchises and privileges which they enjoy. Mr. Justice Miller, in a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, declared that, "it has been a *desideratum*, perhaps not yet fully attained, to find a method of taxing this species of property, which will be at the same time just to the owners of it, equal and fair in its relations to taxes on other property, and which will enforce the just contribution that such property should pay for the benefits which more than property generally it receives at the hands of government."

The law now on our statute books for the taxation of railroads follows the line of this decision. That law provides the method for ascertaining the value of the property of the railroads, and the method provided seems to me to be fair and just. This law has the advantage of having been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States in cases going to that Court from other States. Much of the value of corporations is intangible, and no tax law which ignores this intangible property is just to the owners of tangible property assessed at its true value. The law now in force recognizes this fact and provides for the assessment of this intangible property, and lays down rules by which it can be done with reasonable accuracy. These rules proceed upon the idea that "whatever property is worth for the purposes of income and sale, it is also worth for taxation." No just man demands more than this, and no fair-minded man can justify anything less.



There is much property other than railroad property undervalued for taxation. When the law says that property shall be assessed at its true value in money, any custom or rule of assessing it at less than its true value ought to be abandoned. Obedience to the law by those charged with its execution is essential to the maintenance of good government. By obedience in matters of assessment of all property, ample revenue will come to the State for every legitimate purpose, and those who are already paying upon full values will enjoy that equality which by right belongs to every citizen in bearing the burdens of government. The Machinery Act passed by the last Legislature makes ample provision for securing this end. I, therefore, recommend that both the Revenue and Machinery Acts, now constituting our law in reference to taxation, shall remain as they are, with the modifications recommended by the Treasurer and Auditor. Much time is consumed by each Legislature in passing a new Revenue and Machinery Act. Before the people become accustomed to the new law another is enacted, creating constant uneasiness, misapprehension and criticism. The officers and people alike begin now to clearly understand the present law. It is wise, therefore, as a matter of economy of time to the Legislature and for the benefit of the tax-payers to make few changes in the existing law.

#### THE SOUTH DAKOTA SUIT.

The State has been sued in the Supreme Court of the United States by the State of South Dakota on ten bonds, secured by an alleged second mortgage on the State stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company. All of the bonds of this class have been adjusted long since except about two hundred and fifty of which those sued upon are a part. They are held or controlled by Schaffer Brothers, brokers in New York, and the ten bonds sued upon were assigned by them



to South Dakota without consideration, and for the purpose, as North Carolina contends, of evading the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of drawing into the jurisdiction of the Court the bonds held by the said brokers. This is the first case of this character ever brought by one State against another, and it is confidently contended by North Carolina that no Court has jurisdiction to enforce public obligations in the hands of an assignee which could not be enforced by the assignor. The principle involved is of serious importance, not only to this, but to all the States of the Union, and if the suit can be maintained it will be a dangerous departure and one seriously infringing upon the sovereignty of the States. I have employed counsel for the State, who, in conjunction with our able Attorney-General, are representing her.

#### STATE TAX COMMISSION.

The report of the State Tax Commission is a very interesting document and well worthy of your serious study. Some of the recommendations contained therein are new to our people and may not meet with ready acceptance. It is certain, however, that the commission has given diligent study to the problems presented to them for consideration under the Act creating the commission. I trust that the views presented will not only arouse interest on the part of the General Assembly, but will cause a general study of the subject of taxation by all our people. Much revenue is undoubtedly lost to the State, counties and towns by refusal to properly list personal property in those communities where the combined tax rate is so high as to become a real burden. If any plan can be devised by which this can be remedied and thereby cause a full listing of property at its true value, a long step will be taken towards the adjustment on an equitable basis of the burdens of taxation. The recommendation



of the commission that a tax should be levied for State purposes on distilleries, rectifying establishments and saloons seems to be well founded. The State has heretofore levied a tax on saloons for the use of the school fund only. It would seem that an additional tax should be levied for State purposes. There is no reason apparent why distilleries and rectifying establishments should not also contribute to the support of the State Government.

#### EDUCATION.

I commend to your careful consideration the very full and able report of our Superintendent of Public Instruction. I concur in the main in the recommendations which he has so thoughtfully made. But for the fact that some of your Honorable Body have come to the Legislature instructed by the conventions which nominated you to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution by which the taxes paid by the whites shall go to the education of the white children and the taxes paid by the negroes shall go to the education of the negro children, I should make no mention of any race question. I had confidently hoped that this matter would not be before you. We have just eliminated by our Constitutional Amendment the negro from any large participation in the government of the State. It was my fortune to be the candidate at the time when it was adopted of that party which supported the Amendment. In my speech of acceptance made to the Convention which unanimously nominated me for the office of Governor, I used this language: "While universal suffrage is a failure, universal justice is the perpetual decree of Almighty God, and we are entrusted with power, not for our good alone, but for the negro as well. We hold our title to power by the tenure of service to God, and if we fail to administer equal and exact justice to the negro whom we deprive of suffrage, we shall in the fullness of time



lose power ourselves, for we must know that the God who is love trusts no people with authority for the purpose of enabling them to do injustice to the weak." The reception which this statement met at the hands of that great Convention will ever be to me a pleasant memory. This declaration with me was not mere sentiment. It was the expression of deep conviction. In my inaugural address I substantially reiterated this statement. I said to the last General Assembly, "You will not have aught to fear when you make ample provision for the education of the whole people. Rich and poor alike are bound by promise and necessity to approve your utmost efforts in this direction. The platforms of all the parties declare in favor of a liberal policy towards the education of the masses." The platform on which I ran for office contained this provision: "We heartily commend the action of the General Assembly of 1899 for appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the public schools of the State, and pledge ourselves to increase the school fund so as to make at least a four-months term in each year in every school district in the State. There is in that platform declaration no suggestion of any purpose to take from the negro any part of the school fund which he was then enjoying. Almost from the time of my entering upon the office of Governor to the present I have gone through the State making speeches advocating universal education. When the Democratic Convention assembled in Greensboro they endorsed this educational policy in the following language: "We renew our pledges for the extension and improvement of the public school system of the State, so that it may keep pace with the needs and conditions of our people. We point with pride to the great impetus and progress in this great work during the last two years, and call attention to the fact that this year, for the first time in the history of the State, every school district has been able to maintain a public free school for four months, as required by the Constitution." When



the Republican Convention met in the same city they used this language: "Intelligence being the corner stone of the State, and the education of the masses being dependent solely upon our public schools, we favor the support by public taxation of at least a four months school in every school district in the State." It appears, therefore, that both parties represented in your Honorable Body are pledged to at least a four months school in every school district in the State and this, of course, includes the negro districts. I am not unmindful of the fact that the education of the negro has been somewhat disappointing, and there are many of our people who really believe that education is injurious to the negro. They insist that it tends to make him worthless, and leads to the commission of crime. Unfortunately we have not gathered sufficient statistics to put this contention fully at rest, but the State's Prison does keep a record, and from it, it is found that within the last two years of the negroes who have gone to the Penitentiary two hundred and forty-one cannot read and write, while one hundred and seventy-nine have been admitted who can read and write. 47.6 of our negro population are illiterate and 52.4 can read and write. So that for the higher crimes punishable in the Penitentiary it clearly appears that illiteracy among the negroes is an injury to the State in that it produces over forty per cent more of crime. But, however this may be, our duty is plain to try to find a way in which his education can be made more valuable to himself and to his State. Certainly this cannot be accomplished by leaving him to the pitiful income arising from his own taxes. The negroes of North Carolina pay for school taxes \$126,442.90. There are 221,958 negro children of school age in the State. This would give to each child a little less than fifty-seven cents, and would furnish schools for them for a little more than one month out of the twelve. It must be manifest that such a provision as this is an injustice to the negro and injurious



to us. No reason can be given for dividing the school fund according to the proportion paid by each race which would not equally apply to a division of the taxes paid by each race on every other subject. Education is a governmental function. The right to collect taxes for that purpose is based on the duty of the State to educate its citizens. The care of the insane is no more the duty of the State than education, and if we divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the fund for the maintainance of the hospitals for the insane in the same fashion. We are probably not much wiser now, if any, than the men who framed our Constitution in 1875. There were many able men in that body. The Constitution of 1868, on the subject of education, was as follows: "The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years." The Convention of 1875 added to that provision the following clauses: "And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of, or to the prejudice of either race." Why should they have provided against discrimination? They probably thought discrimination unfair, and in addition it must be that the learned lawyers in that Convention were of opinion that any discrimination in favor of either race would be violative of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In this view they are sustained by all the courts that have ever passed upon the question, and by all the text writers as well. The Federal Court in Kentucky expressly held that a provision dividing the funds between the races according to the sums paid by each race for education was prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment. It seems to me clear that this opinion is right, and if it is



the proposed amendment would be declared unconstitutional, and the suffrage amendment which we have adopted, and which promises so much to the State, would undoubtedly follow in its wake. The strength of our present amendment lies in the fact that after 1908 it provides an educational qualification, and the courts will go far towards sustaining a provision of this nature when the State is endeavoring to educate all her children, but if it should be made to appear to the Court that in connection with our disfranchisement of the negro we had taken pains for providing to keep him in ignorance, then both amendments would fall together. The amendment proposed is unjust, unwise and unconstitutional. It would wrong both races, would bring our State into the condemnation of a just public opinion elsewhere, and would mark us as a people who have turned backwards. The State of North Carolina has heretofore enjoyed the distinction of being first in those things which look to a larger liberty and a consequent higher development of her people. Let us not seek to be the first State in the Union to make the weak man helpless. This would be a leadership which could bring us no honor but much shame. I earnestly hope that no effort will be made to secure the adoption of the proposed amendment. Let us be done with this question, for while we discuss it the white children of the State are growing up in ignorance. To secure the education of all our people is a great task and we have no time to waste in discussing impossible changes in our Constitution. When it is finally admitted, as it must be, that such an amendment cannot stand before the courts, we will have gone a long way towards solving our educational problems. In my judgment our Constitution does not contemplate a division of the school fund *per capita*, but it is required that equal facilities shall be accorded both races. Within the limits of this interpretation both races can be reasonably educated without excessive cost to the white people, and within this provision we are in no



danger of having our educational system upset by a decree of the courts. Education is a matter belonging to the States, and the funds raised for it are raised by the States, and until it appears affirmatively and clearly that one race or the other is denied the equal protection of the law the Courts will never interfere with the conduct of our schools. If there are districts in the State in which school terms for the negro exceed those for the whites, this comes about by unwise local managements. This can and must be remedied. Care should be taken by those charged with the execution of the law to provide equal facilities for the white race as well as for the colored race, and if any legislation is needed to secure this your Honorable Body will have no difficulty in framing it. Interest in the cause of education has greatly increased, and we now have promise of realizing the highest dreams of our fathers. The last General Assembly made provision to secure a four-months term of public school in each school district. We should not stop here. There should be a constant effort to go further. Local taxation should be encouraged. Public opinion should be made strong enough to compel the attendance of the children upon the schools.

The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is inadequate. Education is to-day the chief concern of our people and the salary of the officer having charge of the educational interests ought to be made commensurate with the importance of his work. As long as we treat the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction as the least important office in the State, educational interests will suffer. I want to see the day come, and come speedily, when no office in the State will be regarded as of higher importance than the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

The University is justly regarded by our people as the head of our public school system. It has ever been dear to the



hearts of North Carolinians. It has done a great work and is to-day doing the greatest work in its history, and has its largest attendance. It touches the life of the State at every point. Its progress has been steady and conservative, maintaining its position of leadership in all matters tending to a larger development of the State. I commend to your careful consideration the very able report of President F. P. Venable. From this it will appear that there is a pressing need for a chemical laboratory. The Department of Industrial Chemistry at our University stands in the front of all like departments in the Southern States. Graduates from it have places awaiting them upon receipt of their diplomas. There are a great number of young men who desire to take this course who are denied the privilege for want of laboratory room. There are other needs of the University. I call your attention to them and commend them to your careful consideration.

#### THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

This institution is certainly of as much value to the State as any other in it. It comes close to the lives of our people in that it educates the women of the State, and with an educated womanhood the children of the next generation will certainly be taught. The growth of the State Normal and Industrial College has surprised and gratified the friends of education here and elsewhere. Its increased attendance, instead of lessening the attendance upon the other colleges for the education of women, has increased the patronage of all. More than fifteen hundred young women have gone out from that institution to teach in the public schools of the State, and have taught more than one hundred thousand children. The spirit of the college is all that could be asked. There is in it a genuine democracy—a desire not only to uplift those attending the college, but to extend to all people as far as possible the benefits which they themselves receive. Since I



have been Governor of the State I have visited this college several times, and always with increasing gratification. You will find the needs of the college fully set out in the report of the Directors and the President accompanying this message. More dormitory room is imperatively demanded. Many young women are annually turned away for want of room. The college has reached its limit of growth until additional buildings are erected.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC  
ARTS.

North Carolina's future is dependent to a great degree upon the training for agriculture and industry. "The chief business of mankind," says Thomas Carlyle, "is bread and meat." The power to produce things economically and well precedes the highest culture. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is teaching the young men of the State both to know things and to do things, and when they shall both know and do, then will they become true men, for knowledge-and doing constitute being, and this is character. I can not too cordially commend to your favorable consideration the needs of this great institution, which means so much to the future development of our resources. The last General Assembly put the care of the college in charge of the Board of Agriculture, the purpose being to increase the interest in agricultural training. The wisdom of their action is manifest in the increased number of boys who are attending the college for the purpose of studying agriculture. In 1901 seventeen young men took the agricultural course; in 1902 ninety-two took it. Our State must for many years remain largely agricultural. Eighty-two per cent of our population live in the country, and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts ought to furnish instruction to as large a number as possible of young men intending to pursue the business of farming. The college is fairly well equipped for industrial training, but is in real need of an agricultural building.



Whether the revenues at your disposal will justify an appropriation for the erection of such building is a matter which must be determined by you. The building is necessary and would be of great value.

On the 29th day of November, 1901, Watauga Hall was destroyed by fire. It became necessary to re-construct this building, or greatly cripple if not to close the college. About sixty students had to go home immediately after the fire for lack of room. Upon application of the Board of Trustees to the Governor and Council of State for permission to borrow money, they were authorized to do so in order to re-build Watauga Hall on the old foundations, and to build a separate building for the mess hall, kitchen, and assembly hall. The cost of these buildings and their furnishings are set out in detail in the reports transmitted with this Message. It is necessary to make provision for meeting the debts thus contracted. The income of the college for running expenses is but little if any larger than it was six years ago, when the number of students was scarcely one-fourth of the present number. In consequence of the increased number of students the running expenses for teachers, tools, machinery, apparatus, fuel and service have greatly increased. On this account there is a deficit for running expenses, and there will be a deficit each year for running expenses unless the appropriations are increased, or the work of the college is limited. The enrollment of the college this year is about five hundred, and would be much larger next year if there was room for more students. The time has been in the State when our institutions of learning had to seek pupils. We have come to that good day when all of our State institutions are crowded to their utmost, and the problem before you is to find how provision may be made for the accommodation of the young men who are seeking education at the University and at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and for the young women who desire to enter the State Normal and Industrial College. It is a sad thing for the State when any boys and



girls are denied admission to the State institutions because there is no room for them. I transmit herewith a memorial from the Trustees of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, asking for the erection and equipment of a building for the promotion of the science of agriculture.

#### CULLOWHEE HIGH SCHOOL.

This school, located in Jackson County, on Cullowhee Creek, a tributary of Tuckaseege River, is doing a most excellent work at small cost. During the past year I had the pleasure of visiting this excellent school and inspecting the work there being done. I know of no investment which the State has made in the way of education which has brought larger results in proportion to the amount expended. A full report of its condition and work will appear from the accompanying documents.

#### COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS FOR THE COLORED RACE AT GREENSBORO.

I commend to your careful consideration the strong and clear report of the Board of Directors of this institution. This Board has been confronted with many difficulties. When they took charge of the institution its plans were found to include too large a literary course and too small agricultural and industrial courses. With a view to training the colored population for the work which they must needs do, the literary department has been subordinated to the industrial and agricultural. I believe that under the wise management of the present Board of Directors this institution will soon become of great service to the State. The needs of the institution will fully appear in the report named.

#### THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution, managed under the joint control of the State and the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., is maintaining its reputation for excellent work. It is doing



a great service to the orphans of the State. I commend it and its wants to your favorable consideration.

THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR THE COLORED.

The reports from this institution show increasing usefulness. Its needs are set out in the accompanying documents and deserve consideration at your hands.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.

This Institution, for the past two years, has done most excellent work. The attendance has increased from two hundred and sixty-six on December 1, 1900, to three hundred and thirty-one on December 1, 1902. The attendance at present is the best ever registered in the school, but there still remain out of the school many blind children who ought to be brought into it. The Board of Directors have very wisely determined that during vacation their Superintendent shall visit the homes where blind children are to be found, and seek to influence the parents or guardians to permit them to be sent to this Institution. The Superintendent engaged last summer in this work with the result above set out. The blind always appeal to us. There is a deeper pathos about this affliction than almost any other. The State owes to the blind the duty of bringing light to them. It is hoped that the parents of the State will respond to the efforts made in this direction and put all the blind in the school. Many States compel their attendance, but I believe that the course of the Board of Directors in going to the homes and laying the advantages of this Institution before the parents and guardians will, perhaps, obviate the necessity of a law compelling attendance. The report of the Board of Directors and the Superintendent and other officers of the Institution, accompanying this message, will give you the detailed information as to the work for the past two years and the needs for the future.



## DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION AT MORGANTON.

This Institution has done in the past two years the best work since its organization. There are now in attendance two hundred and thirty-seven deaf children. Superintendent Goodwin, after a careful investigation, is of opinion that there are four hundred and fifty deaf children in the State who ought to be in the school. To get them into the school without a compulsory law can only be accomplished by awakening interest among all our people in the education of this class of our citizens. Every community ought to see to it, as far as possible, that the deaf children shall have the benefits of the excellent training given at this Institution. Many of the children there are being taught to speak and to read what he says from the lips of the person with whom they talk. To what extent this can be carried is not yet certain, but the problem is being worked out carefully and scientifically, and so far with excellent results. The boys and girls who complete the course at this Institution become, almost without exception, self-sustaining. The State engages in no greater work than the teaching of these unfortunates, and I am sure it will be gratifying for you to know that nowhere are the children better taught. Our Deaf and Dumb Institution ranks with the best in the world. You will find in the report of the Directors, the Superintendent, and other officers of that Institution, full information as to the work accomplished and the needs for the future.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The report of the Secretary of State is a very valuable document and I commend the recommendations contained therein to your most careful consideration. It appears from that report that grants were issued during the two years ending December 1, 1902, to the number of seven hundred and thirty-two, for which the State received \$6,911.88, at 12½ cents per acre. It is doubtful if the State owns any land



subject to grant, and many of these grants are taken out for the purpose of clouding the title of the true owner, and in order to force a payment of money by him to the person taking out the grant. Under the law as it now stands, the Secretary of State is compelled to issue the grant, even though he is certain that the State owns no land covered by the grant. This ought to be changed, and certainly there can be no reason offered for the sale of land, if owned by the State, for less than fifty cents an acre. I recommend that all vacant lands belonging to the State be transferred to the State Board of Education, to be sold for the highest price obtainable, but in no case for less than fifty cents an acre, the sale to be approved by the State Board of Education before the grant is issued.

Under the law as it now stands, the office of Enrolling Clerk has been abolished, and the Secretary of State is charged with the supervision of the enrollment of bills. The act provides for the employment of only one assistant, together with such copyists as may be needed. It is impossible for the work to be done by the Secretary of State without more than one assistant. I suggest that the law be so amended as to allow him to employ all needed assistants and copyists. He will not employ more than are necessary. The work done by the Secretary of State in the past is a guarantee that any additional duty devolved upon him will be done, and well done, at the very lowest possible cost to the State. This fact is made patent when we learn that the general index of grants in his office has been brought up from 1883 without extra cost to the State. The State, for several years past, has been compelled to rent storage room for documents, records, manuscripts and other papers of much value. During this year, for unsuitable and inconvenient rooms for this purpose, the State has paid \$444, and for insurance on the Supreme Court Reports stored therein, \$447.75, making an outlay of \$891.75. The cost for the previous year for the same was \$804. We are, therefore, paying annually interest



on a sum of money which would be adequate for building a suitable Hall of Records. The State owns a lot on the northwest corner of Salisbury and Morgan streets, 52½ by 105 feet, and I recommend that an appropriation be made for building thereon a substantial three-story, fire-proof building, at a cost to be limited by the act. If such building is constructed, the office for the Commissioner of Labor and Printing and for the Adjutant-General should be transferred to that building. The State Library now needs the room occupied by the Commissioner of Labor and Printing.

Under our election law provision is made for the certification by the Clerks of the Superior Courts to the Secretary of State of the permanent roll of registered voters, and it requires this roll to be copied alphabetically by townships in the Secretary of State's office. The Secretary of State, in sending out books and blanks to the Clerks of the Superior Courts for the list of registered voters, had the books arranged by townships, and the certified lists returned to him are arranged alphabetically by townships in each county. It would seem to be unnecessary to require these lists to be copied in the Secretary of State's office. To copy them would cost between \$1,500 and \$2,000. I recommend, therefore, that the law be so amended as to make the certified list now in the Secretary of State's office the permanent roll of registered voters without requiring the same to be copied. I concur in the other recommendations made by the Secretary of State.

#### THE STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the State Treasurer, accompanying this document, will give you full information as to the condition of the Treasury, its receipts and disbursements. Soon after the present Treasurer came into office, he discovered that the Institutional Clerk of his predecessor was embezzling the funds of the State. He thereupon set to work to ascertain, if possible, the amount of the embezzlement. The last General Assembly appointed a committee to make a thorough investiga-



tion. This committee ascertained that the amount embezzled was \$16,060.04, under Mr. Worth's administration, and \$374.84 under Mr. Lacy's. To be more explicit, \$1,249.52 was taken after January 15, 1901, but to balance the Deaf and Dumb Institution's account, Mr. Martin deposited \$759.03 of that money to the credit of that institution. He also paid prison warrants out of the same money to the amount of \$115.65. This shows that Mr. Worth should pay \$16,060.04, and Mr. Lacy \$374.84. Mr. Worth has made good the full amount of the defalcation under his administration. The present Treasurer was, both by custom and necessity, led to keep the old clerks until the new clerks under him could be trained. He was in no way to blame for the loss which he suffered, nor could he by any foresight and care have prevented it. Indeed, his watchfulness was so thorough that he detected it immediately after it occurred, and thereby saved to the State the sum which theretofore had been taken. In view of this fact, it appears to me that Mr. Lacy should be relieved from the payment of the sum taken during his term of office.

STATE AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The reports of the Auditor for the State, accompanying this document, furnish complete information as to the sources of our revenue, the purpose for which collected, and the amount and purpose of the expenditures, together with the recommendations which appear to him to be wise after his experience in his office. I commend his report to your most careful consideration. I concur in the Auditor's recommendations.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department has been unusually heavy, due largely to the new provisions contained in the last Revenue and Machinery Acts. Great demand has been made upon the time of the Attorney-General for opinions in rela-



tion to a great many of the provisions of these acts. His report accompanying this document gives all usual statistical information, and shows, not fully, however, the amount of work which falls to that office. I recommend, at the suggestion of the Attorney-General, the gathering of additional statistics in the future. Heretofore the statistics, while showing the number of crimes committed by white and colored people separately, do not show the particular crimes which each race commits. The character of crime committed by any race is valuable in the study of that people. Provision ought to be made, also, for the collection of statistics by the Clerks of the Courts showing the number of crimes committed by the illiterate, as compared with those committed by the literate.

#### INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Insurance Department was established by the Legislature in 1899, and is one of the most important and valuable departments of the State government. Up to that time the supervision of insurance companies and the collection of taxes from them was in charge of the Secretary of State. The supervision exercised by the Secretary of State was, because of his other duties, necessarily limited, while the largest amount collected in licenses and taxes in any one year was \$84,879.28.

The Legislature of 1899 in establishing the Insurance Department also enacted the most comprehensive insurance laws ever placed upon our statute books. The wisdom of the newly enacted insurance legislation has been well shown not only by the supervision and management of this large class of corporations so as to guard and protect the interests of the citizens of the State, but also by the collection of increased revenues from them in licenses and fees. During the past three years there has been collected through the Insurance Department and paid into the State Treasury:



For 1899 .....	\$92,865.21
For 1900 .....	91,072.92
For 1901 .....	132,034.03
<hr/>	
Total .....	315,972.16

I am informed by the Insurance Commissioner that the collections for the fiscal year 1902 will amount to over \$140,000.

The attention of your Honorable Body is called to the necessity of giving additional allowance for the employment of clerical help in this department. The amount now allowed is the same that was allowed to the Secretary of State under former laws. The amount and character of the assistance needed by the Commissioner in his department calls for an appropriation of at least \$2,000, which will be an increase of \$1,000 over the present allowance. The Insurance Commissioner has, during the past three years, collected and paid into the State Treasury of the class of fees formerly paid the Secretary of State for his services in this behalf, \$26,211.

A valuable work has been accomplished by the Commissioner in investigating incendiary fires, and having criminals prosecuted therefor, and in seeing that only licensed companies and agents do business in the State. These and other duties imposed upon the Commissioner necessarily take him from his office much of the time.

The suggestions of the Insurance Commissioner in his last annual report, as well as the recommendations made by him of changes needed in our insurance laws, are worthy of, and no doubt will receive, proper consideration at your hands.

#### THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

This Board has done excellent work during the past two years extending the scope of its usefulness as the needs of the State manifest themselves. I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and commend the same



to your careful consideration. I concur in the recommendations therein made.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

This Commission is doing work of far more value to the State than is generally understood, and its beneficial results would be greatly enlarged if the people of the State understood that all complaints made to the Commission in reference to any matter in regard to transportation, whether of persons or of property, will receive a prompt and careful investigation. If those who are disposed to complain about the Corporation Commission, would complain to it, much good would be done. During the past year the passenger rate was made the same on the branch lines of the Southern, Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line railroads, as theretofore existed on the main lines. This reduction in itself amounts to a considerable sum to the traveling public. The reports accompanying this message set out in detail the work of the Commission for the past two years.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

*(Child Labor in Factories.)*

I call the attention of your Honorable Body to the recommendations contained in the report of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, and commend them to your careful consideration. The time appears to be ripe in this State for some legislation in behalf of the children who are working in textile and furniture factories. Most of the States of the Union and many foreign countries have long since passed laws prohibiting the working of children under certain ages in factories of the character named. It has heretofore been deemed inadvisable to legislate upon this subject here. The State owes a duty to her children. The controversy, if there be any, between capital and labor has nothing to do with this question. In a high sense the State is a guardian to the chil-



dren. A child can be taken by the Courts from the care of a parent who is manifestly and grossly unfit to have charge of it. The right to do this is founded on the duty of the State to perpetuate itself by the care of those who are hereafter to constitute her citizenship. This right being conceded, it becomes the duty of the State to protect small children against labor which tends to dwarf them physically, mentally or morally. It cannot be denied, I think, that work in the factories named, by young children, is, to say the least of it, dangerous to their health and calculated to make of them weak men and women. I, therefore, earnestly recommend to your Honorable Body the passage of a law absolutely prohibiting the employment in such factories of any child under the age of twelve years. This law ought also to provide that no child under the age of fourteen shall work in any such factory at night, and after 1905 no child who cannot read and write should be permitted to work in any such factory under the age of fourteen years. I do not think that any exception should be made in the law passed. I am aware that many people insist that there are dependent widows and invalid fathers who need the labor of children under the suggested age limit, but the community owes something to such widows and invalid fathers, and it ought not to suffer any child under twelve years of age to be required to support its parents. There is great necessity for the development of our industries. I am glad to see them increase in number and grow in prosperity, but there is no such imperative necessity for the creation and accumulation of wealth as to justify us in the sacrifice of child life to secure it. Indeed, the State will grow richer by preserving the health and developing the minds and hearts of these children than it can possibly grow by the creation of any values which their puny arms can win. For the sake of humanity, therefore, and in the name of the children of the State, it becomes your high privilege to secure them against the ceaseless wear of mind and body necessary in the performance day after day



and week after week, indoors, of labor which, not hard in itself, becomes painful to children by its unceasing regularity.

The regulation of the hours of labor presents a different question, and one which is worthy of discussion and deliberation on your part. Through the education which has come to our people by reason of the inquiries and answers gathered for several years past by our Commissioners of Labor and Printing, there has been a steady lessening in most of our manufacturing plants of the hours of labor. Some of the cotton factories are now working only ten hours per day, some few work twelve, while most of them work for only eleven. Not all of the manufacturers are opposed to a ten-hour law, and not all of the laboring men are in favor of it. Much of the work done in factories is work for which the operative is paid by the piece. Many of these operatives prefer more hours, but probably most of the operatives in all the factories prefer fewer hours. From the best information which I can obtain, a reasonable lessening of hours will not decrease the output for the manufacturer, and will not lessen the wages of the operative. Certainly if equal results can be attained by fewer hours of labor, every one ought to be in favor of lessening the hours, for by doing so the operatives have more time for outdoor exercise, for study, for reflection, and for social duty, all of which are essential to the fullest development. The right of the State to regulate the hours of labor was for a long time questioned, but has at last been generally recognized. When a country is new, sparsely settled, largely given to agricultural and other outdoor labor, there is little if any need for the interposition of the State between the employer and the employee; but with the increase of population and the gathering of great bodies of men into small communities, seeking labor in manufacturing plants, it sometimes becomes necessary to protect them against the destructive tendency of overwork. I believe that the hour has come in this State when, without injustice to any one, the law may properly declare that not more than



eleven hours shall constitute a day's work in manufacturing establishments. Where night work is performed, the hours should be restricted to ten. This, I think, can be done without the slightest injury to industry, but really with benefit to it, and certainly it will be a help to those who toil. We have in this State to-day labor capable of the highest development. Our operatives are, in the main, native stock, with the fine traits and the sturdy habits which have ever characterized North Carolinians. The people of the State constitute its wealth, and, given a fair opportunity for development of the mind, body and heart, they will become as efficient workers as can be found anywhere.

#### OYSTER COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

I transmit herewith the report of the Oyster Commissioner, together with a copy of an act recommended by him. The primary object of the law is to preserve and increase the production of oysters in our Eastern waters. It seems to me, therefore, that in addition to this protection and preservation of our oyster beds, some revenue for the State might well be derived from this source. The laws in force have been executed as well as possible under all the circumstances, though there has been much complaint of violation by various parties. A number of people have been arrested charged with violation of the law, but all have been acquitted. It appears almost impossible to secure convictions in this class of cases. The whole subject of our fish and oyster legislation deserves the most careful consideration at your hands, so as to safeguard this great source of wealth to the State, protect our own citizens in their rights, and, while increasing the supply of oysters encourage the business of canning them.

#### THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The conduct of this road under its present management has been quite satisfactory. The earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, were \$187,562.20. This was then



the largest sum ever earned by the road in its history. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the earnings amounted to \$257,032.70, showing a gain in earnings of \$69,470.50. Notwithstanding the increase in earnings, no dividend has been paid to the stockholders, but the money has been expended in permanent improvements, \$47,887.89 being spent in that way during the last fiscal year. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the road borrowed for use in betterments of the road, \$50,000. At the time of the last meeting of stockholders, in September, \$11,100 of this sum had been paid. It is my hope and expectation that the remainder of this borrowed money shall be paid during the present fiscal year. When this is accomplished, there seems a fair prospect for the regular receipt of dividends. Improvements are still being made on the road, and it is now in excellent condition, giving to the people of the section through which it runs better facilities than they have ever enjoyed before.

#### PENSIONS AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

During the past two years the State has paid out to the soldiers and widows in pensions, \$330,597.50, and in the support of and additions to the Soldiers' Home, \$31,000. It is admitted that North Carolina sent more soldiers to the Confederate Army than any other State. The amount paid to the widows of those soldiers and to the survivors of that gallant army must appear to every one pitifully small. These old men and the widows of those who have passed away have been much honored on the platform and in the press, and the State has done what she has felt able to do to make their lives more pleasant as they approach the end. The debt which we owe to them can never be paid. The sum which we pay to them is but a small part of that which they merit. Their bitter necessities will appeal to you, and I cannot doubt that such provision will be made as you find the State able to bear.



## NORTH CAROLINA STATE GUARD.

Accompanying this message will be found the report of the Adjutant-General of the North Carolina State Guard. I concur in the recommendations of the Adjutant-General. It is gratifying to know that the general condition of the State Guard shows decided improvement. There is no more powerful agency for the preservation of the peace and good order of the State than is furnished by our citizen soldiery. They respond promptly to every call for their services, and give freely of their time in any service which the State demands. They are entitled to the fostering care of the State and the grateful appreciation of all lovers of peace and quiet.

## THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

From the report of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, which is herewith transmitted, it appears that much work of the character expected of such boards has been accomplished during the past two years. This includes, among other things, sanitary inspection of the State's institutions; of all public water supplies, and of suspected private supplies on request; advice and instructions to municipalities, health officers and individual citizens; the collection of vital statistics, and the dissemination among the people of varied information as to the preservation of health. The educational effect of this work is apparent in the improved public sentiment on this very important subject. Hygiene is the latest and highest development of medical science. The promotion of the health of the people makes for both their prosperity and happiness. All efforts, therefore, to attain this object should be fostered and encouraged.

## THE PENITENTIARY.

It is gratifying to be able to report to your Honorable Body that the penitentiary is self-sustaining and will need no appropriation. By reference to the report of the Board



of Directors it will be found that when they took charge of that institution there was on hand the sum of \$53,877.80 with outstanding debts amounting to \$33,262.69. Their report shows in hand as of the first of January of this year \$23,994.23. In addition to the money on hand the penitentiary has available assets in the form of surplus crops, which will hereafter be sold, amounting to \$36,905.36. Some years ago the authorities of the penitentiary leased a considerable body of land in Anson County which they worked at an annual loss in addition to the rents which the State was paying for the leased property. Finding this to be the experience of all the different managers of the penitentiary, the Board of Directors compromised with the owners of the property by surrendering the lands to them and paying the owners \$2,587.72. This sum has been paid. In addition to this expenditure the State's Prison has paid out of its earnings \$1,216.61 for the capture of escaped convicts, an expenditure which under the immediately preceding administration was paid out of the general fund.

Early in the spring of 1901 a great freshet in Roanoke River swept away the dike which protected the State farm and caused damage to the amount of \$30,000. During the summer this dike was replaced, but was subsequently swept away by another freshet. Notwithstanding the loss incident to this freshet the Directors, by most careful management, have been able to show a balance in their favor. It is their purpose the coming year to reconstruct the dike, but at a greater distance from the river so as to give the water larger room and lessen the pressure upon the dike.

At present the dangerous insane are under the management of the penitentiary. Insane people, whether dangerous or otherwise, ought not to be kept in the penitentiary, but separate provision ought to be made for them. If the dangerous insane department is to remain under the management of the State's Prison, an appropriation of \$5,000 a



year will be required for its support, and there ought to be an additional appropriation of \$1,000 for the improvement of the system of heating.

The thanks of the State are due to the managers of the State's Prison for the excellent results attained by them.

#### STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

I ask each member of the Legislature a careful reading of the reports of the Boards of Directors and the Superintendents of the State Hospitals, and in connection with them, the report of the Board of Examiners of the State Institutions in regard to these hospitals. They clearly demonstrate the great need for an increase in the provision for the care of the insane.

The insane may be, for economic consideration, divided into these classes: First, the recent and supposed curable; second, the chronic and dangerous; third, epileptic; fourth, the chronic and apparently harmless; fifth, the chronic and helpless.

As a matter of economy the recent and supposed curable should at once have treatment by skilled specialists and the best care possible given to restore them to usefulness and productiveness. With these, half may be restored, but if only a small proportion could have renewed vigor and health, it is the right of every citizen to have the benefit of the institutions which he has helped support through many years, when his day of distress comes. An eminent writer and a man of great practical experience in nervous disorders and personal care of the insane, says:

"In every county to-day are hundreds who, by timely medical treatment, have recovered reason lost and minds threatened with perpetual derangement who bless these modern instrumentalities of their restoration. They come back to the world of material life, and testify as though risen from the dead; for insanity in its earliest stages, in the first attack, is



one of the recoverable maladies, while in its chronic stages it is one of the most hopeless, as it is one of the most pitiable, of afflictions. \* \* \* The right to a rational chance for recovery at the hands of those who are well in mind is one of the rights which appertain to insanity, whether it be rational enough to demand its rights or not."

The second class must be cared for for the protection of society. The third class has consistently been refused admission into the State Hospitals for a number of years past, though all insane epileptics may be dangerous, and from their progeny come many who eventually become wards of the State. The separate provision for these, as is done in many States, may properly be considered.

The care of the fourth class is the problem which is prominently before the State. There is no case of insanity which should be regarded as absolutely hopeless. No board can pick out from a number of quiet and contented patients in a hospital living a regular life, under mild restraint, those who under conditions prevailing at home, would be in a bearable mental condition, and in leaving to the counties or families as we are now doing to a considerable extent the support and restraint of these unfortunates, we draw upon the wealth of the State for their support as certainly as if the State directly cared for them. Nor is it possible to say any insane person is harmless.

Common humanity demands that the chronic and helpless should have the best of our care, but it is this class who may best be cared for by the counties if any are to be sent there. The State has assumed the care of the first and second classes but not fully.

It is calculated that there are two insane persons to every one thousand of population. This gives us 2,400 white insane in the State. At Morganton and Raleigh we will soon have provision for 1,500 of the white insane. It seems that there is almost, if not quite, sufficient hospital accommoda-



tions for all the colored insane at present. There have been applications made to the two hospitals for whites for 500 persons more than room can be provided for, of these probably three hundred under our laws should be admitted. We must face the fact that there are sixty-five more persons becoming insane each year than there is available room made by the removals from the hospitals.

There is apparently need of increased accommodations at the State hospitals, both at Raleigh and at Morganton. They both have the most expensive part of the plant already in operation, and provision for others may be made by a cheaper construction of small detached buildings and by farm colonies. At the hospital in Morganton they have available land for immediate increase in this direction. The State Hospital in Raleigh is in need of additional land for this reason and for industrial purposes which will serve to further the efforts of the authorities to restore patients and decrease materially the cost of maintenance. It is generally accepted that the cultivation of the soil is not only the best treatment for the insane, but it makes the hospitals more nearly self-sustaining, and this is a plain mandate of our Constitution.

The demand of the State Hospital at Raleigh for a better water supply is urgent. I invite your special attention to the note made by the Board of Examiners of State Institutions as to this condition and the remedy which they suggest. The directors ask for the construction of an additional wing at the hospital at Raleigh. It is very much needed.

It is noteworthy that our people, burdened as they have been by the incubus of adverse political conditions and the problems resulting from the enfranchisement of the negro, have supplied the needy negro insane with necessary accommodations, notwithstanding the fact that many white persons from time to time have been of necessity confined in jails as the best protection available.



## THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

This institution, which has for its purpose the investigation of the mineral, timber and general natural history resources of the State, has considerably enlarged its work during the past two years through more liberal co-operation between it and the several government scientific bureaus in Washington. The general basis of this co-operation is an agreement on the part of the several government scientific bureaus that for every dollar expended in these investigations by the State Survey they will expend an equal amount toward helping the State to carry forward these investigations in a more elaborate and satisfactory manner. During the past two years this arrangement has been carried forward on a basis even more satisfactory to the State than can be indicated by this statement. The investigations made have been mainly along the following lines:

(1) As to the present condition and possible methods of extending the productive oyster beds in the waters of Eastern North Carolina.

(2) As to the artesian waters and conditions under which these waters may be obtained in Eastern North Carolina, and drinking water supplies for the towns in our middle and western counties.

(3) The methods of highway improvements and an investigation of the materials suitable for road building in North Carolina.

(4) The forest resources of the State; the forest conditions bordering the larger rivers and on the swampland owned by the State Board of Education; the influence of forest clearings in Western North Carolina; in causing destructive floods. (During the past two years the damage caused by these mountain floods in the State has reached \$5,000,000).

(5) The water powers on the streams in the midland and western counties of the State and their development for manufacturing purposes.



(6) The miscellaneous mineral resources and mining development in the midland and western counties.

The investments in the development of our mineral and timber resources have been larger than usual during the past two years, and they are now progressing satisfactorily in many of these counties. As illustrating the growth of the good road movement in North Carolina—due largely to the Geological Survey—it may be said that ten years ago the cash expenditures for this work in the State did not exceed \$30,000 per annum. It now exceeds \$300,000 per annum, and the survey has in its employ one expert whose sole duty is to aid counties in the wise expenditure of this money. The oyster industry in our State has been little understood, and is greatly in need of just such investigations as are now being carried on by the Geological Survey with the aid of the United States Fish Commission.

The report of the State Geologist describing the above investigations in detail and also giving a full detailed statement of the expenditures of the survey and a list of the persons connected with the same will be submitted to the General Assembly at an early date.

#### STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The reports of this Board, which will be sent to you later in the session, show that the State is now paying nearly double the amount for the care and the education of the afflicted and defective classes which it paid ten years ago. The number cared for have likewise doubled. This largely increased expenditure is a heavy drain upon the resources of the State in one way, but in another it more than pays for itself in freeing the individuals who would otherwise be charged with the burden of supporting and educating these unfortunate people. All parties are pledged to maintain and enlarge the charitable work which the State has undertaken to do. This requires much money, but if the people mean what they say in their political platforms the money will be cheerfully paid by



them. The Board of Public Charities, in a quiet way, has greatly ameliorated the conditions of the inmates of the homes for the aged and infirm and the prisoners confined in the jails. They investigate every charge of bad treatment and of the want of sufficient food and raiment. By these investigations the authorities have been informed of their duty to the afflicted and to those confined in prison, with the result that there is a constant bettering of the institutions having the care of these people. Mr. C. B. Denson, the efficient Secretary of the Board, has devoted himself to this great and good work, and it is with pain that I learn of his critical illness. He has erected for himself in deeds of kindness to those who are helpless a monument which will be enduring.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Under an Act of the last General Assembly I caused to be mailed to each member of the General Assembly during the month of November, 1902, a printed copy of the report of the Board of Examiners of State Institutions. This Board was created by the last General Assembly, and the report shows the result of its first work. Full and detailed information in regard to each of the institutions investigated is to be found in said report, together with the recommendations of the Board for legislation.

#### PARDONS.

Accompanying this Message will be found, as required by the Constitution, a list of the pardons, commutations and respites, together with the reasons therefor. It will be found from this list during the past two years that I have pardoned one hundred and thirty-four people and have commuted the sentence of twenty-six. Much unfavorable criticism has been passed upon my frequent exercise of the power which the Constitution gives me in this respect. It is possible that in a few instances I have made mistakes of judgment, and in a very few I may have been imposed upon by misrepresenta-



tions. During the past two years there have been 12,019 convictions in our Superior Courts. It will be observed, therefore, that I have pardoned and commuted one and one-third per cent of those convicted. This percentage is less than that of several of my ablest, wisest and most beloved predecessors. The action of those who have gone before me and have retired from office with the plaudits of their fellow citizens is a reasonably safe guide for me. I do not hesitate to say, however, that I have not been controlled by their action, but in each case have carefully examined all the facts presented to me, and have decided upon the merits of every application in obedience to my sworn obligation, with respect for the authority of the law, and with a genuine love for humanity. The task has not been a pleasant one, but I have found more cause for regret in the pardons which my conscience compelled me to refuse than in the pardons and commutations granted. I have not been unmindful of the criticism of my action in regard to this matter, but I have been unable to find it consistent with my duty to let criticism interfere with the highest power vested in me by the Constitution and the State. The power to act involves a duty, and that duty, by the suffrage of the people, has been reposed in me. I should be unworthy of their respect, and too cowardly to be the Governor of so good and just a people if, in fear of their criticism, I should let one man undergo further punishment when my reason and conscience tell me he has been sufficiently punished. Punishment is for the reform of the prisoner and for example to others disposed to offend against the law. When these two purposes have been fulfilled, suffering on the part of the prisoner becomes an injustice, and so long as I remain the Governor of this State, suffering shall have a hearing and those who have been chastened sufficiently shall go free.



## THE SALE AND MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.

For many years the Legislatures of this State have, step by step, narrowed the limits in which liquor could be sold and manufactured, until at the present time this business can not be carried on in half of the counties of the State, while more than two-thirds of the counties have, either by county or legislative action, restricted the sale to incorporated towns. No good reason is apparent why the Legislature should not in all the counties apply the restriction which to-day exists in more than two-thirds of them. This should be done for the reason that in the country there is no police supervision of the conduct of the business. Those who live in the country have no protection from the evil results growing out of the manufacture and sale of liquor. In many places the lawlessness due to this business has driven good people who preferred to live on their farms into the towns for safety. I recommend, therefore, that a general law be passed prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor throughout the State save in incorporated towns. The manufacture of liquor, even in incorporated towns, should be subject to the same restrictions that now apply to the sale. If your Honorable Body should pass this law, I believe that you would see good results from it in the near future, and your action would meet with the approval of the best citizens of the State. In passing a statute on this subject, care should be taken to avoid restoring the manufacture and sale of liquor where it is now prohibited by law. Stringent provisions should be made to prevent the operation of blockade stills. The State should no longer depend upon the Federal Government to suppress this evil business.

## LYNCHINGS.

During the past two years there have been eight lynchings in the State: three for murder, one for attempting to poison, three for rape, and one for assault with intent to rape. The



crimes for which punishment has thus been summarily dealt out are in themselves shocking and calculated to arouse the just indignation, not to say the passions, of the people. But I am persuaded that lynchings are out of place in any civilized country having a well ordered government. In newly settled districts, sparsely populated, largely filled with lawless men, committees of vigilance sometimes become a necessity for the preservation of the safety of the citizens; but in a State with an established government, having Courts in full operation, there is no justification for resorting to lynch lawlessness, for this is the correct characterization of every lynching. The resort to this practice is neither justified by reason, nor do the results attained by it show its efficacy. The crimes for which this summary punishment is meted out do not decrease. The safety of every citizen is better guaranteed by the orderly execution of the laws of the land. When good men, aroused by the sense of wrong which comes from the commission of certain detestable crimes, and yielding to the passion of the moment, execute vengeance for themselves without resort to the law, they become lawbreakers, and their example is evil to the community and the State. All that the ignorant and vicious element who commit these crimes know of law is by their observation of the conduct of better men. When this observation shows them that good men bow to the law under all circumstances, however great the temptation, they learn respect for the law. On the other hand, when they observe the best people committing crime which the law denounces as murder, they lose regard for the law, and their lawlessness takes a different form. When it is once admitted that lynching is justifiable in any case, it is an easy step for the excited mass to justify it in other cases. The only safety is to recognize at once that all men are bound under all circumstances to appeal to the law for redress of grievances, and not to the strong hand of the mob. If this be not true, then we should remove from our statute books the laws against lynchings, and put upon them a de-



claration that lynching for certain specified crimes is justifiable homicide, and not murder. No people organized into a State has ever yet ventured to do this, and no people ever will. This fact alone shows that in our moments of calm judgment we recognize the wrong of lynching.

There ought not to be, and rarely is, any danger that the criminals committing the crimes for which lynching is resorted to will escape just punishment at the hands of the law. The only requirement is that there shall be a reasonable certainty of the guilt of the party, and even a mob engaged in lynching always assures itself of this fact before executing the prisoner in its hands. Without this certainty execution either by the mob or by the law is revolting to any right sense of justice. If the punishment for the crimes not now punishable by death under the law is inadequate, it is within the competency of the Legislature to make these punishments anything short of death, and I suggest that the punishment for assault with intent to commit rape, and for attempting to poison, be made life imprisonment in the penitentiary, at the discretion of the Judge. The punishment for murder and rape is already death. If it appears necessary to provide more expeditious trials for these crimes, and for fewer challenges on the part of the prisoner to the jury, in order to secure a fair trial to the State as well as to the prisoner, this, too, is within your province. Having made the law what it ought to be in order to secure prompt, certain and adequate punishment for these crimes, it appears to me that you can do no greater service to the State than to pass such legislation as will compel a cessation of lynching. It is of the utmost importance that there be an end of violence. It has already affected our standing among our sister States. Twice since I have been Governor of the State have requisitions been delayed by the Governors of other States because of the assertion that the prisoners, if returned to this State, would be lynched. One of these delays was in a Southern State and one in a Northern State. In both cases the prison-



ers were finally delivered to this State, and received a fair trial. It ought not to be necessary for the Governor of your State to have to accompany his requisition with an assurance that the prisoner will not be lynched. Our character as a law-abiding people, determined to be sure to punish the guilty when the guilt is ascertained in due course of law, ought to be such as to furnish a guarantee everywhere of a fair trial for any prisoner for whom requisition is asked. Crime must be punished, and is punished, in this State with as much certainty as anywhere. The crimes for which lynchings are committed ought to be punished with unerring certainty. I can not too strongly urge upon your Honorable Body the duty of devising some means for the efficient, certain and speedy trial of crimes, and at the same time to make such provision as will protect every citizen, however humble, however vicious, however guilty, against trial by the mob.

#### PUBLIC ROADS.

Good public roads are both the evidence and the means of prosperity. Tested by this statement one who has traveled throughout the State would come to the conclusion that we are not a prosperous people, but it is gratifying to be able to state truly that there has been a steady growth of interest in this subject, which is now manifesting itself in many of the counties of the State in well-graded, and in some counties in macadamized, roads. In January of last year I issued a proclamation calling a convention of those interested in good public roads to meet in Raleigh, on February 12 and 13, 1902. The meeting was held under the management of Mr. Martin Dodge, Director, and in conjunction with the Southern Railway. A large number of representative citizens from almost every part of the State assembled here, and the meeting was a decided success. I transmit herewith a copy of the resolutions passed by that convention. I note with pleasure from the public press that many county associations for the improvement of public roads have been formed, and



that your Honorable Body will be asked to pass such legislation for many counties as will enable them to improve their roads. The need for better roads is too manifest to require arguments in support of them. You can do no greater service to the people of the State than to encourage by every possible means this good work.

The last General Assembly passed an act authorizing the construction of a turnpike from Wilkesboro, in Wilkes County, to Jefferson, in Ashe County, and directed the State's Prison to furnish convicts to the corporation formed for the purpose of constructing said road, the State to take stock in the corporation to the value of the services of the convicts furnished. Early last spring the corporation organized and secured subscriptions to the amount of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of building said road. The corporation then called upon the State to furnish the necessary convicts. This has been done, and the road is now being constructed, some five or six miles of it having been completed. The road, when completed, will be the best in the State. The engineer estimates the total cost of the road at forty thousand dollars. The convict labor will probably amount to twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars. When this road is completed, I have very little doubt that it will be a paying investment, but apart from the pecuniary returns to the State in the way of tolls, the development of the country into which it goes will add materially to the wealth of the State. At present, Ashe County is much more connected in trade and otherwise with Virginia and Tennessee than it is with the rest of North Carolina. When the turnpike is completed, one can leave Raleigh at one o'clock in the morning and take supper in Jefferson the same day. I regard this as a valuable work, and one which long since ought to have been accomplished.

There is another act of the Legislature requiring the penitentiary to furnish convicts and take stock in a turnpike to be constructed from Marion, in McDowell County, to Spruce Pine, in Mitchell County, and from Spruce Pine a road to



Burnsville, in Yancey County, and a separate road from Spruce Pine to Bakersville, in Mitchell County. I hope that this act will be permitted to remain on the statute books. I know of no greater work which the State can do than in constructing these roads where it is impossible for them to be built by private enterprise or by county effort. The total cost of the road from Marion to Burnsville and Bakersville will probably amount to sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars, but the investment of the convict labor in these roads, in addition to the dividends which they will probably pay, brings that section into close touch with the balance of the State. The people of Yancey County have already begun building from Burnsville to Spruce Pine. If the Legislature should be of opinion that the building of these roads is a wise thing for the State to take a part in, when the road from Wilkesboro to Jefferson shall have been completed, it is my purpose to turn the fifty convicts now at work on that road over to the Marion and Burnsville and Bakersville road.

#### THE CODE COMMISSION.

The last codification of our laws was published in 1883, twenty years ago. Since then ten General Assemblies, including the one now in session, have met, and the amendments to the law as it existed in 1883 have been important and numerous. The edition of The Code has been exhausted. It is difficult to ascertain what our statute law is on many subjects. It is important that the law, as far as possible, shall be in compact form, easy of reference, so as to be known to the people, and particularly to those charged with the duty of advising about it, and to those who have to enforce it. Provision for a new Code is worthy of your careful consideration.

#### LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

On May 1, 1904, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be opened in St. Louis, Missouri. This Exposition will be



the greatest ever held in the world. The Congress of the United States has appropriated \$6,308,000; the city of St. Louis has provided \$10,000,000, and the State of Missouri \$1,000,000 for the conduct of this great exhibition of the world's work. North Carolina ought to make an exhibit there. The estimation in which she has been held by her sister States has grown rapidly during the past ten years, and it can not be doubted that one of the important elements bringing about this improvement has been the part which she has taken in the successive expositions which have been held throughout the country. The exhibits which she has made have not always been elaborate or costly, but they have attracted much attention on account of their excellence, and have brought capital to our State in an amount far in excess of her expenditures. If we make an exhibit at all, it ought to be a creditable one. The cost of making an exhibit for this State will be comparatively small. The materials which she has collected for previous exhibits and the cases which have been made for properly installing them are now held by the State Museum. A considerable portion, therefore, of any exhibit which we may make at St. Louis can be taken from the State Museum, and later returned to it. The cost of installing and caring for these exhibits will be comparatively small, because of the fact that there will be in the partial or full employment of the Exposition Company a sufficient number of North Carolinians to care for the exhibits without any extensive outlay on the part of the State for this purpose, and I have assurances that these gentlemen will be glad to do this work for the State. If the General Assembly will appropriate fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, I am promised by responsible gentlemen that \$15,000 additional will be raised in the State by private subscription, and these sums will enable us to make an exhibit fully equal to many of the States that have appropriated from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars. In addition to this, the exhibits will be returned to add to our already excellent Museum.



There will be no need for the erection of a North Carolina building at the Exposition.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

About a year ago there was formed, at Greensboro, the Audubon Society of North Carolina. The object of this society is to protect and preserve the game and non-game birds of the State. Already the society contains a large membership of many of the best people in the State. We have heretofore paid little attention to the preservation of our birds, other than those which have been protected for the sake of game, but the birds other than game birds are of great practical value to man. They render much service as destroyers of insects which are injurious to vegetation, as consumers of small rodents, as destroyers of large quantities of seeds of injurious plants, and as scavengers. Some of these birds consume more than their own weight of insects daily. In this way they are of great protection to our crops, and the little injury which they do to them is much more than counterbalanced by the service rendered. There have been found in the State three hundred and twelve species of birds, but they become scarcer with each year. Many of them are almost entirely extinct. Our sea birds have been almost exterminated for the plumes collected for the great millinery houses. The Audubon Society will ask for the enactment of a law protecting all these birds. The Society will undertake the task of enforcing the law without expense to the State. I recommend a careful and favorable consideration of the plans which will be proposed by the society.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

I have been requested by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior of the United States to recommend to the General Assembly the passage of an act authorizing any person employed under and by virtue of an act of Congress of the United States, relating to the Geological Survey of the Uni-



ted States, to enter upon any lands within the boundaries of the State for the purpose of making the required surveys. I am glad to make this recommendation. Similar acts have been passed in many of the States of the Union in aid of the valuable scientific and engineering work carried on by the Geological Survey of the United States. The form of the act requested is as follows: "For the purpose of making the surveys required of the Federal Geological Survey, by acts of the United States Congress, it shall be lawful for the persons employed in making the same to enter upon any lands within the boundaries of this State, but this act shall not be construed as authorizing an unnecessary interference with private rights."

#### REFORMATORY FOR YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.

There will be laid before you by the King's Daughters and Sons of this State, a petition asking you to make an appropriation for a reformatory for youthful criminals. This petition states facts which make clear the great benefit to be derived by the State from such reformatory. There are not, as a matter of fact, many youthful criminals in the jails or the penitentiary, but this is due to the disinclination of the Judges to confine them with older criminals. These boys are, therefore, turned loose upon the community, to renew their depredations and to grow up criminals. The work of reformatories in other States has produced excellent results, and I hope you may see your way clear to make a beginning in the discharge of our duty to the young criminals, who by your action may be saved and made useful men.

#### STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The total deficit in the Treasury of the State on the first of December, 1902, amounted to \$319,419.41. It is regrettable, of course, that this indebtedness should have come about, but the State has had full value for it. The appropriations made by the last General Assembly exceeded the esti-



mated income, and even where the appropriations were paid it was found by most of the institutions of the State on account of their increased attendance and by reason of unforeseen accidents that they could not conduct their business upon the appropriations made. There is in almost every institution a deficit for maintenance due, not only to increased attendance, but to the higher prices paid for all articles consumed. The cost of living has increased in every private family, and the State has felt the effect of the high prices quite as much as the individual. Our assessments of property were made before the high prices, and at a time when business and agriculture were much depressed. Hence the revenue fell far short of the amount anticipated by the last General Assembly. In consequence of these facts it became certain early in last year that the appropriations could not be met. Upon this being made to appear, I called the Council of State in consultation, and upon their advice I invited many prominent, responsible and wise men from different sections of the State to meet with me and the Council of State in my office for consultation. After viewing the situation from all possible standpoints, it was finally determined that we should borrow for the State the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. Either one of three courses might have been pursued. First, withhold the appropriations for the enlargement of the asylums and refuse to pay the one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) appropriated for bringing the public schools up to the constitutional requirement of four months in each district. Second, call the Legislature together in special session and let it take the responsibility of repealing the appropriations or making provision for meeting them. Third, pay the appropriations and issue bonds at six per cent for fifty years with which to meet the interest on the public debt. It did not seem to us wise in view of our repeated pledges to the people to provide for the insane and for the education of the children to withhold these appropria-



tions. To call the Legislature together in extra session would cost the State more than the interest on two hundred thousand dollars, and it was not thought that the Legislature would hesitate to make provision for meeting the appropriations which it had theretofore made. We were unwilling to fasten upon the State a debt running for fifty years and bearing six per cent interest. We, therefore, determined, if possible, to borrow the two hundred thousand dollars until provision could be made by your Honorable Body for meeting the difficulties which confronted us. Our Treasurer, with the advice of the Council of State and myself, went to New York and secured the loan of two hundred thousand dollars at four and one-half per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually. All the facts were laid before the lender, and it is no small tribute to the business qualifications of our Treasurer and to the credit of the State that Mr. Lacy was enabled to secure this loan. By its use we have been enabled to furnish the necessary money for the public schools and have nearly completed the promised additions to the Morganton Asylum. It is impossible to meet the floating debt of the State together with current expenses and the absolutely necessary permanent improvements out of our current revenues. It is, therefore, apparent to me that it is necessary to issue bonds with which to pay off the present indebtedness, and if thought wise to complete the improvements which have already been begun and those which are found by your Honorable Body to be absolutely necessary in the immediate future. I recommend that authority be given to the Governor and Council of State to issue non-taxable bonds in an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), the bonds to run fifty years, to bear a rate of interest to be named in the act, to be sold for not less than par. I believe that a three per cent bond can be sold at par. The credit of the State is and ought to be excellent. Her present condition is that of unexampled prosperity. The value of her property



is increasing annually at a great rate, her debt is small compared with the debts of other States and she meets without question and on time every organized and honest obligation. If the property of the State now held as investments was sold at the present market value it would bring almost enough to pay our entire bonded indebtedness. I have been all my life much opposed to issuing bonds, but to do so now is not an un-mixed evil. It is probably better to care for the necessary permanent improvements in our present condition by a bond issue, than to burden our reviving industrial and agricultural interests with high taxation with which to supply the needs of the great works which the people have projected. If we can accomplish the education of all our children, care for the afflicted, build good roads, develop our industries and increase our agricultural productions as we are now doing we will in a short time have a State rich enough to meet every obligation without excessive taxation on anybody. However, if your Honorable Body can find a better way in which to provide for the absolutely necessary appropriations I shall be much gratified.

If bonds are issued I suggest that a portion of them be in small denominations so that they may be taken by our own people as an investment. The condition of our citizens at present is one of much prosperity, and I believe that quite a number of the bonds will be sought for by them.

GENERAL THOMAS F. TOON.

On the 19th day of February, 1902, Gen. Thomas F. Toon, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, fell on sleep. His record is one of which the State may well be proud. He entered the Confederate army a young man as a private, and without outside influence, by merit alone, won promotion after promotion, until he became a Brigadier-General. He freely offered his life for the independence of the



South. He finally gave it in behalf of the education of the children. He was engaged in canvassing the State in advocacy of larger educational facilities when he was attacked by pneumonia. He ended his life as he had spent it, in patriotic service for the State. As soldier, as citizen, as officer, he was always faithful and gave to the cause which he espoused his full devotion. He died as he lived, without other fear than that which we are told is the beginning of wisdom.

#### CONCLUSION.

There are many matters not noted in this Message which will claim your attention. Perhaps no General Assembly has ever assembled in the State in time of peace that has had greater opportunity for real service to the State. You will not forget the dread of our people of debt, and their opposition to excessive taxation, nor will you fail to appreciate the great undertakings which the State has entered upon, and the larger future for which we all so earnestly hope. Money wisely and prudently expended now in behalf of those things which tend to develop the State will prove a beneficial investment. Economy should not be overlooked, nor should parsimony in the expenditure of money for our larger growth hinder our development. There is but one way only to serve the people well, and that is to do the right thing, trusting them as they may ever be trusted, to approve the things which count for the betterment of the State.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK.



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LIST  
OF  
COMMUTATIONS, REPRIEVES AND PARDONS

GRANTED BY  
GOVERNOR CHARLES B. AYCOCK

FROM  
JANUARY 15, 1901, TO JANUARY 1, 1903.

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## COMMUTATIONS.

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FEBRUARY 6, 1901.

Isaac Perry. Perquimans County, Fall Term, 1900. Crime, F. and A. Twelve months in jail. Commuted to twelve months in jail, County Commissioners to hire him out.

### REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The Solicitor who prosecuted is of opinion that this course should be followed. The County Commissioners ask for it. By this course the prisoner is made to work and become self-supporting, instead of a charge on the county. The prisoner has already been in jail since September, 1901.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 13, 1901.

Jesse Green. Beaufort County, February Term, 1900. Crime, murder second degree. Sentence, fourteen years in State's Prison. Commuted to ten years in Penitentiary.

### REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

Sentence is commuted to ten years in the Penitentiary. The Judge who tried the case thinks a sentence of ten years sufficient. Ten of the jury recommend an absolute pardon. Commutation is granted now while facts are known rather than wait until they become obscured and the prisoner forgotten.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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APRIL 10, 1901.

Hardy Gaskins. Pasquotank County, March Term, 1901. Crime, burglary. Sentence, death. Action commuted to life imprisonment in State's Prison.

### REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence of the prisoner is commuted from death to life imprisonment in the State's Prison. This course is recommended by the Judge who tried the case, by many of the local attorneys at Elizabeth City, by numerous citizens, by seven of the jury, and by the prosecuting witness, who states that she believes that the ends of justice will be met by imprisonment for life, and the wishes of the community better satisfied. It also appears to me that the prisoner had heretofore borne a good character.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



MAY 28, 1901.

W. H. Morrison. Surry County, March Term, 1899. Crime, forgery. Sentence, six years in State's Prison. Commuted to two years and five months.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The pardon is refused. The prisoner is commuted to a sentence of two years and five months. This is done upon the recommendation of the Judge who tried the case, and he expresses his conviction that he sentenced the prisoner for too long a term. Other persons join in the request, and particularly the person who might have been injured by the crime of the prisoner. The prisoner is a young man, and it is thought that the commutation may tend to improve him.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

OCTOBER 5, 1901.

John DeBerry. Richmond County, September Term, 1901. Crime, rape. Sentence, death. Action, commuted to life imprisonment in State's Prison at hard labor.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence of death in this case is commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor for life. The four resident physicians who have examined him certify that he is of a very low mental grade and very ignorant, and recommend his commutation, but at their request I sent Dr. J. F. Miller, of the Eastern Hospital, to make an examination. He reports to me that the prisoner is not an idiot, nor is he insane, but he is a defect, a boy of very low mental development. He recommends commutation to life imprisonment. The commutation is also recommended by Sheriff T. S. Wright, W. I. Everitt, C. S. C.; W. S. Thomas, Register of Deeds; J. H. Walsh, editor of the *Headlight*; A. J. Maxwell, editor of the *Anglo-Saxon*; ex-Sheriff J. W. Smith, ten of the jury who tried the case, together with many citizens of the immediate neighborhood, who testify to the low grade of intellect of the prisoner. Solicitor Robinson writes that the prisoner is of a very low mental capacity, and while he makes no recommendation, states that the parents of the injured girl believe that imprisonment for life, under the circumstances, is the proper punishment. The parents themselves have filed with me a certificate recommending that course.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



DECEMBER 12, 1901.

Alex. Cox. Surry County, Fall Term, 1899. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, five years in State's Prison. Commuted on December 12, 1901, to January 1, 1902.

REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence of this prisoner is commuted so that his term will expire January 1, 1902, on the recommendation of many citizens of the county, and because his guilt is really doubtful. The Judge writes that the evidence as to the cause of death was very unsatisfactory. It is not at all improbable that the deceased came to her death from other causes than the simple assault which was committed upon her. Indeed, in the light of the facts laid before me since the conviction, it is almost certain that the only offence for which the prisoner was guilty was a simple assault, and for this he has been more than adequately punished.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 20, 1901.

John B. Price. Craven County, November Term, 1901. Crime, false pretence. Sentence, twelve months State's Prison and \$100 fine. Commuted on December 20, 1901, to fine of \$300 and costs.

REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

This commutation is made at the urgent request of the Judge, and upon the recommendation of many citizens. It seems that the Judge told the defendant that if he would raise the fine or \$300 and the costs he would fine him that sum, but in the meantime entered the judgment of twelve months in the State's Prison and \$100 fine. The prisoner left the Court to raise the fine and returned after Court had unexpectedly adjourned. He complied fully with the requirement of the Court, but the Court, by reason of adjournment, could not change the entered judgment. The commutation is made in order to make the result conform to the judgment, which the Court intended should be effective.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JANUARY 7, 1902.

Drew Vaughan. Hertford County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, murder. Sentence, death. Commuted to life imprisonment in State's Prison.

REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

This prisoner is commuted to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for life on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of



the county. There was some evidence of his guilt, but it was so meagre as, in my judgment, to render it improper to take his life. The evidence was wholly circumstantial and very weak.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

R. S. Gates. Buncombe County, June (Special) Term, 1901. Crime, burglary first degree. Sentence, death. Commuted to life imprisonment in State's Prison.

REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The death sentence in this case, as to R. S. Gates, is commuted to imprisonment in the State's Prison at hard labor for life. The commutation is recommended by Governor McMillan, of Tennessee, and hundreds of citizens of Cocke County, Tennessee, who have known the prisoner from childhood, and who certify that up to a short time before this occurrence he had borne a good character. The prisoner is a young white man. His commutation is also recommended by Col. Theo. F. Davidson, Judge James H. Merrimon, and many other reputable citizens of Buncombe County. He did not enter the store which was robbed, and there is evidence tending to show that he did not even go to the store. He certainly did not fire a single shot at the occupant of the store. One of the prisoners who entered the store testifies that both Gates and Mills turned back before reaching the store. The jury, however, found that both Gates and Mills went to the store and participated in the burglary, as they must have found before finding them guilty of burglary in the first degree, but it is made to appear to me that the jury themselves after taking the case returned to the Court and inquired whether or not if they found Foster and Johnson guilty of burglary in the first degree, could they then find Gates and Mills guilty of burglary in a lesser degree. The Court instructed them if Gates and Mills were guilty at all and Foster and Johnson were guilty in the first degree, Gates and Mills were likewise guilty in the first degree. This inquiry on the part of the jury indicated the desire to find Gates and Mills guilty of a lesser offence than the two who entered the house and did the shooting. The two who entered the house were badly wounded, while Gates and Mills were in no way injured and could have made their escape, but instead of caring for themselves, they showed a touch of humanity in sacrificing their own chance of escape by attending to wounded men. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the execution of the two who actually entered the house, and the imprisonment for life of Gates and Mills is a sufficient example and will have all the effect which the execution of all four would have. The State, like individ-



uals, can only afford to take like in self-defence and will never punish by way of revenge.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

Harry Mills. Buncombe County, June (Special) Term, 1901. Crime, burglary first degree. Sentence, death. Commuted to life imprisonment in State's Prison.

REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The death sentence in this case, as to Harry Mills, is commuted to imprisonment in the State's Prison at hard labor for life. The commutation is recommended by Col. Theo. F. Davidson, Judge James H. Merrimon, and many other reputable citizens of Buncombe County. The prisoner is a young negro. He did not enter the store which was robbed, and there is evidence tending to show that he did not even go to the store. He certainly did not fire a single shot at the occupant of the store. One of the prisoners who entered the store testified that both Gates and Mills turned back before reaching the store. The jury, however, found that both Gates and Mills went to the store and participated in the burglary, as they must have found before finding them guilty of burglary in the first degree, but it is made to appear to me that the jury themselves, after taking the case, returned to the Court and inquired whether or not if they found Foster and Johnson guilty of burglary in the first degree, could they then find Gates and Mills guilty of burglary in a lesser degree. The Court instructed them if Gates and Mills were guilty at all and Foster and Johnson were guilty in the first degree, Gates and Mills would likewise be guilty in the first degree. This inquiry on the part of the jury indicated the desire to find Gates and Mills guilty of a lesser offence than the two who entered the house and did the shooting. The two who entered the house were badly wounded, while Gates and Mills were in no way injured, and could have made their escape, but instead of caring for themselves, they showed a touch of humanity in sacrificing their own chance of escape by attending to wounded men. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the execution of the two who actually entered the house, and the imprisonment for life of Gates and Mills is a sufficient example, and will have all the effect which the execution of all four would have. The State, like individuals, can only afford to take life in self-defence and will never punish by way of revenge.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



MARCH 11, 1902.

Andy Jackson. Lincoln County, September Term, 1901. Crime, burglary first degree. Sentence, death. Respited on February 24, 1902, to March 20, 1902. Commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life in the State's Prison on March 11, 1902.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The death sentence imposed upon the prisoner is commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life in the State's Prison. The crime for which the prisoner was convicted was most atrocious, and if it were certain that the prisoner is guilty he ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Since the trial of the case evidence not submitted to the jury has been laid before me which renders the guilt of the prisoner a matter of grave doubt. On the trial one of the witnesses for the State testified that Jackson, who at that time lived in Gaffney, South Carolina, was away from that town on Saturday, June 2d, and Sunday, June 3d, the burglary being committed on the night of June 2d. This witness stated that his reason for knowing that it was June 2d when Jackson was absent was, that the cotton mills in which he worked were closed down on June 2d for the celebration of the Battle of Cowpens. This evidence went to the jury uncontradicted, save by one witness. Since the trial the bookkeeper of the *Gaffney Ledger*, a newspaper published at Gaffney, South Carolina, files an affidavit with me, in which he swears that the Battle of Cowpens was celebrated on Saturday, the 26th of May, and not on the 2d of June. Mr. W. M. Webb, paymaster of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, at Gaffney, South Carolina, also files an affidavit showing that the Gaffney Mills were not closed down on June 2d. The prisoner was unable to employ counsel, and when the Court assigned counsel to him he stated to his counsel that he could show his presence in Gaffney on June 2d and 3d if he could secure the evidence of Beauregard Glenn and his family, with whom he boarded, and also by one White, whose given name he did not remember. Glenn had left Gaffney, and the lawyers of Jackson were unable to trace his whereabouts, so that when the trial came on these witnesses had not been found. During the progress of the trial it was ascertained that Glenn and his family lived in Cleveland County, North Carolina. Subpœnas were at once issued for them and the Sheriff of that county served the subpœnas. The witnesses refused to attend for want of money with which to pay their fare to Lincolnton. This fact being reported to his attorneys, they requested the Sheriff of Cleveland to pay the fares of the witnesses, which would be refunded to him. The Sheriff paid the fare of Beauregard Glenn and sent him to Lincolnton, and he alone testified as to the presence of Jackson at Gaffney on June 2d and 3d, swearing that



Jackson came to his house to board some time about the middle of May and remained there until June 11th, without missing a single meal. At the trial Glenn's evidence was not supported by any other witnesses. Since the trial affidavits have been filed with me by Junius White, Mrs. S. D. Glenn, Miss Sallie Glenn and Willie Glenn, all of whom swear that Jackson was in Gaffney on Saturday, June 2d, and Sunday, June 3d, the last three swearing that he did not miss a meal at their table from the middle of May to June 11th. Affidavits are also filed before me which prove the good character of Junius White and Mrs. Glenn. It is entirely possible, not to say probable, that this evidence, if heard by the jury, would have changed their verdict. It is a misfortune that our law is in such shape that the Supreme Court, while granting new trials in civil suits for newly discovered evidence, will not do so in criminal cases. The Governor has no means by which he can determine the truthfulness of newly discovered evidence. A new trial of the prisoner by means of which the jury could have the benefit of all the facts as they now appear can not be had. The evidence laid before me may or may not be true. I have not seen, and can not see, the witnesses, but I can not take the responsibility of saying that the new evidence is false when this decision would result in the death of a human being. Five witnesses, two of whom are shown to be of good character, swear to a state of facts which renders it impossible for the prisoner to be guilty. These witnesses can not be mistaken. They have either sworn falsely or the prisoner is not guilty. The witnesses for the State may be mistaken. No one in the house entered claims to have recognized the burglar. The evidence is circumstantial. In view of all these facts, I deem it my duty to commute the prisoner's sentence to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life at hard labor. Many people who heard the trial, and numbers who have been informed of the facts, have recommended this commutation.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 15, 1902.

R. A. Ramsey. Iredell County, May Term, 1901. Crime, in re contempt. Sentence, twenty days' imprisonment, fine of \$50 and costs. Commuted on March 15, 1902, to fine of \$50 and costs.

#### REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence in this case is commuted to the payment of a fine of fifty (\$50) dollars and costs. The respondent was found guilty by the Judge of attempt to corrupt and influence a juror, one V. C. Deaton. The particular manner in which this attempt was undertaken is not set out in the finding of fact by the Court. The rule



against the juror himself was discharged by the Court with the consent of all the parties. Both the juror and the respondent swore that respondent did not mention to the juror the case then under consideration by the juror. The Court must have been of opinion that the juror did not talk about the case under consideration, or permit himself to be talked to about it, or else the rule against the juror would not have been discharged, but he himself would have been found guilty of contempt.

I am informed that the Solicitor has refused to send a bill against the respondent for attempt to corrupt the juror. Respondent is an old Confederate soldier and it is thought that the payment of the fine and costs will be sufficient punishment. This course is recommended by many citizens of Iredell County, who know the respondent, and who are familiar with the case.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 15, 1902.

J. A. Gorham. Iredell County, May Term, 1901. Crime, in re contempt. Sentence, twenty days' imprisonment, fine of \$50 and costs. Commuted on March 15, 1902, to fine of \$50 and costs.

#### REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence of the respondent, J. A. Gorham, is commuted to the payment of a fine of fifty (\$50) dollars and the costs of the contempt proceeding. Since the respondent was found guilty of contempt by the Court a jury has acquitted him from the crime of embracery. The verdict of the jury amounts to a finding that there was no corrupt purpose on the part of the respondent. The Judge in trying the case found him guilty of a corrupt purpose. It is not thought that but for the finding of corruption the Judge would have sentenced him to jail. The respondent could have been guilty of contempt without corruption, and inasmuch as the Court adjudged him guilty of contempt, the punishment, so far as the fine is concerned, is not interfered with. The commutation in this case is recommended by several hundred citizens of Iredell County, representing all classes of the people. Many of the signers of the petition ask for an absolute pardon, some of whom had before the trial for embracery signed a petition opposing even a commutation. In the conflict of finding between the Judge and the jury I am of the opinion that I ought to follow the finding of the jury, who have acquitted respondent of any corrupt intent. The commutation is also recommended by many citizens of Georgia, who knew the respondent from childhood, by citizens of Charlotte where he lived, and by many citizens of Asheville where he now resides.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



MARCH 18, 1902.

Ed. Morgan. Cabarrus County, Spring Term, 1902. Crime, rape. Sentence, death. Commuted on March 18, 1902, to imprisonment in the State's Prison at hard labor for life.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The death penalty imposed in this case is commuted to imprisonment in the State's Prison at hard labor for life. This commutation is granted upon the earnest recommendation of the Judge who tried the case, and the Solicitor who prosecuted it. It appears that before the case was given to the jury the Solicitor offered to take a verdict for a smaller offence than the capital crime. This action on his part indicated at that time a grave doubt in his mind as to the prisoner's guilt of the higher crime.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

MARCH 27, 1902.

Lee Walker. Forsyth County, November Term, 1899. Crime, murder in second degree. Sentence, five years in State's Prison. Commuted on March 27, 1902, so that sentence ends May 1, 1902.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

Absolute pardon was recommended by the Judge and the Solicitor, and many leading citizens of Forsyth County. The prisoner killed an unfaithful wife, whom he caught in compromising attitude. The killing was done while the prisoner was endeavoring to kill the man, the wife throwing herself between the prisoner and the object of his wrath.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

MAY 2, 1902.

Lucius Shepperd. Jackson County, Fall Term, 1901. Crime, crime against nature. Sentence, five years State's Prison. Commuted on May 2, 1902, to two years in Penitentiary.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence is commuted to two years in the Penitentiary on the recommendation of the Judge who tried the case. He says that if the statute had permitted him to do so he would not have sentenced him to more than two years. There seems to be some doubt as to his guilt, but not enough to justify his pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



MAY 2, 1902.

Latta Sherlin. Buncombe County, February Term, 1902. Crime, horse stealing. Sentence, five years county roads. Commuted to eighteen months on roads on May 2, 1902.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The prisoner is commuted to eighteen months on the roads on the recommendation of the Judge and the Solicitor. The minimum punishment prescribed by the statute is five years, and the Judge was compelled to give this sentence. Neither he nor the Solicitor thinks that the crime committed under the circumstances justifies the infliction of so heavy a punishment. In deference to their opinion the sentence is commuted to eighteen months on the roads.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MAY 2, 1902.

Buck Dowdy. Chatham County, September Term, 1900. Crime, F. and A. Sentence, \$100 and costs. Commuted on May 2, 1902, to fine of \$20 and costs.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The defendant is an old Confederate soldier. The Judge writes that he thinks the punishment of \$20 fine and the costs is sufficient, and recommends commutation. This course is also recommended by the citizens of the county of Chatham. The sentence is commuted to the fine of \$20 and the payment of costs.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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AUGUST 1, 1902.

Richard Blaton. Rowan County, February Term, 1902. Crime, rape. Sentence, death. Commuted August 1, 1902, to life imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence is commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. The guilt of prisoner is too uncertain to permit his execution. Substantially, the only evidence against him was that of the woman who saw him in the uncertain light through an open door. At first she failed to identify him and the officer turned him loose on her statement. The prisoner proved an alibi by a witness who proved a good character. The Judge who tried the case earnestly recommends the commutation, and says in his letter, that but for an implied understanding that Blaton's sentence would be commuted to life im-



prisonment, ne would have set the verdict aside. Blaton proved a good character on the trial. Many of the lawyers and other reputable citizens in the county recommend the commutation, most of them expressing grave doubt as to prisoner's guilt. Fleming, who was tried with Blaton, has been executed, and while on the gallows declared that Blaton had no part in the crime.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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AUGUST 13, 1902.

Minnie Jones. Ashe County, Spring Term, 1902. Crime, F. and A. Sentence, seven months county jail after May 15, 1902. Commuted on August 13, 1902, to thirty days in county jail after May 25, 1903.

REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

It appears that this woman was sentenced to jail for seven months, sentence to take effect after May 15, 1902, the object of the sentence being to have her leave the State. Her home is just inside the North Carolina line and she has moved just across into Virginia. She has two children and is unable to make a support for them unless she can live with her parents. Her conduct since conviction has been exemplary, and it is represented that she is in no danger of returning to evil ways. Under the circumstances the sentence is commuted to thirty days in the county jail, sentence to take effect May 25, 1903.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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AUGUST 14, 1902.

J. W. Maultsby. Cumberland County, January Term, 1902. Crime, assault and battery. Sentence, twenty days in jail. Commuted to fine of \$10 and cost on August 14, 1902.

REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

It appears that this party has been a faithful police officer in the town of Fayetteville for a great many years. He was indicted for assault in the discharge of his duty. He is an old man of most excellent character. He was a true Confederate soldier and has never been indicted for anything before. The pardon is requested by the Solicitor of the district, the county officers, every member of the jury who convicted him, and 300 or 400 of the most prominent citizens of Cumberland County. Also, it is requested by the editor of the *North Carolina Baptist* and the editor of the *Fayetteville Observer*, papers published in the town in which he lives.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

John Keel. Pitt County, April Term, 1897. Crime, murder second degree. Sentence, twenty years in State's Prison. Commuted on September 9, 1902, so term will end October 1, 1902.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence of the prisoner is commuted so that his term shall end October 1, 1902. This commutation is granted on the recommendation of numerous citizens of Pitt County, all of the jury who tried the case, and the Judge and the Solicitor. The Judge and the Solicitor think that his punishment has been sufficient.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 13, 1902.

Oscar Johnson. Durham County, May Term, 1902. Crime, larceny. Sentence, one year Durham County roads. Commuted on November 13, 1902, so that term shall end December 1, 1902.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence of prisoner is commuted so his imprisonment shall end December 1, 1902. The prisoner was convicted of larceny from his mother. His mother earnestly asks for his commutation. She believes, and I hope, that the punishment already suffered may reform the prisoner. At any rate, the larceny was from the mother, and she asks for the commutation. It is granted.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

Arthur McDowell. Cherokee County, Spring Term, 1898. Crime, highway robbery. Sentence, ten years State's Prison. Commuted on November 22, 1902, to January 1, 1903.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The prisoner is commuted on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of the county, including seven of the jury who tried the case. At the time of his conviction he was only about sixteen years of age, and has now been in the State's Prison since 1898. A pardon was recommended by Judge George A. Jones, who, at the time of the conviction, was the Solicitor who prosecuted.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

John Sweeny. Swain County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, burglary second degree. Sentence, five years county roads. Commuted on November 22, 1902, to take effect January 1, 1903.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence of this prisoner is commuted on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of Swain County, including the County Commissioners, the Treasurer, the Register of Deeds, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. At the time of his conviction the prisoner was about seventeen years of age. While at work on the public roads under the sentence, a premature discharge of dynamite severely injured prisoner, inflicting great damage to his eyes, and otherwise rendering him unfit for service on the roads.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

Ramsey Jackson. Swain County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, burglary second degree. Sentence, five years county roads. Commuted on November 22, 1902, to take effect January 1, 1903.

## REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The sentence of this prisoner is commuted on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of Swain County, including the County Commissioners, the Treasurer, the Register of Deeds, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. At the time of his conviction the prisoner was about seventeen years of age. While at work on the public roads under the sentence, a premature discharge of dynamite severely injured prisoner, inflicting great damage to his eyes, and otherwise rendering him unfit for service on the roads.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



## REPRIEVES.

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JANUARY 24, 1901.

John Ruffin. Alamance County, November Term, 1900. Crime, rape. Sentence, death. Respited on January 24, 1901, to February 1, 1901.

### REASONS FOR RESPITE.

This prisoner is respited until February 1, 1901, to enable me to make an investigation.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 15, 1901.

Louis Council. Cumberland County, December Term, 1900. Crime, rape. Sentence, death. On January 22, 1901, respited to July 15, 1901; on July 10, 1901, to July 22, 1901; on July 19, 1901, respited to August 12, 1901; on August 9, 1901, respited to November 1, 1901; on October 29, 1901, respited to November 2, 1901.

### REASONS FOR RESPITE.

Respited in each case to enable me to make investigation.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 2, 1901.

Drew Vaughan. Hertford County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, murder. Sentence, death. On November 9, 1901, respited to December 2, 1901; on November 30, 1901, respited to December 12, 1901; on December 12, 1901, respited to January 8, 1902.

### REASONS FOR RESPITE.

Respited in each case to enable me to make investigation.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JANUARY 23, 1902.

J. A. Gorham. Iredell County, May Term, 1901. Crime, in re contempt. Sentence, twenty days' imprisonment, fine of \$50 and costs. Respited on January 23, 1902, to March 17, 1902. Respited on condition that the said J. A. Gorham enter into a justified bond, to be approved by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Iredell County in the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars, to



render himself to the Sheriff of Iredell County on the 17th day of March and undergo the punishment prescribed by said judgment.

## REASONS FOR RESPITE.

Prisoner is respited to March 17, 1902, for the purpose of investigation.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JANUARY 23, 1902.

R. A. Ramsey. Iredell County, May Term, 1901. Crime, in re contempt. Sentence, twenty days' imprisonment, fine of \$50 and costs. Respited on January 23, 1902, to March 17, 1902. Respite granted upon condition that the said R. A. Ramsey enter into a justified bond, to be approved by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Iredell County in the sum of two hundred (\$200) dollars, to render himself to the Sheriff of Iredell County on the 17th day of March and undergo the punishment prescribed by said judgment.

## REASONS FOR RESPITE.

Prisoner is respited to March 17, 1902, for the purpose of investigation.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 24, 1902.

Andrew Jackson. Lincoln County, September Term, 1901. Crime, burglary first degree. Sentence, death. Respited on February 24, 1902, to March 20, 1902.

## REASONS FOR RESPITE.

The execution of the sentence in this case is respited until March 20, 1902, upon the representation that additional evidence has been discovered tending to show that the prisoner is not guilty. The respite is urged by Hon. W. A. Hoke, the Judge who tried the case.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 3, 1902.

Frank Shaw. Robeson County. February Term, 1902. Crime, murder. Sentence, death. Respited on March 3, 1902, to April 3, 1902.

## REASONS FOR RESPITE.

The respite is granted the prisoner until Thursday, April 3, 1902. This respite is given on the recommendation of the Sheriff of Robe-



son County, Hon. N. A. McLean, and many other reputable citizens, who think that the prisoner should have some further time for preparation to meet his awful fate. The request is a humane one and is granted in deference to the Christian sentiment which inspires it.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 19, 1902.

Frank Shaw. Robeson County, February Term, 1902. Crime, murder. Sentence, death. Respited on March 3, 1902, to April 3, 1902. Respited again on March 19, 1902, to April 14, 1902.

REASONS FOR RESPITE.

This further respite is granted because the date fixed for the execution occurs during the session of Court, and it is thought better that the execution should be postponed until after Court.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



## PARDONS.

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JANUARY 22, 1901.

Oscar Smith. Stokes County, October Term, 1900. Crime, assault  
deadly weapon. Sentence, one year roads, Forsyth County.

### REASONS FOR PARDON.

Pardon is granted in this case upon the recommendation of the Judge and the Solicitor and Hon. C. B. Watson. It appears from the papers on file that the warrant against the defendant was dismissed on the preliminary investigation by a competent and conscientious Justice of the Peace. He was subsequently indicted at the Term of the Superior Court and was forced to an immediate trial without opportunity of securing his witnesses. The Judge and Solicitor seem to be of opinion that injustice was done to him. For these reasons he was pardoned.

Pardon granted.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JANUARY 31, 1901.

Richard Simmons. Dare County, Spring Term, 1893. Crime, larceny. Sentenced to ten years in State's Prison.

### REASONS FOR PARDON.

This pardon is granted at the request of the Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Clerk of Superior Court, and member of House from Dare, and other citizens thereof. He has served seven years, bore a good character before conviction, and has conducted himself properly since. His wife is a consumptive and his family in need. He has been punished enough. Was convicted and sentenced for larceny.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 8, 1901.

Jasper Paul. Richmond County, November, 1900. Crime, assault  
with deadly weapon. Sentence, five months in county jail.

### REASONS FOR PARDON.

Pardon is recommended by a reputable physician, who thinks further imprisonment very injurious. Pardon is also recommended by



the person injured by the assault, and also by his attorney, Hon. Cameron Morrison. Since those who prosecute ask it and the assault was made under great provocation, pardon is granted.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 8, 1901.

Hilton Quick. Richmond County, November Term, 1900. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, five months in county jail.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This pardon is granted because of the great provocation and at the request of the injured party, and many citizens and officers of Richmond County. Senator Morrison, who prosecuted as attorney, joins in the request.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

John Mitchell. Wake County, January Term, 1901. Crime, assault and battery. Sentence, work on county roads two months.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This pardon is granted because it is represented to me by Mr. John Pullen, Senator N. B. Broughton, and others, that the wife and child of the prisoner will be dependent upon charity for support unless he is pardoned. It further appears that he is confined because of his inability to pay the fine of \$10 and costs. Prisoner appears to be weak rather than vicious.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

John Sessoms. Bertie County, Spring Term, 1900. Crime, secret assault. Sentence, four years State's Prison.

• REASONS FOR PARDON.

Prisoner was convicted on the unsupported evidence of the prosecutor, who himself is accused of having alienated the affections of the prisoner's wife, and who since imprisonment has practically abandoned his own wife and is accused of living with the wife of the prisoner. It is represented by reputable citizens that the prisoner's guilt is doubtful, and his pardon is urged by the Clerk of the Superior Court, Register of Deeds, Hon. F. D. Winston, and many other reputable and responsible citizens of Bertie.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

Elisha Minton. Wilkes County, August Term, 1900. Crime, assault  
deadly weapon. Sentence, six months in jail.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner was indicted for an affray, and together with another was convicted. The other, who appears to have been equally guilty, was fined \$25 and costs, when the prisoner was sentenced to jail for six months. The judgment appears to me to have been unequal. The pardon is recommended by the Solicitor, the Register of Deeds, Clerk of the Superior Court, Sheriff and Treasurer, and other prominent citizens of Wilkes County.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

FEBRUARY 19, 1901.

George O. Perry. Mecklenburg County, December Term, 1900. Crime,  
false pretence. Sentence, twelve months in Penitentiary.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of the Judge and Solicitor, Hon. J. P. Caldwell, Hon. Charles Duls, Hon. J. D. McCall, and other reputable and responsible citizens of Mecklenburg County. It is also represented by the physician at the State Penitentiary that the prisoner is suffering with heart disease, and another physician certifies that the prisoner is unable to perform manual labor, and close confinement is dangerous and renders him liable to heart failure.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

Joe Shearer. Forsyth County, April Term, 1900. Crime, house-  
breaking and robbery. Sentence, three years in State's Prison.  
Pardoned February 22, 1901, on condition that he leave the State.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the representation of his father that the prisoner is not of sound mind, on account of having received a fall when a child. The father proposes to take the prisoner to his home in Washington City and endeavor to reform him. The other prisoner, convicted at the same time, was pardoned by my predecessor. I can see no reason for making a distinction between them.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



FEBRUARY 26, 1901.

James Nicholson. Stokes County, Fall Term, 1900. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months roads Forsyth County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of Hon. E. W. Timberlake, Judge presiding, who states that the prisoner had never been in trouble before, and has suffered sufficiently. His pardon is also recommended by the prosecutor, Powell Mabe, and many good citizens of the county of Stokes.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

MARCH 8, 1901.

John Abrams. Wake County, January Term, 1901. Crime, bigamy. Sentence, eighteen months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This pardon is granted on the representations and petition of Mrs. F. A. Olds, John Pullen, Miss Penick and Dr. Daniel, who are interested in charitable and penal institutions. The prisoner re-married upon the advice that he was entitled to do so. His first wife has since obtained a divorce from him and his second wife has a young child, and is greatly in need of his support and attention. He proposes to re-marry his second wife.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

MARCH 9, 1901.

William Cable. Watauga County, Fall Term, 1899. Crime, murder second degree. Sentence, five years in State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

Prisoner is pardoned on recommendation of the Solicitor who prosecuted, of Representative W. H. Calowey, and upon the certificate of the prison physician that prisoner has consumption and confinement is hurtful, if not eventually fatal to him.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

MARCH 15, 1901.

Joshua Kearney. Franklin County, October Term, 1900. Crime, A. and B. with deadly weapon. Sentence, eighteen months on roads.



## REASONS FOR PARDON.

No damage was done. Prosecutrix asks for pardon. Defendant has compensated her for the injury. The Judge requests pardon, and I am of opinion that defendant has been sufficiently punished.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 21, 1901.

B. E. Pope. Halifax County, February Term, 1901. Crime, assault deadly weapon. Sentence, six months county jail.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

Partly injured requests pardon. Judge recommends it. Defendant is old and infirm. Was a fine soldier and carried evidence of his fidelity in the shape of a serious wound. Physician certifies that further confinement is dangerous. The act committed was without malice and from impulse. He is penitent, and has suffered much humiliation and anguish of mind.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 28, 1901.

William Alexander, Mecklenburg County, Fall Term, 1889. Crime, burglary. Sentence, death, and then commuted to life imprisonment.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This defendant is pardoned upon the petition of Capt. S. B. Alexander and other citizens of Mecklenburg County. Defendant was never bright, and it is believed was persuaded into the commission of the crime by his associates. He belongs to a large family of the best colored people in the State, none of whom have ever been charged with a crime. He was a former slave of Capt. Alexander, and he offers to give him a home on his plantation. Under the circumstances his punishment is regarded as sufficient. He is now about 59 years old and is not likely to commit other crimes. He has been in prison 12 years.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 30, 1901.

William Cox. Anson County, September Term, 1898. Crime, larceny. Sentence, five years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This defendant is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, the Solicitor and eleven (11) of the jury who tried him. In addi-



tion to this, many of the best citizens in the defendant's neighborhood have joined in the request that he be pardoned. They seem to be willing to trust him for the future.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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APRIL 12, 1901.

Ephraim Williams. Yadkin County, Spring Term, 1898. Crime, burglary second degree. Sentence, ten years State's Prison.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of the Solicitor who prosecuted the cause, and the prosecutor, and at the request of quite a number of citizens of Yadkin County. It appears that the prisoner is, and has been, of weak mind, and it is thought that his punishment has been sufficient.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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APRIL 18, 1901.

Nat. Kizer. Forsyth County, January Term, 1901. Crime, assault and battery with deadly weapon. Sentence, six months on roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the County Commissioners of Forsyth County and the county physician. It is represented that he is confined in the jail with rheumatism and that further imprisonment is injurious.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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APRIL 29, 1901.

Earnest Pearce. Durham County, January Term, 1901. Crime, larceny. Sentence, six months on county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of Mr. P. C. Graham and others, on the ground that he has consumption and imprisonment would seriously affect his life. The County Commissioners join also in the request that he be pardoned.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



MAY 3, 1901.

Will Morgan. Mecklenburg County, July Term, 1900. Crime, highway robbery. Sentence, four years county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Solicitor and 300 citizens of Mecklenburg County. The prisoner is a young man, and it is represented that he was led into the commission of the crime by older associates. His aunt with whom he lives promises to take him out of the State and let him work upon a farm with her. I, therefore, concluded to give him a chance to reform.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

MAY 6, 1901.

Raney Mills. Cleveland County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, murder second degree. Sentence, two years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This woman was convicted of murder in the second degree in aiding her husband to kill another man. The husband was himself shot before prisoner handed the pistol to him with which he did the killing. Her husband was then taken by a mob out of the hands of the officers and hung almost in her presence. She is about twenty years of age and has a young baby. The pardon is recommended by the Judge and the Solicitor.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

MAY 30, 1901.

Marshall Ramseur. Lincoln County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, abandonment. Sentence, six months roads Gaston County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The defendant is pardoned on the ground that evidence laid before me and which was not before the Court says that he was justified in the abandonment of his wife, whose conduct was such that he could not live with her. The pardon is recommended by Dr. R. B. Killian, the Clerk of the Superior Court, A. Nixon, and many other reputable citizens of Lincoln County.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



MAY 30, 1901.

Letta Blackwood. Buncombe County, February Term, 1901. Crime, F. and A. Sentence, eight months county jail.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The defendant is pardoned upon the recommendation of M. L. Reed, Chairman County Board Commissioners, and Solicitor J. M. Gudger and T. W. Patton, Superintendent Childrens' Home in Buncombe County, and Capt. C. B. Denson, of the Board of Public Charities. The condition of the woman is such as to render her pardon a necessity.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

MAY 31, 1901.

William Stancil. Gaston County, Fall Term, 1900. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, four months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This defendant was only technically guilty of manslaughter. Indeed, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court held that he was not guilty at all. What he did was done in good faith and under a sense of duty. The Judges of the Supreme Court who dissent would have felt the same sense of duty under the same circumstances. His pardon is recommended by the Judge and the Solicitor. If officers can not recapture convicts without danger of imprisonment for manslaughter, few more escaped convicts will be recaptured.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

JUNE 7, 1901.

Quincy D. Freeze. Iredell County, February Term, 1901. Crime, larceny. Sentence, twelve months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

There is at least a doubt in this case as to the guilt of the prisoner. He undoubtedly hauled the whiskey, but it is entirely probable that while he knew that the revenue had not been paid upon it, he did not know that it had been stolen. He had always before this borne a good character, and, it seems, was led into the trouble by a desire for a drink. His pardon is recommended by Governor W. D. Turner, R. B. McLaughlin, and many other prominent citizens of Iredell. Hon. L. C. Caldwell, who assisted in the prosecution, also joins in the recommendation for pardon. The family of the prisoner is dependent and in part is being supported by charity during his confinement. For these reasons the pardon is granted.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



JUNE 12, 1901.

B. S. Pitman. Johnston County, November Term, 1900. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months roads of Alamance County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner has served most of his sentence. He had always before the commission of the crime with which he was charged been a peaceable and law-abiding citizen. His pardon has been recommended by almost the entire population of his section. The Solicitor also recommended it. In addition to this he has an aged and afflicted mother, whose grief over his continual imprisonment is likely to hasten her death. It is thought that his punishment has been sufficient.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

JULY 1, 1901.

Leonidas McKnight. Surry County, August Term, 1892. Crime, burglary. Sentence, death. Commuted to twenty years. On January 2, 1901, commuted by Governor Russell to ten years.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of Dr. K. M. Ferguson, and because it was the intention of Governor Russell in commuting his sentence that he should be turned out of the Penitentiary early in this year, but by reason of overlooking the forfeiture of his good time and his conduct shortly after he entered the prison, the purpose of Governor Russell failed. The prisoner has shown every evidence of reform.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

JULY 10, 1901.

Sara A. Franklin. Caldwell County, June Term, 1897. Crime, murder second degree. Sentence, ten years in State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This woman is accused of poisoning her first husband. The evidence of her guilt is unsatisfactory. This is shown by the fact that the jury found her guilty of murder in the second degree, whereas if she actually poisoned her husband she is guilty of murder in the first degree. Her conduct in the Penitentiary has been such as to attract the attention of the officers and of the Christian workers who visit the Penitentiary. She has been guilty of but one offence since there, and that offence is contributed to her anxiety to secure



her freedom. She is the mother of a child born in the Penitentiary, who, under the rules, must be separated from her unless she is pardoned. She is devoted to this child and is pardoned in order that she may not be separated from her child. Her mother lives in Florida, and the pardon is conditioned upon her going to her mother and living with her.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 12, 1901.

R. H. Pender. Swain County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, retailing liquors. Sentence, six months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner seems to have been a man heretofore of good character. He has a wife and several children, who are greatly humiliated by his present situation. He staid in jail nearly a month before the trial, and has been in jail a month since. The punishment seems to be adequate for the offence. He is thought to be penitent and will lead a correct life in the future. For these reasons he was pardoned.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 16, 1901.

Ranson Brodie. Wake County, September Term, 1894. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, fifteen years in Penitentiary.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

Ranson Brodie is pardoned because of his previous good character, his good conduct during his imprisonment, and it is made to appear that the homicide was committed under very great provocation and in the heat of blood. The pardon is recommended by many good citizens, quite a number of whom knew Brodie before the commission of the crime, and bear testimony to his excellent character.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 22, 1901.

Joe Walker. Iredell County, February Term, 1899. Crime, larceny. Sentence, four years county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the ground that he has consumption and is not only likely to die from the disease himself, but is a menace to the health of the other prisoners. His pardon is recommended by the Superintendent of Health of Iredell County, by the



Board of County Commissioners, and by Messrs. Armfield and  
Turner.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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AUGUST 21, 1901.

Thomas J. Shittle. Rutherford County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime,  
assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, six months county roads  
Union County.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the oral recommendation of the  
Solicitor J. L. Webb, who thinks that he has been sufficiently pun-  
ished. He appears to be a young man of good character and of good  
family, and struck the prosecutor under great provocation, and the  
punishment which he has undergone is thought to be sufficient.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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AUGUST 23, 1901.

R. B. Sudderth. Burke County, September Term, 1900. Crime,  
manslaughter. Sentence, three years State's Prison.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge and  
the prosecuting attorneys, and of the jury, and of many other citi-  
zens. There was evidently no malice in killing. The prisoner had  
been insane, and while the jury found he was sane at the time of  
the killing, he was very drunk at the time, and evidently did not  
know what he was doing. It is thought that he has been cured of  
the drink habit and will make a good citizen. The pardon is condi-  
tioned on his refraining from drink during the next two years.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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AUGUST 29, 1901.

Ben Hall. Mecklenburg County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, lar-  
ceny. Sentence, 12 months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the petition of divers citizens  
familiar with the facts. His wife has been in the insane asylum at  
Morganton, and it is represented by reputable people that the fur-  
ther imprisonment of her husband will probably cause her again to  
lose her mind. She is very poor and needs the help of her husband.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



SEPTEMBER 2, 1901.

Raymond Hunt. Catawba County, February Term, 1901. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, three years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the almost unanimous recommendation of the people of Catawba County. He is a young man of excellent family, who was unwillingly drawn into the fight in which the homicide was committed. He clearly had no intention of killing his adversary and kinsman. He has been sufficiently punished. The opinion in the county is entirely in favor of his pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

James Hart. Iredell County, November Term, 1898. Crime, larceny. Sentence, five years county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of Dr. H. F. Long, James A. Hartness, Lieutenant-Governor Turner, and others. His health is bad and he seems to have been sufficiently punished for the crime which he committed. The prosecutor himself asks for the pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

C. A. Robinson. Transylvania County, Spring Term, 1899. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, fifteen years in State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of numerous citizens of Transylvania County. Up to the time of the commission of the crime the prisoner had been a good and law-abiding citizen. He has a wife and nine children, who are entirely dependent, and he is pardoned in the hope that he may support them and return to a life of uprightness and obedience to law.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

OCTOBER 1, 1901.

Alexander Hill. Forsyth County, July Term, 1901. Crime, F. and A. Sentence, four months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the acting Solicitor, Hon. R. B. Glenn, the Judge, Hon. H. R. Starbuck, and



because the prisoner married the female defendant in the belief that he had a legal right to marry her. The prisoner's first wife left him and remained away more than seven years, after which he, without hearing from her, married the female defendant under the mistaken view that he had a right to marry her. Our statute keeps the prisoner from being guilty of bigamy, but does not protect him against the crime for which he was convicted. His misapprehension was not unreasonable. He is an old man and very feeble. He has served half of his sentence.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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OCTOBER 4, 1901.

Harry C. Taylor. Surry County, March Term, 1891. Crime, burglary second degree. Sentence, twenty years in State's Prison. Action, commuted December 21, 1900, to a term of imprisonment to expire December 24, 1901.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of Hon. Thomas Settle, who was Solicitor at the time of conviction, and upon the request of many excellent citizens of Surry County. Taylor was very young when he committed the crime, and there is on file in the papers a request from his grandmother, whose house he entered, a petition to pardon him. She has since died. Mrs. I. C. Blair urges the pardon, and has procured a ticket and employment for the prisoner, and promises to follow his career and she will help him to lead a right life.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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OCTOBER 18, 1901.

Thomas Rollins. Craven County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, attempt to burn city hall. Sentence, State's Prison five years.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the ground of his ill-health, and upon the recommendation of the Judge, the Solicitor, the prison physician, and others. His further imprisonment would not only endanger his life, but would imperil the health of other convicts.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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OCTOBER 19, 1901.

Charlie Smith. Union County, July Term, 1901. Crime, larceny. Sentence, ten months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the ground of his extremely ill health with consumption, and upon the recommendation of the



Judge, Dr. Blair, the physician to the prisoners, and others. His Honor, in recommending the pardon, says that I ought to act at once. It is thought that further incarceration to the prisoner is a cruelty and imperils the health of other convicts.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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OCTOBER 25, 1901.

Joseph S. Francis. Wake County, September Term, 1901. Crime, slander innocent woman. Sentence, six months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge who tried the case, and many reputable citizens. The language used by the prisoner was used in the heat of passion, and it is evident that he is sincerely penitent for his course. The prosecutrix asks for his pardon. Her good name has been vindicated and the prisoner's family is suffering for want of the necessities of life due to his detention. He has heretofore borne a good character and there is no danger of his repeating the offence.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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OCTOBER 30, 1901.

Tom Parker. Granville County, April Term, 1901. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months county roads Orange County.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, and the county officials, and the county physician, because of his very bad health and the danger arising therefrom to the other prisoners.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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OCTOBER 30, 1901.

E. H. Price. Union County, July Term, 1901. Crime, obtaining goods under false pretences. Sentence, six months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge and the Solicitor, eleven of the jury who tried him, the prosecuting witness, and many others of the best citizens of the county. The Judge makes the recommendation of pardon after a careful investigation of the facts.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



NOVEMBER 6, 1901.

Marion Williams. Burke County, Fall Term, 1896. Crime, larceny. Sentence, five years Penitentiary.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of C. E. Childs, Esq., Judge Norwood, who tried the case, and other reputable citizens. The prisoner was a mere boy when the crime for which he is convicted was committed. I am assured that he is a reformed man and will make a good citizen. I am willing that he shall have the opportunity. I have pardoned him largely upon the assurances that he is now an upright man and will always be a good citizen.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

NOVEMBER 11, 1901.

Wade H. Bush. Caldwell County, September Term, 1901. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, fifteen months county roads Forsyth County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Sheriff of Caldwell County, the Mayor of the town of Lenoir, the Clerk of the Superior Court, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and many other citizens of Caldwell County. The prisoner is of weak mind and is extremely sensitive. He is of an excellent family and his brother, living in another State, agrees to take him out of the State and care for him.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

NOVEMBER 11, 1901.

Paul Wensil. Cabarrus County, Spring Term, 1899. Crime, larceny. Sentence, five years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned at the request of a great number of citizens of Cabarrus County. He was convicted in 1889 when he was about 18 years of age. After serving a time in the Penitentiary he escaped and moved to another county and married. For many years he has been leading a perfectly correct life and his neighbors respect and esteem him. It is not thought that his further punishment is required either as an example or for his own reformation. I am unwilling that his wife and children should be humiliated by



his confinement in the State's Prison after he has borne himself in exemplary manner for many years.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 11, 1901.

J. C. Crews. Forsyth County, November Term, 1900. Crime, attempt to cause abortion. Sentence, twelve months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of six of the jurors who tried him, by Sheriff Alsbaugh, and many citizens of Forsyth County, and because he has made reparation to the prosecutrix.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

J. S. Crenshaw. Mecklenburg County, September Term, 1901. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, six months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of Hon. J. L. Webb, the Solicitor; J. H. Weddington, Chairman Board County Commissioners; Peter M. Brown, Mayor of Charlotte; W. C. Dowd, editor *Charlotte News*; Hon. S. B. Alexander, and many other leading citizens of Mecklenburg County. It appears that the prisoner did not intend to kill. There had been a great number of depredations committed upon the property of citizens in the community of the prisoner, and having discovered the person stealing from his watermelon patch, he fired in the dark. The assaulted man was committing a felony at the time of the slaying, and the best citizens of the community believe that the punishment of the prisoner would tend to encourage further depredations.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

Charles B. Mehegan and John P. Mallett. Edgecombe County, September Spring Term, 1898, Criminal Court. Crime, conspiracy. Sentence, two years county jail.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

These prisoners are pardoned on the recommendation of about 700 citizens of the county of Edgecombe, including over 100 past and present officers of the county.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



NOVEMBER 18, 1901.

William Brodie. Moore County, April Term, 1901. Crime, larceny.  
Sentence, one year State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Clerk of the Superior Court, and other citizens of Moore County, who represent that he is of weak mind and was led into the commission of the crime by others. The prisoner is the son of a very respectable colored man, who promises to carefully guard his son against the commission of further crime.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

NOVEMBER 18, 1901.

Walter Daniels. Durham County, January Term, 1894. Crime, larceny and receiving. Sentence, county roads for twelve months.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned because it appears that after serving a part of the sentence he escaped and enlisted in the army and served in the Spanish war. Upon the expiration of his enlistment he returned and took upon himself the duty of supporting his aged mother. At the time of his re-arrest he was supporting her and was leading an upright life. It is thought that his reformation and service to the country entitled him to consideration. His pardon is recommended by Hon. J. S. Carr and others.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

Moses M. Cass. Surry County, Spring Term, 1883. Crime, horse stealing. Sentence, five years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the earnest request of a great number of citizens. He was convicted in 1883 of the larceny of a horse and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. After serving a short time he made his escape, since which time he has lived with his wife in Wilkes County. His life since his escape from the prison has been an honest and upright one. He is now 65 years of age and enjoys the confidence of all his neighbors, who, almost without exception, earnestly request that he may be pardoned.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



DECEMBER 10, 1901.

Charlie Davis. Cleveland County, Fall Term, 1900. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of the Solicitor, Hon. James L. Webb. He has served one-half of his sentence. His health is bad, and it appears from statements made that the punishment which he has undergone is ample for the crime which he committed. His pardon is recommended by the leading members of the bar, and by the editors of newspapers in Cleveland County, and by many other citizens.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

JANUARY 4, 1902.

Robert Henderson. Polk County, Fall Term, 1901. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, five months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of Judge Justice, who presided at the trial, and Hon. J. F. Spainhour, the Solicitor, who state that they think the prisoner has been sufficiently punished. A great number of citizens of the county likewise join in the request for pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

JANUARY 10, 1902.

Cal Lay. Mitchell County, September Term, 1901. Crime, retailing. Sentence, twelve months in jail.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of many citizens of Mitchell County on the ground of old age and ill health, she being now suffering with pulmonary consumption.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

JANUARY 20, 1902.

Ed. Froneberger. Iredell County, August Term, 1900. Crime, forgery. Sentence, five years county jail, with privilege of County Commissioners to work him on roads of Iredell County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned because it appears from the certificates of Dr. H. F. Long, Superintendent of Health, and Dr. R. A. Camp-



bell, a member of the Board of Health, that he is suffering from general tuberculosis, the intestines and bones of arm and legs and lungs all being involved. His further confinement, according to their certificate, will certainly lead to death and imperils the health of the other prisoners. The pardon is recommended by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, the Register of Deeds, the Clerk of the Superior Court, County Treasurer, Sheriff, and Hon. W. D. Turner, Lieutenant-Governor.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JANUARY 22, 1902.

Paul Brawley. Forsyth County, April (Special) Term, 1900. Crime, house breaking. Sentence, three years State's Prison.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned at the request of Mrs. I. C. Blair, who believes that he has thoroughly reformed. She has secured him employment and promises to follow his career. In my judgment he has been sufficiently punished, and, believing that he will lead a better life, I have pardoned him.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

Jason Lorance. Cherokee County, August Term, 1901. Crime, F. and A. Sentence, fifteen months county roads Haywood County.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of the Judge, the Solicitor, the Sheriff, the Clerk, several Justices of the Peace, and many private citizens. Dr. C. F. Walker also certifies that the prisoner suffers with chronic bronchitis and heart disease. There appears to be no danger of the prisoner's returning to his evil course.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

W. W. Nicholson. Union County, January Term, 1899. Crime, highway robbery. Sentence, six years county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, the Solicitor, and many citizens of Union County. The guilt of the prisoner is doubtful, and in view of the fact that he had already served three years, he is pardoned.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

James Marine. New Hanover County, November Term, 1900, Eastern District Criminal Court. Crime, larceny. Sentence, two year State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, the Solicitor, and a great number of citizens of New Hanover County. He is a young man and has always borne a good character up to this offence, and it is thought he has been sufficiently punished and will probably be reformed by clemency.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

Walter H. James. Edgecombe County, May, 1901, Criminal Court. Crime, stealing use of horse. Sentence, eighteen months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner was convicted of stealing the use of a horse. He was drinking at the time, and it is represented to me that the offence was rather the result of drink than criminal intent. He has borne himself well in confinement. The prosecutor, together with several citizens acquainted with the facts, recommend his pardon. He is pardoned on condition that he leave the State.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

Ed. Hill. Tyrrell County, Fall Term, 1900. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, five years in Penitentiary.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This pardon is granted upon the request of the Solicitor and many citizens of Tyrrell County. The homicide was probably accidental and not wilful and malicious.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 24, 1902.

Glomer Kearney. Granville County, July Term, 1901. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, ten months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of the county. He has served eight months of



the ten months' sentence. It is thought that the punishment has been sufficient. To turn him out now enables him to make a crop this year, whereas to serve his other two months would leave him probably without anything to do at the end of his term.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 24, 1902.

Edward F. Littleton. Onslow County, January Term, 1902. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months on county roads of New Hanover.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Solicitor, Hon. Rodolph Duffy, and one hundred and seventy (170) citizens of Onslow County, including the Sheriff, the Board of County Commissioners, and many other officers present and past of the county. His family greatly need his services and the Solicitor is of opinion that the punishment already inflicted is as salutary as a full punishment would be.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MARCH 27, 1902.

Lon Sigmon. Lincoln County, Fall Term, 1901. Crime, F. and A. Sentence, twelve months county roads Gaston County.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

Pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, and the Solicitor, and 122 citizens. His wife and children are very needy, and when free he gave them a good support. It is stated that there is no danger of a renewal of his bad life.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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APRIL 14, 1902.

L. E. Epps. Guilford County, December Term, 1899. Crime, larceny and receiving. Sentence, two years county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

Pardoned on the recommendation of County Commissioners, Solicitor Brooks, and others, and for the reason that it appears from the certificate of the County Superintendent of Health that he is liable to die at any time from hemorrhage arising from a cancerous growth. The prosecutor also recommends this course.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



APRIL 14, 1902.

Elijah McCourry. Yancey County, August Term, 1900, Western Criminal District. Crime, murder second degree. Sentence, sixteen years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the ground of his innocence. Since his sentence it has been made to conclusively appear to me that he was not guilty of the crime which he was convicted. The deceased was actually killed by another and the prisoner had nothing to do with the killing. Affidavits filed before me show this to be an undoubted fact. I have submitted these affidavits to the Solicitor who prosecuted in the case, and after a careful examination, he advises me that the prisoner ought to be pardoned, and that he is satisfied that he is an innocent man. Under these circumstances, I find pleasure in granting the pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

APRIL 30, 1902.

Alford Whittington. Guilford County, January Term, 1902. Crime, gambling. Sentence, six months county jail.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This man is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge and the Solicitor, and divers citizens of Durham County. A physician of high character who has examined him certifies that his health is such as to justify the pardon. He has already served half of his term. The Judge and the Solicitor both think that under the circumstances that he ought to be pardoned.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

MAY 1, 1902.

Charles Gray. Cabarrus County, Spring Term, 1902. Crime, assault and battery. Sentence, six months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the County Commissioners and the County Superintendent of Health. According to the certificate of the County Superintendent of Health, the prisoner has pulmonary tuberculosis in a violent form. He is unable to leave his bed. He is pardoned because his further confinement endangers his life and imperils the other prisoners.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



MAY 3, 1902.

Earnest Drake. Henderson County, March Term, 1902. Crime, jail breaking. Sentence, four months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This defendant is pardoned at the urgent recommendation of many of the best citizens of Henderson County. It is believed that he has been sufficiently punished, both for himself and for example's sake.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MAY 3, 1902.

Percy and Rickman Osteen. Henderson County, March Term, 1902. Crime, carrying concealed weapon. Sentence, six months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

These defendants are pardoned on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of Henderson County, who state that they are the sons of a white woman who needs their assistance very much. It is further believed that the punishment which they have already undergone will probably be sufficient to deter them from any further crime.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MAY 5, 1902.

Henry Perry. Wake County, March Term, 1902. Crime, assault and battery with deadly weapon. Sentence, sixty days county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, Clerk of the Superior Court, and other reputable citizens, who think that he has been adequately punished.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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MAY 19, 1902.

Moses West. Franklin County, January Term, 1902. Crime, retailing without license. Sentence, six months public roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the county physician, who certifies that he is incurable, and that further confinement in the county jail will tend to shorten his life. The pardon is also recommended by Mr. T. W. Bissett, who prosecuted the prisoner. The County Commissioners passed an order also requesting his pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



MAY 19, 1902.

Fletcher Battle. Nash County, November Term, 1901. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months county roads of Edgecombe County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, the Solicitor and the attending physician. His health is represented as very bad, and his longer imprisonment will probably result in his death and injury to the other prisoners.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JUNE 4, 1902.

John Duke. Stanly County, March Term, 1902. Crime, public drunkenness. Sentence, four months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Mayor, Town Commissioners of Albemarle, and other citizens of Stanly County. It is thought that his punishment has been sufficient.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JUNE 4, 1902.

Berry Carter. Columbus County, April Term, 1902. Crime, F. and A. Sentence, twelve months county roads of Anson County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of Hon. J. A. Brown, Hon. C. C. Lyon, the Solicitor, and others, who state that the prisoner was convicted on the testimony of a man who has since been conclusively shown to be insane, and it is thought was insane at the time of the trial, and that his evidence given then is untrue.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JUNE 4, 1902.

Henry H. Smith. Richmond County, March Term, 1902. Crime, larceny. Sentence, one year State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of Richmond County, including the officers thereof,



and upon the certificate of the physician that he is a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism. The physician certifies that confinement will greatly endanger his life.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JUNE 4, 1902.

Joel Lambeth. Randolph County, December Term, 1900. Crime, larceny. Sentence, six years State's Prison.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of Surry County, where he was raised. His father is an excellent man and prisoner is a young boy of weak mind, insanity being hereditary in the family. The physician certifies that prisoner knows right from wrong, but that he has not enough mind to know the consequences of his acts, nor to protect him from the evil influences of older and evil disposed persons. The father will take the boy home and keep him with him. Under the circumstances it is thought he has been sufficiently punished.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JUNE 6, 1902.

Claude Miller. Buncombe County, February Term, 1902. Crime, larceny. Sentence, twelve months in jail.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This young white man was convicted of larceny at February Term, 1902, of the Superior Court of Buncombe County, and sentenced to the chain gang for twelve months. He has served a little over four months of the time. His condition is such that he is not physically able to work on the county roads. This fact is certified to by Dr. Eugene B. Glenn, County Superintendent of Health; Dr. J. E. Hampton, and Dr. J. T. Sevier, United States Visiting Surgeon, all reputable physicians. A petition asking for the pardon of this man is signed by 300 or 400 of the best citizens of Buncombe County, among them being the Aldermen of the city of Asheville, most of the policemen of the town, the Sheriff of the county, the Register of Deeds, quite a large number of Justices of the Peace, the postmaster, lawyers, doctors, merchants, indeed, every class of the leading citizens of the town. His pardon likewise is recommended by Hon. J. M. Gudger, Jr., the Solicitor of the District who prosecuted the case, Hon. M. H. Justice, the Judge who tried the case, has written a strong letter recommending his pardon, stating that facts had developed since the trial that were not within his knowledge when the



sentence was inflicted, which, if they had been known at the time, would have caused a very much less sentence. The money was stolen from Mr. Marcus Erwin, the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, who writes the following letter:

"MARCUS ERWIN, CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF BUNCOMBE CO.

"ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 31, 1902.

"HON. CHARLES B. AYCOCK, *Governor North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.*

"DEAR SIR:—You will note by reading the record in this case that it was my money that Miller was convicted of taking.

"He did not steal the money; borrowed for a few minutes and got on a spree and failed to return. There was an element of fraud in the transaction, but I was utterly surprised when he was convicted of a felony.

"Miller has a good wife and one bright little girl of five years. His wife worked for my family and his child played with my children, and I want to help the man redeem himself.

"Miller is an ambitious, intelligent young man, about my own age, probably younger, say about 25 years old. He is, in my opinion, capable yet of making a good and useful citizen. I am positive in my belief that there was no felonious intent; just one of those unfortunate steps a man takes when spreeing. He has made a most obedient and tractable prisoner. All of the county officers petition for his pardon, and you will see quite a large number of our best citizens likewise.

"I do hope and trust that you will grant this man a pardon. My wife and children join me in this request. 'Tis human to err, divine to forgive.' Please grant this request.

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) MARCUS ERWIN."

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JUNE 9, 1902.

Hoyt C. Moore. Pitt County, September Term, 1899. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, eleven years in State's Prison. Commuted on January 3, 1901, to six years.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This man is pardoned on the recommendation of Judge W. A. Hoke, who tried the case, and who thinks that the prisoner has been sufficiently punished. He did not himself commit the homicide, but was present when his son did. The son has died in the Penitentiary. The prisoner had always borne a good character and endeavored to prevent the difficulty and only took part in it after his son had gotten into it.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



JUNE 16, 1902.

Garrett Pennix. Buncombe County, July Term, 1894. Crime, larceny and receiving. Sentence, three years county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of many citizens of Buncombe County, the county officers, the Judge who tried the case, and Hon. Locke Craig, and others. The prisoner was quite young when convicted, and after serving eight months on the roads made his escape. During his freedom he married and was leading a perfectly correct life when re-arrested. It is thought that he has, under all the circumstances, been sufficiently punished.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JUNE 16, 1902.

George Hearne. Randolph County, July Term, 1900. Crime, larceny. Sentence, five years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is very young and is pardoned on the recommendation of quite a number of citizens of Randolph County. He has served already two years, and this is deemed sufficient punishment for the offence.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 7, 1902.

Melvin Taylor. Buncombe County, Special June Term, 1902. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, two years county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, Solicitor, Col. P. D. Long, and a great number of citizens of Buncombe County. He is a young man of good character and slew his adversary under circumstances of great provocation.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 8, 1902.

Will Hairston. Guilford County, February Term, 1898. Crime, larceny. Sentence, five years county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Solicitor, Board of County Commissioners, and many reputable citizens. It is



made to appear that the prisoner has been faithful, and it is thought has been sufficiently punished for the crime which he committed.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 8, 1902.

Will Doolie. Iredell County, November Term, 1901. Crime, larceny. Sentence, two years county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of Dr. R. A. Campbell, acting County Superintendent of Health of Iredell County. He certifies that prisoner is in the last stage of consumption.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 8, 1902.

Daub Bohannon. Iredell County, November Term, 1901. Crime, larceny. Sentence, two years county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of Dr. R. A. Campbell, acting County Superintendent of Health of Iredell County. He certifies that prisoner is in the last stage of consumption.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 8, 1902.

William McMillan. Surry County, November Term, 1901. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of Dr. John R. Woltz, Superintendent of Health of Surry County, and Hon. H. R. Starbuck, who tried the case. The prisoner is dying with consumption.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 8, 1902.

Ed. Ogle. Yancey County, Spring Term, 1902. Crime, affray, using deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months chain gang.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of Yancey County, and because it has been made to



appear to me that he is in very bad health. He is unable to do any work, and the County Commissioners of Buncombe County refuse to accept him for work on the roads of that county.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 15, 1902.

D. F. Guice. Henderson County, April Term, 1901. Crime, assault, attempt to kill. Sentence, fine of \$100 and costs.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This defendant was convicted of an assault and fined \$100 and costs. He has paid the costs and over half the fine. The remainder of the fine is remitted upon the recommendation of the Judge and the Solicitor. The defendant is accordingly pardoned.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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JULY 28, 1902.

E. S. Wiseman. Mitchell County, September Term, 1901. Crime, F. and A. Sentence, ten months county roads, Forsyth County.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of numerous citizens of his county and upon the advice of the Solicitor, and upon its being made to appear by affidavit that the witnesses for the prosecution were of bad character and unreliable. The guilt of the defendant is extremely doubtful.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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AUGUST 2, 1902.

John Bauguss. Wilkes County, August Term, 1901. Crime, assault and battery. Sentence, fine of \$40 and one-fourth of costs of \$35.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

Thirty-five dollars of the fine of the prisoner is remitted upon the recommendation of Mr. J. Gordan Hackett and other citizens of Wilkes County. He is a poor man and the costs and \$5 of the fine seem to be adequate punishment for his offence.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



AUGUST 4, 1902.

A. L. Daley. Guilford County, June Term, 1901. Crime, conspiracy. Sentence, seven years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

Prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of numerous citizens of Chicago and Milwaukee, who certify that they have known him for many years and he has always borne a good character until the present offence. His pardon is recommended by Senator Mason, of Illinois, and by many of the city officers of Chicago, and is also approved by the Solicitor of the District, and by the Sheriff of Guilford County. It is clearly shown that the prisoner has never been charged with any offence before. He is offered employment in Chicago, and it is represented will at once go into useful work.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

AUGUST 5, 1902.

Ida Jacobs. Person County, April Term, 1902. Crime, keeping disorderly house. Sentence, twelve months county roads Durham County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge and the Solicitor, and Dr. Troy. Dr. Troy has secured for her a home in which it is thought that her life will be reformed. Dr. Troy spends much of his time in rescuing fallen women, and this woman is pardoned at his urgent request.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

AUGUST 6, 1902.

Montford Green. Gates County, April Term, 1902. Crime, larceny of sheep. Sentence, State's Prison twelve months.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Solicitor and a great number of citizens of the county in which the crime is alleged to have been committed. Eleven of the jury who convicted him request his pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

AUGUST 12, 1902.

Walter Womack. Rowan County, February Term, 1902. Crime, retailing. Sentence, eighteen months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge,



who writes that upon reflection he is satisfied that his punishment was too severe. He has already served more than six months, which seems to be sufficient punishment.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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AUGUST 25, 1902.

Charlie Roberts, Jr. Haywood County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months in jail.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned upon the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Branner. Mrs. Branner does much Christian work among the prisoners of Haywood County and is impressed with the deep repentance of the prisoner. She believes and represents to me that a pardon will be helpful to him, in that it will lead him to believe that he is not friendless. He has already served about ten months.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

Cornelius Gant. Guilford County, February Term, 1901. Crime, larceny. Sentence, two years county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned upon the earnest recommendation of Hon. W. H. Osborn, Mayor of Greensboro, Hon. A. M. Scales, and others. Mayor Osborn agrees to take the prisoner and give him work upon his farm. It is thought that he has been sufficiently punished for the crime committed.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

Thomas B. Rouse. New Hanover County, January Term, 1902. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the mother of the girl assaulted and at the earnest request of the girl herself who was assaulted. The Judge also recommends the pardon. It is represented to me that the assault was accidental and not intentional. This fact is certified to by the mother of the girl.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

Ed. Shell. Catawba County, February Term, 1902. Crime, larceny.  
Sentence, twelve months county roads of Gaston County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, the Solicitor, the prosecutor, and all the neighbors of the prisoner. The prisoner is eighteen years old and is the son of a poor widow who is dependent upon him for a living.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

Charles Warren. Catawba County, February Term, 1902. Crime, larceny. Sentence, twelve months county roads of Gaston County.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, the Solicitor, the prosecutor, and all the neighbors of the prisoner. The prisoner is seventeen years old and is the son of a poor widow who is dependent upon him for a living.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.

Tom Shepherd. Macon County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, carrying concealed weapon. Sentence, six months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of Macon County, including most of the officers thereof. Affidavits filed in the case show almost conclusively that prisoner is not guilty. There appears to be a general and earnest desire on the part of a great number of the best citizens of the county for his pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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SEPTEMBER 25, 1902.

J. M. Harrell. Surry County, November Term, 1901. Crime, affray. Sentence, \$150 fine.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This defendant is pardoned on the recommendation of Supt. J. H. Allen, S. P. Graves, Solicitor-elect, Hon. George M. Sparger, Samuel



G. Pace, Mayor of Mount Airy, and others. It appears that he was fined \$150 and has paid \$75 of the fine. His punishment seems sufficient. The remainder of the fine is pardoned.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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OCTOBER 28, 1902.

Lina Hargrave. Davidson County, February Term, 1902. Crime, retailing. Sentence, twelve months county jail.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

A bill of indictment was found August, 1901. She was convicted at the following February Term, 1902. From the time the bill was found and until the time of her conviction at the February Term, 1902, there was no other charge against her. She was sentenced to the county jail for twelve months. She has been, therefore, in jail for about eight months. She is an old colored woman, about sixty years of age. Her pardon is asked for by Mr. S. W. Finch, Chairman County Board of Elections; Hon. H. B. Varner, Commissioner of Labor and Printing; H. T. Phillips, C. S. C. of the county; the Mayor of the town, Hon. John R. McRary, Dr. Buchanan, Mr. J. G. Walser, and about fifty other prominent citizens of Davidson County. Her friends vouch for the fact that she will not further engage in the business of retailing, and offer to give a justified bond in any reasonable amount for her future good conduct. A fifty dollar bond is required for such future good conduct.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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OCTOBER 28, 1902.

J. L. Havener. Wilkes County, August Term, 1902. Crime, injury to dwelling. Sentence, four months Forsyth County roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

The party was convicted of an injury to dwelling. It appears that a band of dissolute women lived in about fifteen steps of this man's house. These women had been convicted about a year ago and were let off on condition they would leave the county and State. This they did not do. Their conduct continued to be the most outrageous and aggravating kind. It appears that defendant thought he had a right to abate this nuisance which rendered his life intolerable. It seems that the injury to the building was only slight, only knocking out one of the pillars from under the dwelling. He is an old Confederate soldier, who fought bravely and courageously during the



war; is now sixty-eight years old, and is infirm. He has served about three months of the sentence, the imprisonment being for four months. The acting Solicitor, Hon. W. W. Barber, recommends his pardon, as does the Honorable John S. Cranor, both of Wilkes County.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 10, 1902.

Charles Ed. Turner. McDowell County, Fall Term, 1900. Crime, murder second degree. Sentence, nine years State's Prison.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of a great number of citizens of McDowell County. The prisoner seems to have been led into his trouble by evil associations. His mother promises to take him out of the State and to see that he leads a correct life. His pardon is recommended by great numbers of excellent men, including the Sheriff, and other officers of the county. He is a young man and his punishment is probably sufficient.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 10, 1902.

Bennett Russell. Stanly County, Fall Term, 1902. Crime, retailing without license. Sentence, two months county jail.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of many citizens in Stanly County. He is an old Confederate soldier suffering from wounds received during the war. He has served nearly his entire term. The pardon is granted him as evidence of my faith in his reformation. He is an old man, and it is hoped will be improved by his punishment.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 12, 1902.

Lee Batchelor. Nash County, August, 1902. Crime, F. and A. Sentence, twelve months county roads of Edgecombe County.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the ground of ill health. His pardon is recommended by Sheriff Warren, C. S. C. Sills, Register of Deeds Whitaker, N. C. Warren, and others. He was sentenced to the roads of Edgecombe County and was returned by the authorities of that county to Nash County, from whence he came.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



NOVEMBER 12, 1902.

Charles Shook. Catawba County, February Term, 1902. Crime, larceny. Sentence, twelve months Gaston County roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

Pardoned on the recommendation of Walter C. Feimster and others. The prisoner has a wife in delicate health and five small children, who are entirely dependent upon him for their support. The pardon is recommended by a great number of citizens of Catawba County. I think he has been sufficiently punished and that he would be of more service at home than in the Penitentiary.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

NOVEMBER 12, 1902.

Charles Condrey. Henderson County, September Term, 1898. Crime, larceny. Sentence, five years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of a great number of the best citizens of Henderson County. He was convicted of larceny at the age of twelve years and sentenced to five years in the State's Prison. He has been in the State Penitentiary since 1898. It seems to me that it is sufficient punishment for a boy.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

NOVEMBER 12, 1902.

Low John. Burke County, April Term, 1902. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, nine months county jail, to be worked in chain gang at Morganton.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This defendant is pardoned on the recommendation of Solicitor J. F. Spainhour, and many other reputable citizens of Burke County. He has been of much service to the Sheriff in preventing escapes from the jail. His pardon is earnestly recommended by the Sheriff of the county and other gentlemen interested in the enforcement of the law. He is a cripple also, and this furnishes an additional reason for his pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



NOVEMBER 12, 1902.

Richard Clements. Franklin County, April Term, 1902. Crime, highway robbery. Sentence, four years county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of a great number of citizens of Franklin County, and upon affidavits filed before me which satisfy me that he was improperly convicted. The prosecutor was the Treasurer of a negro church, and upon being required to exhibit his funds to the church, exhibited them and on his return home reported that he was robbed. I am persuaded that he borrowed the money necessary to make the exhibit and feigned robbery in order to be enabled to return the money from whom it was borrowed. I am perfectly persuaded that the prisoner was innocent. The affidavits in the case show this conclusively. I am glad to pardon him.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

NOVEMBER 13, 1902.

Edgar Wilkerson. Polk County, Spring Term, 1901. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, three years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned upon the earnest recommendation of a great number of citizens of Polk County, and of the Honorable W. S. O'B. Robinson, who tried the case. He was convicted upon his own evidence, and it appears from the evidence that the slaying was almost in self-defence. I think the prisoner has been sufficiently punished. The deceased was a violent man, who pursued and annoyed the prisoner very much.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

NOVEMBER 18, 1902.

Samuel Hayden. Rowan County, November Term, 1900. Crime, larceny. Sentence, three years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This man is pardoned mainly on account of his ill health. It is represented to me, and his personal appearance indicates the same, having seen him recently, that this man is seriously affected with pulmonary consumption. His friends have raised sufficient money to buy him a ticket to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he goes immediately upon his release, in an effort to prolong his life. It is feared that further confinement would result in his hasty death. Upon the ground of humanity the pardon is granted.



A strong petition has been presented to me, signed by the Hon. Kerr Craig, and Hon. John S. Henderson, of Salisbury, ex-members of Congress; by the Hon. Lee S. Overman; Register of Deeds; the Sheriff, the County Superintendent of Health, John M. Julian, of the *Daily Sun*; Hon. Walter Murphy, member of the Legislature, and other prominent citizens of the county, all urging his pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

Spencer Adams. Rowan County, May Term, 1902. Crime, assault with intent to kill. Sentence, sixteen months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

Since the trial evidence has been produced which makes it doubtful as to whether or not the defendant is guilty. A strong petition asking that he be unconditionally pardoned is signed by a large number of prominent citizens of the county, among them being Kerr Craig, T. C. Linn, R. L. Randleman, W. G. Watson, C. S. C.; Theo. F. Kluttz, member of Congress; Walter Murphy, member of the Legislature; Hon. Lee S. Overman, Hon. John S. Henderson, ex-member of Congress; Burton Craig, member of the Legislature; L. H. Clement, John J. Stewart, D. R. Julian, Andrew Murphy, J. P., and others.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

Sack Pratt. Moore County, August, 1901. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence (for No. 1763), eighteen months Anson County roads; (for No. 1764) eighteen months Anson County roads, term to begin after expiration of sentence in No. 1763.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This man was convicted of an assault with a deadly weapon in two cases, and sent to the chain gang in Anson County for eighteen months in each case, the sentences to be accumulated. He is in the last stages of consumption. His mother desires to take him home to die. Not only will he be better provided for at home in his last days, but his presence in the jail or the stockade is a menace to the health of other prisoners. All doctors now agree that consumption is a very contagious disease. The sake of humanity demands that he be released. He will probably not live two months longer. He has already served one and one-half years of his sentence.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



NOVEMBER 26, 1902.

M. A. Fogleman. Alamance County, November Term, 1902. Crime, larceny. Sentence, six months on roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

In this case it seems that it has been a custom around cotton mills in Alamance County for the operatives to use a defective class of cloth that was made in the mill in which they work for the purpose of cleaning the looms and for the use as aprons to wear on their persons to keep from spoiling the goods being manufactured. The owners of the mill in this case did not permit such to be used in his mill. The defendant was convicted of stealing this class of cloth. It is not clear to my mind whether it was with a felonious intent or not. However that may be, it appears to be the opinion of a large number of citizens of Alamance County that no felonious intent existed in this case. A petition asking that he be pardoned is signed by 1,800 people in Alamance County, all stating that it was their opinion that the taking of the goods was not with a felonious intent. This petition is not only signed by a very large number of operatives, but by presidents, managers, secretaries and treasurers and owners of a very large number of the numerous cotton mills in that county. He has already served a part of the sentence on the roads of the county. I believe in this case that the ends of justice will be substantially served by granting him a pardon.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

NOVEMBER 29, 1902.

Dock Hughes. Mitchell County, Fall Term, 1899. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, seven years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This man has served a little over two years of his sentence. He is suffering with pulmonary consumption in its last stages and with chronic diarrhea. He has a perfect record as a prisoner. The guard and the supervisor who have him in charge all earnestly request that he be pardoned. It is quite an unusual occurrence for the authorities of the Penitentiary to make any suggestions with reference to such cases. The sake of humanity demands in this case that I pardon him.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



DECEMBER 4, 1902.

Ed. Daly. Wayne County, Mayor's Court, Goldsboro. Crime, drunk and disorderly. Sentence, thirty days county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

Prisoner has already served thirty days on the public roads of Wayne County and is pardoned on the recommendation of the Mayor who tried the case, who writes that he thinks the prisoner has been sufficiently punished for the offence which he committed.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 10, 1902.

C. N. Tedder. Wilkes County, August Term, 1900. Crime, attempt to rape. Sentence, ten years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of a great number of citizens of Wilkes County, including the prosecutrix, the husband of the prosecutrix, and the mother of the prosecutrix. Many of the best citizens of the county question the guilt of the prisoner, and in view of the statement made by the prosecutrix in a letter to me, that she does not now believe that prisoner intended any wrong, I am inclined to the opinion that he is not guilty. The pardon is recommended by the Judge who tried the case.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 24, 1902.

Joe Wiley. Rutherford County, September Term, 1901. Crime, larceny. Sentence, two years Union County roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Road Commissioners of Union County. It is represented by them that he is dangerously sick with rheumatism; is of no service to the county, and is likely to die if kept in prison. He has already served the greater part of his sentence.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 24, 1902.

Earnest Causey. Guilford County, October Term, 1901. Crime, larceny. Sentence, three years county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the petition of many citizens and on the certificate of the County Superintendent of Health of Guilford



County, who certifies that his condition is such that he is not able to do any labor and will never get better while confined in jail.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 24, 1902.

Hub Stinson. Chatham County, May Term, 1900. Crime, larceny and receiving. Sentence, five years Alamance County roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the county physician of Alamance County and the Board of Commissioners. The county physician certifies that the prisoner is dying of consumption and can only live for a short time. His longer confinement is a menace to the other prisoners and can serve no useful end.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 24, 1902.

Henry Way. Guilford County, August Term, 1902. Crime, larceny. Sentence, twelve months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This boy is about fourteen years of age. His pardon is recommended by the prosecutor and by many of the leading citizens of Greensboro. It is also recommended by the Solicitor and the Judge.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 24, 1902.

Ealzavan Long. Guilford County, August Term, 1902. Crime, larceny. Sentence, ten months county roads.

REASONS FOR PARDON.

This boy is about fourteen years of age. His pardon is recommended by the prosecutor and by many of the leading citizens of Greensboro. It is also recommended by the Solicitor and the Judge.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 24, 1902.

Jesse B. Mitchell. Guilford County, August Term, 1902. Crime, larceny. Sentence, twelve months county roads.



## REASONS FOR PARDON.

This boy is about fourteen years of age. His pardon is recommended by the prosecutor and by many of the leading citizens of Greensboro. It is also recommended by the Solicitor and the Judge.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 24, 1902.

Pearl Saunders. Forsyth County, July Term, 1902. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, nine months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the County Superintendent of Health, who certifies that the prisoner is an invalid and can never get better while in jail. The pardon is also recommended by the Honorable T. J. Shaw, the Judge who sentenced him. He is pardoned on condition that he leave Winston-Salem.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 24, 1902.

Reuben James. Anson County, September Term, 1902. Crime, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, twelve months county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned upon the recommendation of a large number of citizens of Anson County, including many of the officers and some of the jury who tried him.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.

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DECEMBER 30, 1902.

W. J. Roscoe. Richmond County, April Term, 1900. Crime, murder second degree. Sentence, fifteen years State's Prison.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

Pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge, a majority of the jury who tried him, and a great number of citizens. It is represented that he has been a most dutiful prisoner and is thoroughly reformed.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.



DECEMBER 30, 1902.

Jack Hardy. Mecklenburg County, July Term, 1900, Criminal.  
Crime, robbery. Sentence, ten years county roads.

## REASONS FOR PARDON.

The prisoner is pardoned on the recommendation of the Solicitor who prosecuted the case, and the jurors who tried it, together with a great number of citizens. It appears that the prisoner was drunk at the time of the commission of the crime, and it is represented to me that he never would have been guilty of the offence if sober. He has already been in prison more than two years and it is thought will lead an upright life in the future.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
Governor.











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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEARS 1900-1901 AND 1901-1902.

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1, 1902.

*To His Excellency, CHARLES B. AYCOCK,*  
*Governor of North Carolina.*

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with section 2540 of The Code, I have the honor to submit my Biennial Report for the scholastic years 1900-1901, and 1901-1902.

J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent Public Instruction.*



REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF THE  
State Superintendent of Public Instruction  
TO  
GOVERNOR CHARLES B. AYCOCK.

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*To His Excellency, Governor CHARLES B. AYCOCK:*

Universal Education and Democracy, the twin spirits that direct the destiny of the age.

In such an age as this, and in such a land as ours, it is scarcely necessary for me to waste words in any argument for education—the power and the necessity of it, the right of every child to have a chance to get it, and the duty of every State and every community to give him this chance. Every age has its spirit, properly called spirit, something born in heaven and sent to earth to direct the destiny of that age. The finite power of puny man can not avail against the infinite power of such a force. The spirit of this age, as all men must feel, is universal education. Born in heaven, too, and sent to earth with this spirit of universal education, was its twin spirit that men name Democracy, whose irrevocable law is equality of opportunity.

United they stand, divided they fall.

It is no accident that these twin spirits should find their favorite abode and set up their choicest kingdom in this new world of ours. They must reign together or reign not at all. United they stand, divided they fall. The little State that dares to raise its little arm against the unalterable decree of these divine twin spirits is doomed in the outset to failure and destined in the end to ruin.

Faith in the obedience of our people to the spirit of the age.

I have an abiding faith in the wisdom and the justice of my people that drives out all fear of their final failure to obey the spirit of the age and the fiat of the civilized world.



The people of North Carolina have already decreed in their minds and hearts that the children of North Carolina—all the children shall be educated.

The power of education to create wealth.

The power, the necessity, the blessings of universal education, I need not tarry to discuss at length. The power of education to create wealth, is read of all men in the history of the nations. Call the roll of the nations of the past and present, and, almost without exception, the wealth, the material prosperity, the influence of each nation will be found in direct proportion to its education, its culture, its general intelligence. Witness, in the present, Africa and America, India and England, Spain and Scotland. The richest of these in material resources are the poorest in wealth; the poorest of these in material resources are the richest in wealth; the poorest in wealth are the most ignorant; the richest are the most intelligent. In the face of such evidence it becomes a self-evident truth that needs no argument, that somehow, in the providence of God, education and material prosperity travel hand in hand, linked together by the unbreakable bond of cause and effect. There is but one power mightier than matter, but one power that can transform dull, dead matter that men call material resources into living forms of usefulness and value called wealth, and that power is developed mind.

The power of proper education to make men.

Men can, and will make money, but money can not and will not make men. The power of proper education to make men is as self-evident as its power to make money—its power to transform poor, fallen man through the development of his God-like faculties into the likeness of his Maker again, is a truth so plainly written in the record of the ages that he who runs may read it. It were as reasonable to expect the plants of the field to grow to their fullest development and bear their richest fruit unsurrounded by the proper conditions of growth and development as to expect these little human



plants that men call children to grow to their fullest development and bear their richest fruit unsurrounded by the proper conditions of growth and development, to be found for them only in that mysterious process that men call education.

The greatest undeveloped resources of the State are her undeveloped intellectual and moral resources

The greatest undeveloped resources, then, of this State are her undeveloped intellectual and moral resources. Greater than her towering mountains, her rushing rivers and her fertile fields, her smiling seas, her balmy climate

and her starry skies, ay! greater than all of these combined are the minds and hearts of her little children. Upon the development of these must depend the development of all other resources. In these must rest the pillars of government and society and lie locked the weal or woe of the State. Out of these must come the issues of life or death for the future.

The safety and the blessings of education and the danger and the curse of ignorance.

The safety and the blessings of proper education, and the danger and the curse of ignorance to the nation, the State, the community, the human family and the individual are as self-evident as observation and experience and human history can make them.

Who does not know that light is better than darkness, and that it is sweet to dwell in the light; who does not know that virtue dwells in the light, that vice lurks in the darkness? Knowledge is light, ignorance is darkness. Who does not know that freedom is better than bondage, that power is better than weakness? Knowledge is freedom, ignorance is bondage; knowledge is power, ignorance is weakness. Who does not know, for is it not written all over the face of human history in letters of fire, that life and liberty and property and government and society and all things that men hold dearest and best are not safe in the hands of ignorance?

The right of every child to have a chance through education to make the most possible of himself and

I can not think that it ought to be necessary in such an age, in such a land, in the face of such axiomatic truths, to discuss at length with any intelligent, right-thinking, right-feeling



the duty of State and community to give him this chance.

man, the right of every child to have a chance to make the most possible of himself through the development of his God-given faculties by education, and the duty of the State and of the community to give him this chance by providing adequate means for his education. It is the divine right of every child to have this chance, a right as inherent as his right to breathe God's free air and enjoy God's glad sunshine. It is the civic, moral and religious duty of every State, every community, every individual, to help to give to every child this chance, a duty as binding as the duty of self-protection, as the duty of service to God and humanity. The duty of the community to give it follows logically from the right of the child to have it. No child is responsible for coming into the world, nor for his environment when he gets here. Every child has a right to have a chance to develop the power through education to break the iron bonds of the hardest environment by which he finds himself surrounded. The State, the community, the individual that dares to deny this right to the least of these little ones, that the Master himself while on earth took into his loving arms and blessed and committed to his followers as a sacred charge, shall answer sometime, somewhere for this neglect of duty.

These fundamental truths as to education admitted by the white race, so far as their own children are concerned, but the application of them to the negro race denied by some.

I am persuaded that a vast majority of our intelligent white people, so far as the children of their own race are concerned, have accepted these truths as to the power, the necessity, the blessings of education, the danger and the curse of ignorance, the right of the child to have an education, and the duty of the community to provide it. But there are those who deny these truths in their application to the negro race, who are unwilling for the white race that pays the greatest part of the taxes to assume the burden of the education of the negro. The recognition of the right to withhold from the negro his just and needed part of the public school fund because he fails to pay his part of



the public school tax would strike at the very foundation of the entire public school system. By the same reasoning, why should not the taxes of the rich, because they pay more taxes, be used for the education of the children of the rich only, and the taxes of the poor be used for the education of the children of the poor only? The weaker and more helpless the race, the louder the call to the strong to help. The humbler and more hopeless the child, the more binding the duty to elevate. Duty may begin at home, duty may begin with our own race, but it does not end there. So long as there dwells among us a weaker, a child-race, placed here in the providence of God through no desire of their own and without their consent, our stronger race owes this race a duty which it dare not fail to discharge, if it would escape the retribution of neglected duty, the penalty of violated law. We must do justice to this weaker race. In the light of the manifest meaning of the golden rule, of the manifest teachings of the Man of Gallilee, I can see it in no other way. I shall declare it as I believe it.

**Mistakes in the  
education of the  
negro and how to  
correct them.**

We have made many and grievous mistakes in the education of the negro. We may expect to make more. We can correct these mis-

takes not by decreasing the quantity of his education, but rather by improving the quality of it—not by destroying the means of his education, but rather by directing it in proper channels. We have too often flung him the part of the money that the Constitution required us to give, and then left him without direction to waste it at his will. All too often has his education been the tragedy of the blind leading the blind. What wonder if they have fallen into the ditch together? All too often has it been but a weak imitation of ours, the merest smattering of things absolutely useless to him, the flimsiest veneering of real culture. What wonder if his head has often been filled with false notions and the results have been unsatisfactory to him and discouraging to us?



Miseducation a bad thing for any race. Education of a race a slow problem that must be worked out experimentally.

Miseducation is a bad thing for any race. We have had much of it with our own race, we have had more of it with the negro race. We shall continue to have much of it with both races until our schools are made adequate in houses and teachers and supervision and length of term, in character of instruction and course of study, to the demands of the age; until our education of each race is vitally connected with the life that the race must lead and wisely adapted to the sphere that the race and the individual must fill. This is a mighty problem that we can not hope to solve for either race in a day, or a year, or a generation. We must work it out experimentally. We can work it out only through the long, slow years, only through the exercise of infinite patience and wisdom and justice and courage and mercy and love.

Fundamental truths that must not be ignored in working out the problem of negro education.

The evidence of all nature that education is good for all created things and must be good for man, the highest creation.

It needs must be a good thing, then, for man, God's highest creation, fashioned in his own image, endowed with his own faculties, with infinite capacity for good or evil.

The law of God not changed by color of skin and racial differences.

Manifest differences in racial traits and endowments requiring adaptation of character and methods of education to them.

In the working out of it for the negro race there are certain fundamental truths that we must not forget, and dare not ignore. Among these are:

1. That all over the face of nature and of the universe it has been written in no unmistakable language that education of the right sort is a good thing for the plants of the field, for the beasts of the forest, for all created things.

It needs must be a good thing, then, for man, God's highest creation, fashioned in his own image, endowed with his own faculties, with infinite capacity for good or evil.

2. That this unalterable law of God can not be changed by the color of a man's skin or by racial differences or natural endowments.

3. That differences in natural endowments and racial traits are manifest and require an adaptation of the character and methods of education to these. Have we not grossly violated this law and sadly erred in trying to



force upon the negro race, but one generation removed from bondage and ten generations from savagery, with essentially different racial traits and endowments, the same sort of education that our own race, with its different endowments and its thousand years of freedom and education, has been preparing itself for?

Danger in ignorance whether wrapped in a white or a black skin.

4. That there is danger in ignorance, whether it be wrapped in a white skin or a black one. Nearly one-third of the population of North Carolina are negroes. Who can estimate the

danger that lurks in such a mass of ignorance, if these negroes are left uneducated? The rapidity with which any race will lapse into a state of savagery and brutality through ignorance depends upon the years and generations of education and civilization that lie behind that race, and upon its native and inherited strength. If this be true, does it not follow that the decline of the negro race into a state of savagery and brutality through ignorance would be more rapid than that of the white race, and that there is even more danger in black ignorance than there is in white ignorance. Ignorance in chains is dangerous enough, but it is safer than ignorance in liberty. It is my deliberate conviction that in a few generations, without education, the great mass of the negro race would sink to a state of animal brutality. Turn such a wild horde loose among our people, endowed with the rights of freedom without the knowledge to use it, controlled by the passions of animals without the power to restrain them that comes alone from proper education, and our only safety will lie in extermination. With the negro it must be elevation through proper education or extermination.

Education a growth, not a creation.

5. That education is a growth and not a creation; that it can develop to the fullest what God has created, but can never supply what He has not created; that there is but one creative power in the



universe; that it takes long centuries for the seeds that He had planted in the minds and hearts of races to grow to their fullest development; that from the mustard seed an oak can never grow, but that by surrounding even such a seed by the proper conditions and giving it the proper cultivation, it may be made to grow into something beautiful and useful, while even the seed of the oak will perish or produce at best but a gnarled and stunted growth unsurrounded by these conditions. We must not expect too much of one generation of education for the negro. We must seek earnestly to find the seeds of usefulness planted in the race, and then patiently and bravely set to work to provide the sort of education best adapted to their development.

Education should fit for greater usefulness and happiness in the sphere that must be filled.

6. That the education that fails to fit for greater usefulness and happiness in the sphere of life which one must fill is miscalled education, is indeed miseducation. In the South, the sphere which the negro must fill is industrial and agricultural, and, therefore, his education must be largely industrial and agricultural. He must be educated to work and not away from work. By directing his education into these channels, we may be able to save him from idleness and the vices that follow in its train, and to make of him a potent factor in the industrial and agricultural development of the State, and a happier, more prosperous and useful citizen. It must be remembered, however, that an ability to read and write, and a reasonable degree of intelligence is absolutely necessary to the effectiveness of even this sort of education.

Our safety in taking charge of education of the negro and directing it in harmony with our civilization instead of leaving its direction to others not in sympathy with our social customs.

7. That it is absolutely impossible for any race to remain in this great republic in the twentieth century uneducated. It is not, therefore, a question of whether the negro shall be educated or not, but rather of who shall do it and how it shall be done. If we fail to direct his education, those from other sections some of whom are not in sympathy with our civiliza-



tion, because they do not understand our social structure, who are ignorant of the nature and needs of the negro, and may have false notions of his relation to the white race in the South, will take charge of it. Our safety, then, lies in taking charge of it ourselves, and directing it along lines that shall be helpful to him and to us, and in harmony with our civilization and society and with his nature.

An injustice that would outrage the conscience of the civilized world, to deprive the negro of the right of suffrage for unfitness and then deprive him of opportunity to acquire fitness through education.

The great, generous Anglo-Saxon race in North Carolina will undertake to work out the vexatious race problem in a spirit of equity to both races.

in the future as in the past command the admiration of the world by its magnanimous treatment of a weaker race.

We must face the duty of the hour, and do it to-day, and leave results with the Ruler of the races.

face our duty and do it as we see it to-day, and leave the result in the hands of the God of the nations and the Ruler of the races.

Negro must not be allowed to stand in way of the education of white children or to be used by ene-

8. That to take away from a weaker race by constitutional amendment the right of suffrage on account of unfitness to exercise it, and then virtually deprive that race by constitutional amendment of the means of ever acquiring fitness for the exercise of this right, would do violence to the conscience of the civilized world, and would be an act of injustice unworthy of a great and generous race.

No man can see the end of this vexatious race problem, but I have an abiding faith that this great, just and generous Anglo-Saxon race that dwells on North Carolina soil, will undertake with manly courage to work out this problem in a spirit of equity to both races, and will

The question will not down until it is settled, and settled right. We can not brush it aside—we can not postpone it till to-morrow—we must deal with it in the present. We must

Above all things, we must not allow the negro to stand in the way of the education of our own children. We must not permit the enemies of public education to use him to re-



mies of public education to retard its progress. tard the educational progress of the State and sidetrack the great educational movement that has been started.

#### THE CONDITION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

I desire now to call your attention to the condition of public education in North Carolina, as revealed by facts summarized from the subjoined statistical reports from the various counties, to point out some of the educational needs, and to make some suggestions about supplying these.

Statistics from reports of County Superintendents showing expenditure, enrollment, attendance, etc., of public schools in North Carolina. The task of the public schools is a tremendous one. There are 676,615 children of school age, 454,657 white and 221,958 colored. Fairly accurate statistics indicate that about nine out of ten of these children are absolutely dependent for education upon the public schools. For the education of these children, the State is spending annually \$1,287,275.70, exclusive of \$161,363 raised by local taxation. This report shows that, during the year ending June 30, 1902, 314,871 white children and 149,279 colored children were enrolled in the public schools, and 185,598 white and 80,972 colored children were in daily attendance.

The following table of statistics will enable you to compare the expenditures for public schools in this State with the average expenditures for the same purposes in the United States:

Total amount expended for each child of school age in North Carolina, including local taxes.....	\$2.17
Average amount for each child of school age in the United States .....	9.50
Amount expended for each child enrolled in public schools in North Carolina .....	3.17
Average amount for each child enrolled in public schools in United States .....	20.29
Amount expended for each child in daily attendance in public schools in North Carolina .....	5.52



Amount expended for public schools for each man, woman and child of population in North Carolina .....	.78
Average amount expended in public education in United States for each man, woman and child of population .....	2.83
Average monthly salary of teachers in North Carolina, colored, \$22.19, white .....	26.78
Average monthly salary of teachers in United States .....	48.00
Length of public school term in North Carolina in days—white .....	82.4
Length of public school term in North Carolina in days—colored .....	76.15
Average length of public school term of United States in days .....	145

From these figures it will be seen that in expenditure for public education, in average length of school term, in average salary of teachers, etc., North Carolina is still far below the average of the United States.

#### ILLITERACY.

Comparative per cent of illiteracy in North Carolina and the United States.

It is not surprising, then, that in general intelligence our State is also far below the average. The U. S. Census Report for 1900 shows that 28.7 per cent of the total population of the State, 19.5 per cent of the white population, and 47.6 per cent of the negro population, are illiterate, *i. e.*, can neither read nor write. North Carolina stands in illiteracy of white population second, of total population, tenth, of negro population, sixth. The census report also shows, however, that since 1890, the illiteracy of total population in this State has been decreased from 35.7 per cent, white illiteracy from 23.1 per cent, and negro illiteracy from 60.1 per cent.

Of the total population of the United States, 10.7 is illiterate, of the total white population, 6.2 per cent, and of the total negro population, 44.5 per cent.

In total illiteracy, in white illiteracy, and in negro illiteracy, North Carolina is considerably above the average of the United States. The per cent of white illiteracy in North



Carolina is more than three times as great as the average per cent of white illiteracy for the United States.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES AND GROUNDS.

**Number and value  
of school houses.**

At the very foundation of every successful school system lies the practical problem of necessary physical equipment in houses, furniture and grounds. I desire to call your attention, therefore, to the tabulated reports upon school property from the various counties. These reports reveal that there are 5,028 white school houses, valued, including grounds and furniture, at \$1,163,661, and 2,236 colored school houses, valued at \$303,109. The average value of school houses for the State, including grounds, furniture, etc., is, white \$231.43, colored \$136.00. This is less than the value of many a negro tenant house on many a farm, and less than the value of almost the poorest house in any city or town.

**Number of dis-  
tricts without  
houses and num-  
ber of log houses.**

Eight hundred and thirty districts, 625 white and 205 colored, are without houses, in other words, without fixed places of business, without school homes for the children. Eight hundred and twenty-nine districts, 484 white, 345 colored, still have rude log houses.

**Condition of  
school houses in  
many counties.**

In one county of the State twenty schools had to be closed last winter because the children could not be kept warm in the houses; in other words, because these houses were not habitable in winter in a temperate climate. In one of the richest counties of the State fifteen houses were reported valued, house, equipment and land, at less than *fifty dollars* each. In many of the rural districts the houses are still rude, deskless and comfortless, but in many other districts, I am glad to say,

**Improvement of  
school houses and  
grounds and  
women's associa-**

the improvement of school houses and grounds is receiving much attention. More new houses are being erected, and there is a rapidly in-



tions for this purpose. creasing demand for better houses, grounds and equipment. The women have become interested in this question of improving and beautifying school houses and grounds. With the aid of the Southern Education Board and its Director for North Carolina, Dr. Charles D. McIver, the the Woman's Association for the Betterment of Public School Houses has been organized, under whose auspices many branch county associations have already been formed, and more will be formed to aid in carrying on this work of making school houses for the children.

Architects' plans for better houses sent out.

To prevent waste of money on barn-like and improperly constructed houses, and to suggest more convenient, sanitary and beautiful school houses at reasonable cost, I have had prepared by skillful architects, plans, cuts, specifications, bills of material, etc., for houses varying in size from one to eight rooms. These will be issued in pamphlet form and sent to all school officers, together with a bulletin of the State Board of Health on School Hygiene.

The success of the school and the respect of the community determined largely by the character of the school house.

This question of the character of our public school houses is a far more serious one than many people think it. Nobody has any respect for anything that is not respectable. A respectable school house, then, is not only necessary for conducting successfully the business of public education, but is absolutely essential for commanding the respect of the community for that business. The character of the business must to some extent determine the character of the place of business.

What then should be the character of these public school houses and grounds?

What, then, should be the character of these public school houses where the business of educating nine out of ten of the State's children for citizenship and social service is carried on?

What is the character of this strange business that men call education? It has to do with mind and soul and body. It has to do with the formation of habit, with the shaping of



character, with the creation of ideals. It is sensible and it is insensible. Sometimes I think that there is something that strikes deeper and lasts longer in the silent, potent influence of association and environment, in the insensible education that inevitably comes therefrom, than there is in all that comes from all your sensible education, from all your study of books, from all your formal lesson teaching. What should be the character of the place where such a sacred work is to be successfully carried on? Within, shall it be a hovel or a home, a place of beauty or a place of ugliness, a place of comfort or a place of discomfort, a place of cleanness or a place of uncleanness? Without, shall the grass grow green and the sun shine bright and the flowers bloom and the birds sing and the trees wave their long arms, or shall it be bleak and bare and barren, where Nature, God's great teacher, never whispers to the children her sweet messages of peace and love and beauty from the Master?

The movement for better school houses rapidly spreading as shown by number of houses erected in two years and amount of private subscription for new houses.

The movement for better school houses is rapidly spreading. During the year ending June 30, 1901, 108 new school houses, 63 white, 45 colored, were erected. During the year ending June 30, 1902, 332 new school houses were erected, more than three times the number built the preceding year—more than one new house a day, omitting Sundays. During the last year covered by this report, in fifty-seven counties reporting, \$17,496 was raised by private subscription for new school houses.

The problem of getting better houses and equipment in smaller and weaker counties.

Some of the stronger and wealthier counties and communities have already settled this problem of good school houses and grounds, others of these will settle it satisfactorily in a few years. The perplexing problem is, how to get the money for better houses and equipment in the smaller and weaker counties and rural communities, with their sparse population and small school fund. In some



counties of the State the entire annual school fund does not exceed \$2,500. In such counties, if the public schools were closed and the entire school fund appropriated to improving and building school houses, it would require about ten school-less years to provide comfortable houses and grounds in all the school districts of the county. With the schools running in such counties, it is almost a hopeless task to provide such houses in reasonable time with the small part of the school fund available for building. The schools must not be closed. The children must be educated. It would be little less than a crime to close any public school even for a year. The State is solemnly pledged to give every child a chance to learn to read and write before 1908. The pledge must be kept. How shall the money be provided for houses in these smaller and weaker counties and rural communities, that even now must be aided by special appropriations to have a four months school?

I suggest that the funds arising from the sale of lands belonging to the State Board of Education, amounting now to \$194,159.18, be used for this purpose; **Funds from sale of State lands should be used under direction of State Board of Education for this purpose.** \$143,250 of this amount is in State bonds, on which the State is paying 6 per cent interest. The \$2,000 annual interest has been distributed per capita for school purposes from time to time, and has scarcely been permanently felt in increasing the school fund. I believe that this entire fund should be used for some permanent improvement of the public schools that would benefit several generations. It is a sacred fund, but nothing is sacred save in its use. It seems to me that the most permanent and sacred use to which this fund could be devoted is its investment in the building and improvement of public school houses where they are most badly needed, and where the people are least able to build them for themselves. Such a use of this fund would benefit several generations of children, and give comfortable school houses to hundreds of



children that will never see the inside of a comfortable house and enjoy the benefits of such better equipment without some aid of this sort. The fund should be placed under the control of the State Board of Education, to be used by them for the purposes indicated above, under such rules and regulations as they may adopt. It might be used by the Board to stimulate self-help, requiring districts applying for aid from the fund to raise by private subscription or otherwise a certain per cent of the entire amount. If the objection is raised that this fund should be used for all counties and districts alike, or distributed per capita to the counties, the answer is that under such a plan the strong would be helped most, and the weak would be helped least. If the objection is raised that the fund should be distributed under a general proposition to give so much to any county or district that would raise so much by private subscription, the answer is that, in most cases, those most able to build houses without aid would be most able to raise the necessary amount by private subscription to comply with the condition, and most or all of the fund would be taken by these, while the weakest and most needy would receive little or no benefit. After all, every part of the State is interested in every other part. It is one State, and, in a sense, it is no stronger than the weakest part of it. It seems to me that a statesman-like policy that considers the good of the whole would dictate the use of this fund, if used at all for the purpose indicated, to strengthen the weak places first, leaving the strong to take care of themselves. In this way the weak can be more quickly brought to the point of self-support.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The difficulty of properly dividing counties and townships into school districts on account of sparsity of population and im-

Our territory is large, and our population is comparatively sparse. For these reasons the problem of properly dividing the counties and townships into school districts is very difficult. In North Carolina there are 39 inhabi-



mensity of territory.

tants for every square mile. The school population constitutes about 36 per cent of the entire population, making an average of about 13 school population to the square mile. The average of population to the square mile of territory for the North Atlantic Division of States is 129.8. The average for Massachusetts is 348.9. A small population scattered over a large area necessitates a large number of school districts and schools. The number of districts and schools is largely increased, in some sections doubled, by the necessity of maintaining separate schools for the two races. It is difficult for States that have a much larger population, a much smaller territory, a much greater school fund, and a single system of schools, to realize the startling magnitude and difficulty of our task of maintaining on a much smaller fund a much larger number of schools for a much smaller population composed of two races, in a much larger territory. Yet this is the task that confronts us in North Carolina.

Natural for a parent to desire a school as nearby as possible, but efficiency of school and greatest good to the greatest number must be considered.

It is natural that every man should desire to have a school as near his house as possible for the convenience of his children. But no wise parent can afford to sacrifice the efficiency of the school for convenience of location, and no unselfish, patriotic citizen will seek to sacrifice the greatest good to the greatest number

for a small advantage to his own little family circle. If any should seek so unwise and selfish an end, the just laws of a great State should thwart his purpose.

The greatest good to the greatest number requires in rural districts smallest possible number of districts and schools.

Under present conditions in North Carolina, with a small school fund, a sparse, largely rural population, and an immense territory, it is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the schools and the greatest good to the greatest number of children that there should be the smallest possible number of districts and schools. This will



of course necessitate larger districts and longer walks, but a child can better afford to walk several miles to a good school than to attend a poor one at his gate.

**An unnecessary multiplication of small districts in the State.**

While recognizing the necessity growing out of our peculiar conditions for more, and therefore smaller, school districts and schools than would be required under different conditions, an examination of the facts revealed in the reports of County Superintendents forces me to the conclusion that there is an unnecessary multiplication of small districts in the State, and that the number could be greatly decreased with great benefit to the educational interest of the State without interfering with the right of any child to be within reasonable reach of some school.

**Average number of children to the district too small.**

There are 5,653 white and 2,421 colored school districts in the State, making an average of 73 children of school age to each white district, and 82 children of school age to each colored district. Multiply these numbers by \$1.95, the average per capita in North Carolina from State and county taxes, and see how small is the average amount for the average white and the average colored school. The per cent of total school population in daily attendance on the public schools for 1902 was, white, 40.8 per cent; colored, 37.3 per cent; Croatan, 24.5 per cent. This would give an average daily attendance of about 30 children in each white school district, and about 31 children in each colored district. In other words, there is an average of one teacher and one school to every thirty children attending school.

**Sixty-five, the minimum number fixed by law for new districts.**

Sixty-five children is the minimum number fixed by law for each new district, except for sparsity of population and peculiar geographical conditions, and this is also the minimum number recognized by the special act of the Legislature appropriating \$100,000 to aid weak districts to have a four months school. The average number of white children to the school district



in North Carolina is then but eight more than the minimum recognized by law.

Forty-seven per cent of white and forty-four per cent of colored districts contain less than minimum fixed by law.

The reports of County Superintendents show that forty-seven per cent, nearly one-half, of the white school districts of the State, and forty-four per cent of the colored districts, contain less than sixty-five children of school age, the minimum fixed by law. This minimum is either too great, or the total number of small districts is unreasonably large and the average number of children to the district in the State is unreasonably small.

The smallness of the district the chief cause of its weakness.

The applications for aid from the special appropriation for a four-months school term in weak districts reveal the fact that 59 per cent of the white districts and 60 per cent of the colored districts applying contain less than sixty-five children. Is it difficult to see the chief cause of weakness in these districts?

Advantages of consolidation of districts.

Is it not a simple business proposition that with a given fund to be divided among a number of districts and schools, the smaller the number of districts and schools the larger the amount of money for each district and school, the larger the number of districts and schools, the smaller the amount of money for each district and school? Is not this proposition as plain as the simple principle of division, that, with a fixed dividend, the larger the divisor, the smaller the quotient, the smaller the divisor the larger the quotient? Is it not equally plain that the larger the amount of money for each district or school, the better the house, the longer the term it can have? In larger districts, with more teachers in one school, better graded, each teacher could teach more children in fewer classes with more time for each class at smaller expense for house and fuel. There would be the increased enthusiasm, pride and ambition that naturally result from the assembling of a larger number of children and teachers for a common purpose and the rubbing together of many minds.



Do not, then, economy and common sense dictate the reduction, by reasonable consolidation, of the number of districts or schools in each county to the smallest possible number consistent with the right of every child to be within reasonable reach of some school?

In spite of inconvenience sensible parents will be willing for children to walk farther to get better advantages.

I am not unmindful of the difficulties of this problem, nor am I unsympathetic with the objections of parents to removing the school house farther from the children, nor am I ignorant of the necessity for small districts in some instances on account of peculiar geographical conditions. I am satisfied, however, that with reasonable effort the number of districts can be largely decreased and the efficiency of the schools largely increased by consolidation. It does not seem a great hardship for children that would work on the farm six or eight hours a day, if they remained at home, to have to walk two or even sometimes three miles to school. Sensible parents would be willing for their children to walk farther to get better advantages.

Progress in consolidation and growth in sentiment for it.

I am glad to be able to report progress in consolidation of districts and rapid growth in the sentiment for it. Since June 30, 1901, 318 districts have been consolidated, and there has been a total decrease of 179 districts.

Success of consolidation in Durham and other counties.

In Durham County the number of districts has been reduced from sixty-five to forty-nine, and still more than nine-tenths of the children are within less than two miles of a school, and less than one hundred of them are as far as three miles. Consolidation has been tried with great success in Buncombe, Guilford, Lincoln, Cabarrus, Alamance, Mecklenburg, Robeson, Randolph, Iredell, and other counties.

Concrete examples more valuable than theoretical declarations.

The best argument for consolidation, however, is to be found in the practical successful workings of it where it has been tried. Concrete examples are always more valuable than



theoretical declarations. Without going into details, I have no hesitation in saying that the sentiment for consolidation is growing all over the State, and almost without exception wherever it has been tried it has resulted in better school houses, better teachers, longer terms, increased attendance, increased pride in the school on the part of patrons, and a finer school spirit on the part of the children.

A practical illustration from personal knowledge of the workings of consolidation.

Let me give one practical illustration of the workings of it in Mangum Township, in Durham County. I was present at the celebration of North Carolina Day at this school, Wednesday, November 26. The information that I give about the school, therefore, is of my personal knowledge and observation. Last summer, after a hard and almost bitter fight, three small districts in this township were consolidated into one large district. Both factions employed lawyers to represent them before the Board of Education. Every honorable means was used to defeat consolidation of the small districts. The community was nearly evenly divided on the question. The friends of consolidation won in the fight. A neat, comfortable, beautiful three-room school house was built in a grove on a beautiful slope in the centre of the large district. The picture of this house will be found in another part of this report. By the way, the house is located within one-half mile of the old home of Senator Wilie P. Mangum. This new school house in the larger district is still within less than three miles of the farthest child. A number of children from other districts have already asked to be transferred to this district, and some of them are passing by little schools almost at their door and coming more than three miles to get to this school. A graduate of the University of North Carolina, a young and enthusiastic teacher, was employed to teach the school. A student of the State Normal and Industrial College was employed as assistant. The school opened with seventy-five pupils the first day. At the end of the first month the enrollment had increased to 108.



and a third teacher had to be employed. The average daily attendance for the first month was 76. The records of the County Superintendent show that the enrollment during the first month is much larger than was ever made in the three schools of the three small districts during any previous year, and that the average daily attendance is about twice as great. The largest average daily attendance of all three of these small schools during any year of their existence was forty. During my visit to this school, I rode by one of the old school houses in one of the small districts that had been consolidated. It was a small one-room log house. A picture of it appears elsewhere in this report. I was told that while the other two houses were small frame houses, they were but little more attractive, and perhaps no more comfortable, than this. I could not help contrasting with these little hovels the beautiful new school-home among the trees on the slope. A large crowd attended the celebration of North Carolina Day at this school. I have rarely seen a more enthusiastic and attentive audience. I was informed that nearly all opposition had vanished, and that such enthusiasm for education had never been known before in the community. A number of schools from surrounding districts were present and united with the Mangum School in the celebration of the day. A number of men from these districts consulted with me about taking immediate steps for consolidation in their districts. One object lesson of this sort is a more unanswerable argument than all your beautiful theories and fine words. If we can get but a few such schools established in all the counties in the State, the movement will spread until it reaches every nook and corner of it.

Great need for judgment and tact in the management of the problem of consolidation, but also for firmness,

There is, of course, a great need for judgment and tact in the management of this problem, but there is also need for firmness and justice and a consideration of the greatest good to the greatest number. The people should be



justice, and consideration of good of all.

reasoned with, persuaded and led. Superintendents, Boards of Education, and committees, should acquaint themselves fully with the facts, the geographical conditions, the population of the districts, the location and condition of the school houses, and set about the work of consolidation where the conditions are favorable and the facts justify it, with intelligence and prudence. The work should be done systematically. The interest of the entire county should be kept in view. Every Board of Education should have a carefully prepared map of the county for guidance in consolidation and re-districting. Where consolidation seems necessary and advantageous, the people of the districts ought to be consulted, some influential citizens interested and set to work in these communities, a public meeting probably called, and the benefits and necessity of the proposed consolidation pointed out. Where a new house is needed, or an old one is unsatisfactory or needs repair, consolidation of districts could frequently be encouraged by Boards of Education by proposing to build a better house in the centre of a larger district, if the people will agree to consolidation.

How to secure consolidation.

I realize the difficulty of changing the location of a school house after a district has been formed and people conveniently located to the school have become attached to it, but I believe that many of these people could be reasoned with, shown the advantages of consolidation, and induced to consent thereto. I am satisfied that, after adoption under favorable conditions, the benefits will be so apparent as to overcome opposition and stimulate consolidation in surrounding districts. It will not be wise, I think, to force consolidation. It will be wiser to set about systematically to create sentiment for it where it is needed, and bring it about as rapidly as conditions and public sentiment will permit. Rash and radical action in defiance of the wishes of the people is always unwise, and invariably re-



sults in harmful reaction. In many counties considerable time will be necessary to consolidate all the small districts that ought to be consolidated, after a careful study of the entire situation. The work ought to be wisely planned at once in every county, and pushed as rapidly, prudently and tactfully as possible.

#### TEACHERS AND THEIR IMPROVEMENT.

Good teachers  
necessary to good  
schools. The  
dearth of such  
teachers and the  
increased demand  
for them.

Without the necessary money and material equipment, we can not have successful schools, and yet with all the money and all the equipment, we still can not have successful schools without properly qualified teachers. After all, it is the teacher that breathes the breath of life into the school. As is the teacher, so will be the school. With the improvement in educational sentiment and the increase in educational interest, there has been a consequent increase in the demand for properly qualified teachers. There is a great dearth of such teachers in many counties of the State. This is not surprising when you remember that the average monthly salary of white public school teachers is \$26.78, and the average annual salary is about \$100.

Teachers better  
than could be  
expected for such  
meagre salaries.  
Causes of this.

This salary is less than the skillful laborer receives for the most menial service in almost any other business—less than is paid the man that shoes your horse or plows your corn or paints your house. The average teacher can not live as the community requires him to live on such a salary. What wonder, then, that many of our public school teachers are compelled to make a living at something else eight months in the year and teach four months for pocket-money? Is a man who farms eight months and teaches four, more of a farmer or of a teacher? Is a woman who does something else eight months and teaches four more of something else or of a teacher? The wonder is that upon such meagre salaries the rank



and file of the public school teachers are as good as they are. They are far better than can be commanded in almost any other useful, honorable business for the same money. They are better in North Carolina and the South than could have been commanded for the same money in any other part of this continent. The truth is, that on account of the ruin and poverty that followed the war between the States, and the inevitably slow industrial development and limited field of profitable employment here in the South, we have been able to command for this work of teaching, even for the meagre salaries that we have been able to pay, a teaching force of more culture and refinement than could have been commanded anywhere else, or than we can hope to command at the same salary in the future, as the South comes more and more into her industrial and agricultural heritage, and the channels of profitable employment multiply. The demand for labor in other fields increases, and with the increased demand the compensation therefor. Our teachers, then, are as good as we pay for, and better than we can hope for them to be in the coming years without better pay. Back of this question of better teachers lies the question of better pay—a simple, practical question of business in a world of business.

Unsatisfactory  
teachers must be  
accepted in some  
counties to get  
enough for the  
schools.

At the recent State Conference of County Superintendents in Raleigh, in the discussions upon the necessity of maintaining a high standard in examination of teachers, the fact

was developed that in many counties where terms were short and salaries necessarily small, it was difficult to find enough teachers for the schools, and the Superintendents were sometimes forced to grant certificates to applicants whose examinations were unsatisfactory in order to get teachers at all for their schools. Is it any wonder that people do not break their necks in a mad rush for jobs that pay less than one hundred dollars a year?



Counties having largest funds, longest terms and best salaries naturally have least difficulty in securing best teachers.

It is noticeable, but not at all surprising, that the counties that have the largest funds and the longest terms and pay the best salaries have the best teachers and encounter the least difficulty in securing them? Some of these counties count among their public school teachers graduates of normal schools, of the University, of colleges, and of the best high schools. Such counties, together with the towns and cities and rural districts with school funds largely supplemented by local taxation, are naturally absorbing the majority of the best trained teachers of the State. Men and women that have spent the large amount of money necessary, even under the most favorable conditions, to complete long courses of study at higher institutions of learning and in schools for the professional training of teachers, can not afford to work in the little rural school at the pittance of less than one hundred dollars a year, if it is possible for them to secure better positions in the State or out of it.

For small salaries teachers can not afford long and expensive training.

For the small salaries that at present we are able to pay in most of the rural districts, men and women can not afford to put themselves into long and expensive training for the work of teaching. Men and women already engaged in the work can not afford to spend much time or money in better fitting themselves for a work that pays twenty-five dollars a month for four months in the year. They haven't the money to spend, and most of their time must be used in helping to make a living in some other employment. At present salaries, we can not hope to command and retain first-class talent in this business of teaching the rural schools, when so much more is paid in other schools and in other sorts of business for the same talent.

What can be done to meet the demand for better teachers at pres-

What, then, can be done to meet the present demand for better teachers at present salaries in these rural districts in the weaker counties?



ent salaries in the rural districts?

What can be done for the improvement of the teachers already engaged in the work, many of whom have neither the time nor the money to spend even one year, much less two, three or four years in better preparation? Many of these teachers need, first of all, instruction in the common school branches that they are required by law to teach, as well as illustration of better methods of teaching these and instruction in the great principles of correct teaching. The first essential of a teacher is a knowledge of the subject to be taught. It seems to me absolutely necessary to provide opportunities for such teachers to pursue short courses of study in subjects and methods at small cost at such times of the year as they are not compelled to be engaged in teaching or other pursuits.

One method of meeting the demand is to provide summer schools of a month or more in the counties, offering instruction in subjects and methods.

Two feasible methods of providing such opportunities have suggested themselves to me. One is to substitute for the present short teachers' institute of one week in the counties, a summer school of a month or more. Such a system of county summer schools has been tried with much success in other States. They could be conducted at little more expense than the present short institute, especially if two and in some case more counties were allowed to combine. This could be easily provided for by a slight change in the present law relating to county institutes. I am confident that in their results, such longer schools would be much more satisfactory than the short institutes. In them much could be done in the study of subjects. Regular classes could be organized in the public school branches, and the best methods of teaching these could be daily illustrated in the teaching of them.

Another plan is to provide short courses of study for teachers at small expense at the institutions already established and owned by the State.

Another practical means, that has occurred to me, of providing opportunities to such teachers to improve themselves for their work, is to provide such short courses for teachers, at small expense, at institutions already established. It seemed to me that this could be



most economically and successfully done at the institutions already established and maintained by the State for the higher education of men and women and the professional training of teachers. At the State Normal and Industrial College, the University, and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, there are already excellent plants in the way of buildings, libraries, etc., and excellent faculties. At the State Normal and Industrial College there is also an excellent practice and observation school of about four hundred children, equipped with trained supervising teachers. One of the chief purposes of the creation of this institution was the training of women for teaching. The University has already a normal department for men and a summer school for teachers. The A. and M. College has just organized a summer school for teachers, and hopes to organize a permanent normal department especially for rural teachers. It seems to me that the State ought to be able to offer greater advantages to teachers in these shorter courses at smaller cost to women and men teachers respectively at these institutions than could be offered in new institutions established for the specific purpose elsewhere, or in special departments established as adjuncts to already established private institutions. I, therefore, wrote to President McIver, of the State Normal and Industrial College, President Venable, of the University, and President Winston, of the A. and M. College, asking what could be done at their institutions and at what outlay to the State, and bespeaking their co-operation and counsel.

I have the honor to submit herewith my letter and their replies:

DECEMBER 15, 1902.

DEAR SIR:—There is a dearth of qualified teachers for the rural schools in many counties and an increasing demand for such teachers. In these counties the school terms are short and the salaries small, amounting, in many instances, to less than \$100 a year, so that the teachers now engaged in the work can not afford to spend much



money in better fitting themselves for it, nor can those contemplating teaching afford to spend much money in preparing for it. I am satisfied, therefore, that in order to meet the growing demand for better qualified teachers at small salaries, additional provision must be made for short courses of instruction at small expense in the subjects taught in the public schools and in methods and principles of teaching.

It seems to me that the State ought to be able to make such provision at less expense for equal advantages at the institutions of learning already established and maintained by it for the education of men and women and the training of teachers than anywhere else. I write, therefore, to you, as the President of one of these institutions, to ask what provision has already been made at your institution for such short courses for such teachers and candidates for teaching, the expense of the same, and what can be done for enlarging and strengthening these courses and providing others.

Please write me also what would be the total expense, including railroad fare, to teachers pursuing such courses at your institution, and what additional outlay, if any, by the State would be necessary for their establishment.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent Public Instruction.*

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DECEMBER 20, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

In reply to your question as to what the University can do to supply teachers for the lower public schools, that is, teachers for the great mass of the public schools of the State, I would say, that hitherto the University has devoted its efforts to supplying teachers for the secondary or higher public schools. This was the first step necessary and was the truest economy of power and money, as the University has sent out a great many such teachers, and these have multiplied their influence fifty or an hundredfold in preparing others to teach in the lower schools. A number of the students from our lower classes go out as teachers in the lower public schools.

It is manifest that the direct teaching of these primary teachers must now be undertaken to raise the scholarship and supply the demand. The present income of the University is so small compared with its needs, so inadequate for the training of the higher teachers and of the citizenship of a growing State that the authorities would not be justified in diverting any appreciable part of it to the training of primary teachers. Still, all that can profitably be done will be attempted.



During the last ten weeks of the session special courses will be offered, without charge for tuition, to all who wish to fit themselves as teachers. This should prove of decided benefit to many. This course is offered without additional cost to the State. It may be stated that this is undertaken by professors already very busy with their regular work and can only be a temporary expedient.

I am aware, however, that this will not solve the problem before you. It is necessary that a full two-years course be offered in the subjects, which will directly fit one to teach in the primary schools, as well as other shorter courses, beginning, say in September, December and March. This means the employment of a corps of trained teachers for this specific work. It can not, and should not, be done by University professors. Yet, these professors can be helpful in many ways, giving lectures and special courses, which will strengthen the work. At first, the University might furnish the necessary equipment, but as the work develops and grows in value it will require more permanent equipment.

I believe that a most helpful Normal Department for primary teachers could be put into operation by means of a special appropriation annually of from \$5,000 to \$7,500. With this sum provision could be made for a Dean of the Department with several assistant teachers. The preparation of the students would not admit of their taking the regular University classes.

As to the expenses of students, the only charge on the part of the University will be \$5. If the railroads will give reduced rates, then all cost of tickets above six dollars will be refunded by the University. Board and lodging can be secured at from nine to ten dollars a month.

The University is the logical source of help in this matter, and is glad to be of additional service in so great a cause. To make use of the University means also a great saving in every direction; and this would be in keeping with the Constitution (Section 14), which says that, "as soon as possible after the adoption of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain, in connection with the University, a Department of Normal Instruction."

Very respectfully,

F. P. VENABLE,  
*President.*

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THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE,  
GREENSBORO, N. C., December 22, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of December 15th. I do not see how I can better answer your inquiry than by quoting the following from



my recent biennial report to the Board of Directors of this college, in regard to the May School, established here last spring:

"Realizing that the demand in this State for teachers with some professional training had increased, and realizing also that there was little corresponding increase in the length of the school term, or the compensation offered to teachers, an experiment was made last spring with the purpose of providing, during the month of May, at the smallest possible cost, a brief course of professional training for those women now engaged in teaching, who can not attend any college for a full year. Most of the public schools close before our May School begins. Thirty teachers of the rural public schools matriculated last year and received instruction under the direction of the Professor of Pedagogy and others, with the opportunity of daily observation in the Practice and Observation School. So satisfactory were the results of this experiment that I wish to enlarge the opportunities and largely increase the attendance of public school teachers next spring. The teachers who would attend this May School are older than the regular students of the college and there would not be so much objection to their boarding in private families in the city for the few weeks they are here. The matriculation fee is five dollars, the usual matriculation fee for summer schools. I hope to secure the usual summer school railroad rate of one fare for the round trip.

"Many County Superintendents have indicated to me that they would like for their teachers to attend this May School, but with the small compensation allowed for teachers it is impossible for them to pay much railroad fare, and those at a distance claim that they are at a disadvantage as compared with the teachers living near Greensboro.

"In order to meet this objection, I suggest that we agree to refund to teachers all of their railroad fare above two or three dollars, thus placing all of the public school teachers on an equal footing, so far as the advantages of the school are concerned. Indeed, those who come the longer distance, in that case, would have the advantage, because of the travel, which is a good means of education, and, when teachers can afford it, is worth all that a railroad ticket costs. I know of no way by which a person who has not traveled very much could secure for \$3.00 so much education as by traveling one hundred miles on a railroad.

"I believe that the five-dollar matriculation fees will furnish enough money to refund the above proportion of the railroad fare. If we secure the railroad rates, we would not be required to refund anything to those teachers who live within sixty miles of Greensboro. We would refund only about \$2.00 to each of those who come from



the Goldsboro, Wilson and Rocky Mount sections, and only about \$4.00 to people who come from the Asheville section.

"I see no reason why we should not have here in the month of May 150 or 200 teachers, practically at no cost to them, except their actual living expenses.

"It would probably become necessary for the Board to make a small appropriation to employ one or two additional lecturers during the term, but a large part of the work can be done by the Department of Pedagogy, and the assistance that would be gladly rendered by other members of the faculty, and Superintendents of Schools in the State, who, for the first year, would probably give their service for a week if their actual expenses were paid, provided there are no funds to make proper compensation for the additional work.

"If the Board will consent to this extension of the experiment so successfully made last year, I believe that one of the perplexing problems of teacher-training in North Carolina can be solved. Teachers in schools lasting only four or five months can not afford to spend a great deal of money for better preparation for that work. The advantage of having the school in the spring, rather than in the summer, is, that no summer school could have such good opportunities for observation as we have in our Practice and Observation School, and in the five or six other public schools in and around Greensboro.

"The four-month public school can not expect to employ Normal graduates from this or any other college, so long as these graduates are offered positions in the State in schools where the term is nine or ten months.

"On the other hand, if the State has people engaged in educating its children who are willing to spend annually \$20 or \$25 of their small earnings, about one-fourth of their annual salary, to better fit themselves for their work, it can well afford to furnish free instruction to these teachers. Moreover, if this college should make the proposition to the public school teachers of the State and they should fail to attend, it would prove conclusively that it is not the distance from the college or lack of opportunity for professional training that prevents it.

"I should hope to have the help of the Agricultural Department of the State in this special school. Indeed, I think that when we are trying to introduce the teaching of the principles of agriculture into the public schools of the State, it would be a wise step in that direction to have a teacher of agriculture at this college for at least a part of every year."

All expenses of a teacher attending this May School, including board, laundry, and fees for the use of text-books, etc., last year, for four weeks, amounted to about \$20. The additional cost to the college of maintaining this special school has been nothing so far, but



it will amount to something if teachers should attend in large numbers. I should say that two thousand dollars additional would enable us to care easily for the instruction of four hundred additional teachers during the May School.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES D. McIVER,  
*President.*

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THE N. C. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,  
WEST RALEIGH, N. C., December 23, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Superintendent.*

DEAR SIR:—I think very highly of your proposed plan for providing the State with additional facilities for normal training. It is evident to all that the present facilities are quite inadequate. Some years ago, in furtherance of this idea, both a Normal Department and a Summer School for Teachers were established at the State University during my administration. They have already accomplished much good, especially in training teachers for city schools.

Recently I have organized in connection with this college a Summer School for Teachers, and I am now planning to organize a permanent Normal Department, whose chief work shall be the training of rural teachers. Instruction will be given in all subjects taught in the public schools, and especially in agriculture, nature study, manual training and child study.

The greatest need of our school system is competent rural teachers. This college could be made a fine source of supply for rural teachers. The cheapness of education here (board, furnished room, etc., only \$10 a month), the enforced economy, uniformity, and simplicity of living among all the students, the practical character of the instruction, dealing not only with books but with manual training and rural science in all phases, the large equipment for such instruction, the already well established rural patronage and popularity of the college, mark it as an ideal institution for the training of rural teachers.

Lack of funds is the chief obstacle in the way. But only a small sum is needed. The Summer School will require about \$1,000, and the permanent Normal Department \$3,000 to \$4,000 annually. By this small expenditure the State would enable its rural teachers to attend our Summer Normal at a total expense for board, lodging, books and traveling not to exceed \$20; or to attend a regular nine months session of the Normal Department for \$100. Your plan will provide the State, practically, with three well-equipped normal schools, at an expense of a few thousand dollars, besides furnishing industrial training in agriculture, nature study and manual work. It seems to me most admirable in every way and eminently practical.

Yours truly,

GEO. T. WINSTON,  
*President.*



## SUPERVISION.

The necessity and importance of competent supervision requiring entire time and thought of competent man.

Another question vitally affecting the success or failure of any school system is supervision. I need not tarry to discuss the necessity of competent supervision to the success of any system of schools. The evidence of the most successful systems in other States, and of the most successful county, town and district systems in our own State, is too conclusive to admit of argument. You can not make a success of any great business like this business of teaching without a man at the head—a man of mind and heart and soul, a gentleman, a man of common sense and tact and energy and consecrated purpose. As the world goes, you can not command such men for long without paying them a living salary. For such men are in great demand for any work. The County Superintendent is the head of the county school system. It can not rise higher than its head. He is the legal guardian of the educational interests of the county; he must pass upon the qualifications of teachers, and ought to advise about their selection; he must be the chief adviser of the County Board of Education in the selection of committeeman, in the making of districts, in the distribution of funds, in the government and regulation of schools, and in the entire administration of school affairs; he must pass upon all expenditures, have the oversight of the payment of thousands of dollars, and look after collection of all funds to which the schools are legally entitled; he must be the chief moulder of educational sentiment, and the chief agitator of educational movements. He must be the chief friend and counsellor of teachers, committeemen and patrons, the organizer, director and supervisor, the very life and inspiration of the schools. Surely such a work is difficult enough and delicate enough, such a responsibility great enough and sacred enough to require the entire time, thought and energy of the most competent man, the entire consecration of his every faculty



of head and heart and body, the utilization of every means of better fitting himself for his work.

**Progress in counties employing competent superintendents for all their time.**

The counties having the most successful schools have found it wise and economical to employ trained and skillful men to devote all their time and thought and attention to the supervision of their schools. In such counties, almost without exception, education is advancing along all lines and its future is assured. Some towns, cities and rural communities find it economy to pay as much as ten or fifteen per cent of their entire school fund for competent supervision.

**Superintendents compelled on account of small salaries to devote more time to other work than to school work mere clerks to Boards of Education and machines for examination of teachers.**

The average salary of County Superintendents in North Carolina is \$355.55. Some counties do not allow their superintendents to visit the schools. It is still true in North Carolina that many superintendents are paid so small a salary that they are compelled to make a living at some other business and give but a miserable fraction of their time and thought to the serious and sacred business of directing and supervising the school system of an entire county. It is still true in North Carolina that some superintendents of all the teachers and schools of an entire county are not even teachers themselves. Such superintendents, however much they may desire to have it otherwise, however intensely interested they may be in their work, however much their hearts may burn with zeal and divine love for the little children of their county, can never hope to be much more than mere clerks to County Boards of Education and mere machines for the examination of teachers.

**Marked improvement in character and ability of County Superintendents.**

I rejoice to be able to report marked improvement in the character and ability of County Superintendents during the past fifteen years. In appearance, in general intelligence and ability, in earnestness of purpose and devotion to the work in hand, I make bold to say that the body of men recently assembled in Raleigh in a State Conference of County



Superintendents need not fear comparison with any body of men that have met for any purpose in this State this year. The spirit that I find in many of these men is an inspiration and a hope to me. Some of them on small salaries at great sacrifice are giving their lives for love of the work.

Hope born of the Educational Renaissance cannot be realized without a Superintendent in every county giving his entire time to the work.

We must make it possible to have a competent man as County Superintendent in every county in North Carolina. We must make it possible for every superintendent in every county to give all his time and thought to his work. Until we have at least one such man in every county, devoting all his time to his work, bringing about organization, co-operation and unity in the system, visiting his schools and acquainting himself with their work and their needs, counselling, stimulating, encouraging and supervising his teachers, upholding the standard of qualification for their work, going in and out among his people, preaching in season and out, in public and private, the everlasting gospel of universal education, going out into the byways and hedges and sending others out into them and compelling the little ones to come in to the educational feast spread for them there in the little public school house, until, I say, we make it possible to have some such man engaged in some such work in every county in North Carolina, it will be impossible for our State to come into the full fruition of its glorious hope born of this educational Renaissance.

How shall this be accomplished in the smaller counties?

The larger counties are able to command the services of good men for all their time in this work, and many of them are doing it. The smaller counties do not feel able to do this. Even if they succeed in getting good men, they do not feel able to pay them for all their time. I think this is a mistaken policy even for the smaller counties. They can afford to shorten their school term, if necessary, in order to get a good man for all his time at the head of their schools. If by taking enough of their school fund to do this, a sufficiency were not left



for a four months school term, the deficit might be made up out of the special appropriation for a four months term. I feel sure that, in the long run, this would be economy to the State, for such counties would be brought much more quickly to the point of self-support through the efforts of such a superintendent. In order to render possible the employment of a good man as superintendent for all his time in every county, the minimum salary of County Superintendents ought to be fixed at not less than \$500 a year.

#### STATE SUPERVISION.

**A crucial period  
in the education-  
al life of the  
State.**

This is a crucial period in the educational life of the State. Unless we shall be able to organize and direct wisely, toward the accomplishment of some definite and permanent results, the splendid educational enthusiasm with which the State is thrilling, the promise of the new day at whose hopeful dawning we seem standing may prove but a tragic delusion.

When it is remembered how difficult for one man is the task of supervising the educational work and organizing the educational forces of a single county, it will be readily understood how much more difficult—how almost impossible for one man, is the supervision of the educational work and the organization and direction of the educational forces of an entire State of ninety-seven counties. The necessity and the wisdom of providing reasonable assistance to the State Superintendent for this work ought to be apparent to every thoughtful man.

**Deputy State  
Superintendents  
necessary to aid  
State Superinten-  
dent in organiza-  
tion and direction  
of the educational  
forces of ninety-  
seven counties.**

I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for the appointment by the Governor, or the election by the State Board of Education, upon recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of five Deputy State Superintendents, or State Supervisors of Education, to serve for two or four years, at a salary of \$1,250 a year and expenses, not to exceed five hundred dollars a year.



These Deputy Superintendents should, of course, be under the direction of the State Superintendent, and subject to removal for cause upon his recommendation. They should be teachers of standing in their profession, men of professional training and experience, and of known ability to conduct educational meetings for teachers, County Superintendents and others, to administer school affairs, and to arouse the people upon great educational questions by public speech.

**Aid in securing co-operation, unity and uniformity in the county systems and in building up a great State system of public schools.**

With the assistance of five such men, the efficiency of the work of the State Superintendent could be multiplied. It would be like giving him arms to reach out over the vast territory of ninety-seven counties and bring all the parts of the great educational work of a great State, now in a condition of comparative disconnection and chaos, into co-operation, unity and uniformity. At present there are ninety-seven more or less separate and independent county systems of education that need to be organized into one great State system of public schools for the education of all the children of all the people, composed of ninety-seven county systems, modified in minor respects to suit local needs, but working harmoniously in a common system toward the accomplishment of a common purpose, bound together by the common bond of a common interest and a common aim, by the cohesive power of a common policy and of certain great common fundamental principles.

**Impossibility of accomplishing this without reasonable assistance.**

This is my ideal, my hope, but the impossibility of its accomplishment in any reasonable time by one weak man without assistance under present conditions staggers me and almost discourages me. The State Superintendent will do the best he can, whether the Legislature sees fit to give him the necessary assistance or not. He does not ask it for himself. He asks it for his people and the sacred cause that he represents. For the little children of his State he would be willing to work for a bare living, if necessary. He prefers an increase



in the means of efficiency for his office to any increase in personal gain for himself.

**Expense of Deputy Superintendents and how provided.**

These Deputy State Superintendents could be provided at an expense of not more than ten thousand dollars to the State. While a special

appropriation for this purpose would be preferable, still, if absolutely necessary, this amount could be taken out of the "First Hundred Thousand Dollars" appropriated out of the State Treasury and distributed per capita for public schools. Under such a distribution of this hundred thousand dollars, the richest and most populous counties that really need it least, get most of it, and the taking away of ten thousand dollars for the purpose indicated would scarcely be perceptibly felt by the public schools of the State. This amount taken for this purpose would not shorten the school term one day. In any event, I firmly believe that the good that would come from such an expenditure for such a purpose, should it be found necessary to take it out of this fund, would far exceed the benefit that would result from the use of ten thousand dollars for public schools in any other way that I can think of.

**Summary of benefits from assistance of Deputy Superintendents**

In conclusion, let me sum up some of the benefits that I believe could be secured through the assistance of such Deputy State Superintendents as I have described, and outline some of the duties that might be assigned them, and some of the work that they could help to do:

1. A more thorough organization of County Superintendents, teachers and all other educational forces, and a wiser direction of these toward a common purpose.

2. Unity and uniformity in the educational system of the State, and correlation among all the parts thereof.

3. Fuller and more accurate information about the educational condition and needs of the State from personal study and observation of these.

4. A more uniform standard for teachers through uniform examinations and a uniform system of grading.



5. Aid to County Superintendents through Superintendents' Institutes and conferences held in convenient places from time to time; aid to them also by personal visits, advice, stimulation and suggestion, and by help in supervision.

6. Preparation of courses of study and reading for Superintendents and teachers, and aid in pursuing these successfully.

7. Assistance in grading the work of the public schools and in preparing and putting into successful operation in them graded courses of study.

8. Assistance in conducting teachers' meetings, summer schools, institutes and other educational meetings.

9. Aid and stimulation to County Boards of Education by personal visits, conferences and suggestions.

10. Aid in the execution of the law, in the collection of fines and forfeitures belonging to the school fund.

11. Aid in the equitable distribution of State school funds among the counties, especially of the "Second Hundred Thousand Dollars," to bring all schools to the constitutional limit of four months.

12. Aid in the continual agitation of educational questions and the cultivation of educational sentiment.

I appreciate the force of the objection to the additional expense of these Deputy Superintendents. I honestly believe, however, that they will save to the State in dollars and

**Objections to expense of Deputy Superintendents and answers to them.** cents more than their total salaries, by looking more closely after the leaks in fines and forfeitures, by helping to avoid needless expense and

correct possible extravagance, here and there, in the administration of county school affairs, by preventing possible abuses in the distribution of the Second Hundred Thousand Dollars.

I believe that much more than the amount of their salaries and expenses would be added to the school fund by local taxation, secured largely by their efforts. But aside from the possibility of their saving their salaries and expenses to the State, if the enlargement of the educational work of the State



and the increasing needs and demands of that work require additional assistance to carry on the work successfully, what can be the objection to providing such assistance at reasonable cost? Every thoughtful, broad-minded man will admit that there can be no more important work in the State than its educational work. When the work in other departments increases sufficiently to require additional assistance, it is generally allowed. When the insurance business of the State increased sufficiently to demand it, a separate Department of Insurance was very properly established, with an Insurance Commissioner and clerks enough to do the work. When the department of taxation had assumed sufficient proportions to justify it, the Corporation Commission was properly established at considerable expense. To meet the increased demands of a growing State, the last Legislature established four new judicial districts, with four new Judges and Solicitors, costing perhaps twice as much as these Deputy Superintendents asked for by the Department of Education would cost. If it is wise and proper to make larger appropriations to meet growing needs of the work in other departments, would it be unreasonable to make a small appropriation for necessary assistance in the Department of Education?

#### LOCAL TAXATION.

Adequate means for providing the essentials of a successful school system can not be supplied by the general State and county tax for schools.

How shall we secure adequate means for supplying these essentials of a successful school system? We have been struggling for more than a quarter of a century to build up in North Carolina a system of public schools adequate in equipment, in teachers and in length of term for the education of all our children by the levying of a general State and county tax. Since 1874 we have raised the general State and county tax for school purposes from 8 1-3 cents to 18 cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property. Three-fourths of all State and county



poll tax is devoted to the public schools. We have increased the total school fund from \$297,090.85 in 1874, to \$1,269,714.30 in 1902. A large part of the entire taxes of the State is devoted to the public schools. The constitutional limitation of taxation has been reached in nearly every county in the State. If any further amount for schools is to be raised it must be by special taxation or the constitutional limitation must be changed by constitutional amendment. Withal we have succeeded in increasing our school term but a few weeks. A special appropriation of \$200,000 was found necessary to bring the school term to four months. Until recently we have succeeded in improving our school houses and school equipment in the rural districts but little. Nobody will deny that the schools in the majority of these rural districts in equipment, in teachers, in length of term; in a word, in the very essentials of a successful school system are still sadly inadequate for the stupendous work of educating properly all the children. This experience of the past forces us to the conclusion that we must seek some means other than a general State and county tax for supplying the money absolutely necessary for making these rural schools adequate to their work.

**Local taxation**  
**the only hope of**  
**providing the**  
**necessary means.**

Sixty-nine per cent of all the money raised for public schools in these United States is raised by local taxation. In all States that have systems of public schools well equipped and adequate to the work of educating all their people, a large per cent of the public school funds is raised by local taxation. In some of these States as much as ninety-five per cent is raised by local taxation. In our own State the only communities that have succeeded in providing a system of schools running for eight or ten months in the year supplied with excellent houses and equipment and the best teachers are the cities, the larger towns and the rural districts that have supplemented their general State and county tax by local taxation. The experience of other States and of these communities in



our own State force us to the conclusion that the only hope of providing the money necessary for making our rural schools equal to the demands of the age and adequate to the education of eighty-two per cent of our population is to be found in reasonable local taxation.

**The principle of local taxation rapidly gaining ground.**

This principle of local taxation is rapidly gaining ground in the State. All the cities, and most of the towns and villages, have adopted it. Reports for the year ending June 30, 1902, showed thirty-eight towns and cities and eight rural communities having local taxation. Reports from fifty-seven counties since July 1, 1902, show that since that date fourteen rural districts have adopted local taxation by vote, and that elections are now pending in twenty-four more districts. In Guilford County alone eight rural districts have recently adopted local taxation. One hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars was raised by local taxation last year for public schools in this State.

**Feasibility and advantages of local taxation**

To illustrate the feasibility of the adoption of local tax by rural districts, the increase of the school fund that would result therefrom and the lightness of the burden of the increased tax upon the average tax-payer, I desire to call attention to the following statistics carefully collected for Guilford County. Guilford is the first county in the State to undertake to work out the problem of local taxation for all its rural districts. So far eight districts have voted upon the question and adopted the local tax. One entire township will soon vote upon it. The tax books of the county show that a special tax of thirty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property and ninety cents on the poll will increase the annual school fund of the county nearly one hundred per cent, and this means of course that it would more than double the efficiency of the schools. By actual count four-sevenths of the taxpayers in the fifteen rural townships of the county are assessed at less than three hundred dollars worth of property, and would,



therefore, pay less than ninety cents property tax if the special tax of thirty cents should be voted for schools.

#### ATTENDANCE.

**Per cent of attendance.**

This report shows that 69.3 per cent of the white school population and 67.2 per cent of the colored school population were enrolled in the public schools. 40.8 per cent of the white and 37.3 per cent of the colored were in actual daily attendance during the term of the public schools.

**Allowance must be made for wide limits of the legal school age.**

The legal school age limits in North Carolina are six and twenty-one years. A large majority of the children either complete the short courses of study in the public schools and stop for lack of high school instruction or stop to work before they are seventeen. Other children of school age, of course, attend private schools and colleges. The per cent of enrollment and daily attendance of the public schools, therefore, is more creditable than might at first appear.

**Commendable increase in enrollment and attendance.**

Since 1900 there has been an increase of 7.8 per cent in enrollment and 6.5 per cent in daily attendance in the white schools and 8.1 per cent in enrollment and 3.5 per cent in daily attendance in the colored schools. This commendable increase is encouraging, but with only 7-10 of the children enrolled, and only about two-fifths of them in daily attendance, the attendance is far below what it ought to be.

**Some causes of non-attendance.**

It may be profitable to call your attention to some of the causes of non-attendance and to suggest some of the remedies for it.

1. Ignorance of parents, often rendering them incapable of appreciating the value of an education. The tragedy of ignorance is that it is blind; that it does not know what is best for itself, and knows not that it does not know; that, therefore, it must be saved from itself in spite of itself.



2. Carelessness, indifference, and incompetency of parents to control the child.

3. Laziness, thriftlessness or selfishness of parents that lays the burden of family support upon the shoulders of the little children before they are able to bear it.

4. Honest and unavoidable poverty of parents that lays upon the children the hard necessity of daily toil to keep the wolf from the family door.

5. Inefficiency of schools and teachers, inadequacy of houses, grounds, and equipment, indifference of committeemen and other school officers, and lack of pride and confidence in the school and its work.

6. Favoritism in the selection of teachers.

Remedies for non-attendance.

There are two general remedies for non-attendance: (1) Attraction and persuasion; (2) compulsion.

Much has been done, much more can be done, to increase attendance through the attractive power of better houses and grounds, better teachers, and longer terms. An attractive school house and a good teacher in every district, making a school commanding, by its work, public confidence, respect and pride, would do much to overcome non-attendance. The attractive power of improved schools and equipment to increase attendance is clearly demonstrated by the statistics of this report, which show, with few exceptions, the largest per cent of attendance in cities, towns, consolidated districts, rural special tax districts, and entire counties that have the largest school fund, the longest school terms, and the best schools.

Attendance in direct proportion to the efficiency of the schools and the school system.

The general rule seems to be, then, that attendance is in direct proportion to the efficiency of the schools and the school system. I have already called your attention to the fact that with the improvement in the public school houses and schools, and the increased educational interest during the past



few years, has come also an increase in the per cent of enrollment and attendance in the public schools.

**Attendance increased by personal efforts of earnest teachers.**

Much can also be done to increase the attendance upon the public schools by earnest teachers, who will go into the homes of indifferent or selfish parents whose children are not in school, and, by persuasive argument and tact and appeals to parental pride, induce many of these parents to send their children; who will seek out children in homes of poverty, and remove, through quiet, blessed charity, the causes of their detention from school. Much can be done also by active, efficient school committeemen and other school officers who will take an interest in the school and aid the teacher in finding and bringing in the children.

**Attendance increased by the compelling power of public opinion.**

The compelling power of public opinion will do much to bring children into the school. Logically, as public sentiment for education increases, public sentiment against non-attendance will increase. Public opinion might, in many communities, be brought to the point of rendering it almost disgraceful for parents to keep children at home without excellent excuse during the session of the schools. Self-respecting parents would be loath to defy such a public opinion and run the risk of forfeiting the esteem of the best people of the community.

**Some parents can not be reached by the power of attraction and persuasion or the compulsion of public opinion.**

It is the tragic truth, however, that there are some parents so blinded by ignorance to the value and importance of education, and others so lazy, thriftless or selfish that they can not be reached by the power of attraction and persuasion, or the mild compulsion of public opinion.

**Such milder means should be fully tried before resorting to the harsher means of a compulsory attendance law.**

Perhaps it would be wisest, however, to reach all that can be reached through these milder means before resorting to the harsher means of a compulsory attendance law. The first means appeal to the higher motives of interest, desire, duty, love. We are making safe and reasonable



progress in attendance by the milder means and the appeal to the higher motive. In fact, we are increasing the attendance almost as rapidly as our present equipment in houses and teachers and our present ability to increase and improve this equipment will justify. In many districts, now, the accommodations are insufficient for the children that attend school. If all the children of school age were suddenly forced into the schools by a compulsory attendance law, the school houses would probably be overrun, the school teachers overworked, the demand for new houses and additional teachers would probably be greater than the State with its present small school fund could successfully meet. Perhaps, therefore, it is wisest to be content to progress along the same safe, conservative lines a while longer, until we shall have done all that can be done to provide for all the children and to bring them into the schools by attraction, persuasion and public opinion. After all this shall have been done, if it shall still appear that any considerable number of children still remain out of school without reasonable excuse, public opinion will demand such legislation as shall seem necessary to compel their parents to send them.

Considerable sentiment in the State for compulsory attendance law

There is already considerable sentiment in this State for a compulsory attendance law, and the sentiment seems to be increasing. There are many strong arguments in favor of such a law. One of the strongest, perhaps, is the fact that all the leading countries of the world, and thirty-one of the forty-five States of the Union, including nearly all the States except the eleven original Southern States, have compulsory attendance laws, and that illiteracy is greatest in those countries of the world and in those States of the United States that do not have compulsory attendance laws.

The expediency of any general legislation on this question at this time doubtful.

A compulsory attendance law, however, would be ineffective without truancy officers, and to supply them would involve a large in-



crease in expense. Such officers would probably be out of accord with the past traditions and the present temper of our people. I think it doubtful whether it is expedient to undertake any general legislation upon this question in this State at this time. I fear that a State compulsory attendance law might generate so much friction that the general cause of education might be retarded rather than advanced. It is safest not to force public opinion, but to cultivate it and let it grow normally. It may be desirable to pass a sort of local option compulsory attendance law, allowing communities desiring to vote upon the question, to submit it to a vote of the people.

#### THE COTTON MILL AND FACTORY PROBLEM.

One-fourth of children in cotton mill districts in school—three-fourths of them out of school.

Reports from twenty-three counties in which cotton mills are located, show, in the cotton mill districts a total white school population of 33,280, a total enrollment of 14,449 white children in the schools of these districts, and a total average daily attendance of 9,014. Only about two-fifths of these children, then, ever enter school, and only about one-fourth of them are in daily attendance. These figures speak for themselves,—one-fourth of the children of the factory districts in the schools, three-fourths of them out of the schools. This is the average. In many districts the attendance was much lower than this.

The cry of the children must be heeded. Legislation should be delayed no longer.

The time for action has arrived. In the face of these facts legislation upon this question should be delayed no longer. No humanitarian can longer turn a deaf ear to the cry of the factory children. The strong arm of the law must intervene. I earnestly recommend, therefore, the enactment of a law that shall accomplish the following purposes:

(1) That no child under twelve years of age shall be employed or allowed to work in any cotton mill or factory of any sort.



(2) That no child under fourteen years of age who can not read and write shall be employed or allowed to work in any cotton mill or factory of any sort.

(3) That no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed or allowed to work at night in any cotton mill or factory of any sort.

Laws regulating  
employment of  
child labor in  
twenty-eight  
States.

Laws restricting the employment of child labor in factories have been passed in the following twenty-eight States: Florida, Rhode

Island, Washington, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Ohio, Wyoming, Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Maine, Maryland, North Dakota, Kentucky, Virginia, and probably other States that I have been unable to secure accurate information about. This State can not afford to refuse to follow the example of her sister States and to profit by their experience in this matter.

Law regulating  
attendance during  
session of schools  
necessary.

To make fully effective such a law, some legislation looking to compelling these children to attend the schools while in session ought to be enacted. To take the children out of the mills and turn them loose in the mill villages in idleness, without parental oversight, while the grown people are all at work, might prove a greater evil than light employment in the mills. The difference between the conditions and surroundings of the mill villages and those of the rural agricultural districts makes manifest, without discussion, the stronger reasons and greater necessity for a compulsory attendance law in the former.

Industrial devel-  
opment too dear  
at the price of the  
blood of children.

Far be it from me to recommend aught that would needlessly retard the splendid industrial progress of the State, but industrial development bought with the blood of children is too



dear. Dwarfed minds, shrivelled bodies and impoverished souls are too great a price to pay for anything on earth.

From conversations and correspondence with some of the leading mill owners of the State, and from personal knowledge of the fact that some of these have spent thousands of dollars to provide excellent school houses and facilities for the factory children, I am led to believe that many of these mill owners will heartily co-operate with the State in all reasonable efforts to educate these children.

#### SOME SIGNIFICANT EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS OF THE YEAR.

This report on education would be incomplete without calling attention to certain significant educational meetings and movements in the State during the past year that have been potent and far reaching in their helpful influence.

**The Raleigh Conference of Educators and its significance**

A conference of educators, representing all the educational interests of North Carolina—denominational, private and state—was held in Raleigh, February 13, 1902. The character and representativeness of the men taking part in this conference is apparent from the names signed to the able address against illiteracy, issued by the conference. This address will be found as an appendix to this report.

Nobody who took part in this conference, or reads this address and observes the names of the signers, can doubt that all the leading educational forces of the State are in hearty accord in this common fight against ignorance, and that illiteracy is doomed in North Carolina.

**The campaign of education for education.**

To carry out the purposes of the conference, an Executive Committee, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Governor, and Dr. Charles D. McIver, District Director of the Southern Education Board, was appointed. Under the direction of this committee and its very efficient secretary, Supt. E. C. Brooks, a systematic campaign for public educa-



tion was planned for June, July and August. After correspondence and conference with County Superintendents and other interested citizens in various sections of the State, appointments were made in about thirty counties, and speakers sent to fill these appointments. Among the speakers were educators, politicians, clergymen, editors, lawyers, physicians, business men and farmers. The meetings were largely attended, the people listened gladly, and, in many instances, the campaign was followed by consolidation of districts, improvement of school houses and the adoption of local taxation. It was a campaign of education for education, such as was, perhaps, never before known in the State. It is the purpose to continue this campaign on even a larger scale next summer.

**The Greensboro,  
Charlotte, and  
Hickory meetings  
and their results.**

At Greensboro, Charlotte and Hickory educational rallies and district conferences of County Superintendents were held. At the Greensboro meeting, four thousand dollars was raised by private subscription by the citizens of the city, and this amount was duplicated by the General Education Board, for the improvement of the rural schools of Guilford County. This eight thousand dollars was placed under the control of a local board, who are wisely using it to stimulate self-help and to promote the interests of the rural schools. Already eight rural districts in Guilford have voted for schools a local tax of thirty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, and ninety cents on the poll, and considerable sums have been raised by private subscription for new school houses. One entire township is preparing to vote on local taxation, and others will probably follow its example soon. At the Charlotte meeting, the citizens of that city undertook to raise by private subscription for the improvement of the rural schools of Mecklenburg and Henderson counties, six thousand dollars, the amount ~~raised~~ to be duplicated by the General Education Board. The entire amount has not yet been raised, though there are assurances that the balance will soon be secured. One chief purpose of the



Hickory meeting was the stimulation of public sentiment for local taxation. Last year the town voted on the question of a local tax for its schools, and it was defeated. Soon after this meeting, the question was submitted to the voters of Hickory again, and the election for local taxation was carried.

**The conferences of County Superintendents at these points.**

About fifty County Superintendents attended the meetings at Greensboro, Charlotte and Hickory, and were enabled to have helpful conferences with each other and with the State Superintendent about their common work. These conferences were found so beneficial, that the Superintendents attending them determined to form permanent district associations of County Superintendents.

**The generosity of the Southern Education Board.**

The Raleigh Conference and the meetings and conferences of County Superintendents at Greensboro, Charlotte and Hickory were made possible by the generosity of the Southern Education Board, who, through its District Director, Dr. Charles D. McIver, paid the railroad expenses of those taking part in them, as well as the travelling expenses of most of those who participated in the summer educational campaign. The generosity of this Board, and of the General Education Board, was accepted and appreciated in the spirit in which it was offered, not as a charity, but as a means of advancing the cause of education in our common country.

**The State Conference of County Superintendents and its work.**

By the generosity of the General Education Board, that offered, through its General Secretary, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, to pay the railroad expenses of County Superintendents, a State Conference of County Superintendents was held in Raleigh, November 12th to 14th, 1902. Eighty-four counties were represented in this conference. It was the greatest gathering of County Superintendents that ever assembled in North Carolina. These men, upon whom more than upon any others, depends the success of the public school work, had met for serious business. They wasted no time in blow and bluster.



They strove to use every minute in conferring with each other, in comparing experiences and exchanging ideas about their common work, and in giving and getting sympathy and inspiration for their arduous task. It was a great meeting, great in spirit, great in work, great in results.

For organization and wise co-operation, for a fuller knowledge about the common work and its needs, at least one such gathering of County Superintendents should be held every year. Realizing the benefits that they had derived from the conference, and the desirability of a permanent organization, the Superintendents, at this meeting, organized themselves into a permanent "State Association of County Superintendents," and provided for the organization of five District Associations.

County Boards of Education should be authorized to pay railroad expenses of Superintendents to annual meeting.

Upon their present small salaries, many County Superintendents could not afford to attend the annual meetings of the State Association. In view of the great benefit that I am sure was derived by all from the recent

State conference, and of the benefits that I believe will result from such a meeting every year, I desire to urge that the school law be so amended as to require County Boards of Education to pay out of the county school fund the railroad expenses of County Superintendents attending the annual meeting of the State Association of County Superintendents. The total railroad expenses of the eighty-four Superintendents attending the recent meeting in Raleigh were only \$620. The average was less than eight dollars to the county. No better investment of a small amount for the good of the schools of the county could be made by any Board of Education.



## RURAL LIBRARIES.

The popularity and the benefits of the rural libraries and the wisdom of continuing appropriation for them.

One important aim of all true education is to cultivate, along with the acquisition of knowledge and the love of it, the reading habit and the love of good books, for, after all, it is true that the real university is a collection of books; it is true that the world's great books are the real store houses of knowledge and inspiration. Old John Milton once said, and said truly, in his own inimitable way, "that a good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up, on purpose to a life beyond life." No educational equipment can be complete, therefore, without a library. A library of well selected books, even though limited in number, will double the efficiency of the work of any school, will be a breath of fresh air or a gleam of glorious light in any community, will quicken ambitions and arouse aspirations and set in motion forces, the power of which no man can estimate. I hail with joy, therefore, the inauguration of the rural library movement. I deem it proper that we should lend it our heartiest support and exert ourselves to secure for every public school in North Carolina a collection of good books. I rejoice to be able to state that of the five hundred rural libraries made possible by the \$5,000 appropriation, 429 have been taken by the rural districts, leaving only 71 to be taken. The entire five hundred would have been taken long ago, if the maximum limit of six had not been placed upon every county. I shall be greatly disappointed if every one of the five hundred libraries is not taken before the meeting of the next Legislature. I shall be greatly disappointed, too, if that Legislature does not do what it can to strengthen and extend the rural library movement. I am profoundly grateful to the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina for their valuable services in this movement. I invite your careful attention to the statistical report on rural libraries, found elsewhere in this report.



These books have gone into many a bookless home, and brought joy and light and inspiration to many a parent and elder brother and sister. I can think of no more effective means of stimulating a taste for good reading among all our people, old and young, than by sending into our homes, through the children, by the blessed instrumentality of these rural libraries, these great masterpieces of the master minds and souls of the world. I urge, therefore, the continuance of the special appropriation of five thousand dollars for the establishment of new libraries and a reasonable appropriation for the enlargement and maintenance of the libraries already established.

#### CITY SCHOOLS.

##### City schools and their work

I desire to call your special attention to the reports of the superintendents of city schools, appearing elsewhere in this report. These schools are a part of the public school system of the State, and it is proper that reports from them should appear in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. From my personal knowledge of their work and of the character of the men at the head of them, and of many of the teachers employed in them, I am prepared to believe that these schools will compare favorably with the public graded schools of the cities and towns of any State in the South. They are a standing object lesson in the wisdom and advantages of local taxation, competent supervision, efficient teachers, and adequate school equipment. The number of such schools has rapidly increased in North Carolina within the past few years, until to-day scarcely a single large town in the State is without a good system of public graded schools, open to all children of both races for eight or ten months of the year. The smaller towns and some of the more populous rural communities are rapidly following the example of these larger towns.



## THE RURAL SCHOOLS.

Rural Schools the  
hope of the rural  
population.

Eighty-two per cent of the population of North Carolina is rural and agricultural. The great masses of our people, therefore, are dependent upon the rural schools for education. These rural schools, then, are the strategic point of the educational system of the State. The very preservation of the rural population depends upon the preservation and the improvement of these schools. The best people of all classes are going to reside where they can get the best educational opportunities for their children. To keep such people on the farms and check the disastrous annual drain upon the best blood of the country by the towns and cities, these rural schools must be made adequate to the educational needs of the people, and equal in merit to the best public schools of the towns and cities, and the character of the instruction given in them must be such as to educate for farm life rather than educate away from farm life. With such schools, the country is the ideal place for the education of man. That old myth of Antaeus was not all a myth. There is a great truth embodied in it. There is a physical, intellectual and spiritual strength that comes from close touch and silent communion with Mother Nature, fresh from the hand of God, such as can be derived from no other earthly source. There is an education in daily companionship with rocks and trees and streams and hills and vales and flowers and birds, and sheep and fowl and cattle, that can not be obtained in town or city. "God made the country, man made the town." The history of civilization plainly declares that the greatest calamity that can befall any land is the deterioration or the destruction of its bold peasantry. Without adequate school facilities in these rural districts, it is but a question of time when there shall be left in them only the poorest peasant population, too ignorant to know the value and the blessing of an education, and too indifferent to care to secure it for their offspring. This must not



happen in North Carolina. It should be the constant and earnest effort of every patriotic son of the State to secure for these country children schools as good as any in the land.

#### OTHER STATE SCHOOLS.

Other State  
schools.

It has been my purpose to embody in this report information about every part of the public school system of the State. You will find, therefore, elsewhere in this report brief reports from the presidents, principals or superintendents of all educational institutions receiving aid from the State. I ask your careful consideration of these reports.

#### SIGNS OF HOPE AND EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS.

Educational inter-  
est and progress  
everywhere.

In the discharge of my duties, I have had occasion to travel and speak in nearly every section of the State during the past ten months. It has inspired me with a new hope and filled me with a new faith to feel the quickened beat of the great heart of our people, and to observe the awakening interest everywhere in education. Our people are slow to move, but they take no backward steps. There dwells in this sturdy North Carolina folk a quiet force, hard to arouse, but well nigh irresistible when once aroused. There dwells in them the conservatism, the dogged determination, too, of the English blood that flows in its purity through their veins. I am persuaded that they are beginning to be aroused and to move slowly in the right direction.

Evidences of  
these.

There are many evidences of this increasing educational interest and progress. Among these evidences may be mentioned:

1. The steady increase in taxes and appropriations for public schools, to which reference has already been made. Since 1874, the public school fund has been nearly quadrupled



by increased taxation and the increase in taxable property of the State. In 1895, the public school fund was \$834,711. In 1902, it was \$1,269,714, exclusive of local tax funds, or, in round numbers, \$435,000 more. During the past four years, \$837,283 more was expended on public schools, exclusive of local tax, than during the preceding four years.

2. The increase in the amount raised for schools by local taxation, and in the number of local tax districts. One hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars was raised by local taxation last year for public schools in the State. Thirty-eight cities, towns and villages have schools supported in part by local taxation. Reports for year ending June 30, 1902, showed 38 towns and cities and 8 rural districts having local taxation. Reports from 57 counties since July 1, 1902, show that since that date 14 rural districts have adopted local taxation by vote, and elections are now pending in 24 more districts. The principle is growing.

3. Growth in sentiment and demand for consolidation. Reports from 57 counties show 318 districts consolidated since July 1, 1901, and a total decrease of 179 districts.

4. Increase in the number of school houses built and improvement in the character of these houses. During the year ending June 30, 1902, 332 new school houses were erected, more than three times the number built the preceding year,—more than one new house a day, omitting Sundays. Most of these houses were of far better character than those formerly built.

5. Increase in amount raised by private subscription for public schools. Reports from 57 counties show that during the past year, in those counties, \$17,496 was raised for this purpose by private subscription.

6. Increase in the attendance of the colleges and high schools of the State, and, better still, enlargement of the work of these institutions and increase in the endowments of many of them.



7. Increase in the attendance of the public schools.

8. A reduction of white illiteracy during the decade ending in 1900 from 23.1 to 19.5 per cent. A reduction in colored illiteracy from 60.1 to 47.6 per cent.

9. Increased attendance at educational gatherings, and increased demand for them. Not many years ago the surest way to insure a small crowd was to announce an educational gathering and discussion. Now, I verily believe that these gatherings are more largely attended than any other public gatherings, and that these educational discussions are listened to with more earnest interest than discussions of any other sort, except religious. Those of us who undertook the job this summer know how difficult it was to supply the demand for speakers.

10. Strong declarations in the platforms of both political parties in favor of education and public schools. Every observant friend of education must have noticed with pleasure the emphasis and prominence given to education in the political discussions of the last two campaigns.

11. The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by an overwhelming majority, making intelligence an absolute qualification for suffrage after 1908, and recognizing it as one essential of citizenship.

**It is daybreak everywhere.** The record of the old century is made up—the book is closed. A new century is opening its splendid portals at our feet. The spirit of this century is universal education. Equality of opportunity for every child born into the world is the inspiring song whose divine music fills the earth to-day. Thank God, this dear old State of ours has caught at last the spirit of this new century, and is beginning to thrill with the music of this new song.

“Out of the shadows of night  
The world rolls into light,  
It is daybreak everywhere.”



Here in our fair land, it is daybreak, too. The night has been long and bitter, the light shall be all the sweeter. It shall gild with glory the mountains of the West, it shall flood with glory the plains of the East. It shall enter the humblest heart and transform it into a temple of truth; it shall enter the lowly hut and transform it into a prince's palace, for out of it, too, henceforth shall come kings and queens of men.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I desire, in conclusion, to summarize the recommendations heretofore made, and to add thereto others for your consideration.

1. To insure the erection of better school houses, require all new houses to be constructed in accordance with plans adopted by the County Board of Education, and approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. Authorize County Boards of Education to set aside for building, improving and equipping school houses as much as twenty-five per cent of the total school fund annually before apportioning the same.

3. Amend section 31 of the School Law so as to allow the condemnation of more than one acre of land for school sites, and require all sites for new houses to be approved by the County Superintendent and County Board of Education.

4. Authorize the State Board of Education to use, under such rules and regulations as they may adopt, the funds now in their hands from the sale of State lands, etc., to aid in building and improving school houses in districts and counties that are least able to build and improve houses for themselves.

5. Amend section 26 of the School Law so as to allow an appropriation of not more than two hundred dollars by one county for a Teachers' Institute or summer school for teachers, to continue for four weeks or more.



6. Increase the facilities for the improvement of the rural public school teachers.

7. Consolidate the seven colored normal schools into three strong ones, and introduce into each of these manual, industrial and agricultural training.

8. Continue the special appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for a four months school term in every school district, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be used for this purpose.

9. Empower the County Board of Education of every county to employ a competent man for all his time as County Superintendent, at a salary of not less than \$500.

10. Provide for the employment of at least five Deputy State Superintendents to aid in the work of State supervision, at an annual salary of \$1,250 and expenses, to be appointed by the Governor or elected by the State Board of Education, upon recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

11. Require County Boards of Education to pay out of the general school fund the railroad fare of County Superintendents attending the annual meeting of the State Association of County Superintendents.

12. Enact a law prohibiting the employment in cotton mills or factories of any sort, of children under twelve years of age, and of children under fourteen years of age who can not read and write.

13. Continue the special appropriation of five thousand dollars for the establishment of rural libraries, and make a reasonable additional appropriation for the maintenance and enlargement of those heretofore established.

14. Increase salary of the stenographer in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction from \$250 to \$500 a year. An examination of the letter books and files of the office shows that the correspondence of the office has doubled during the past two years. The work now requires the en-



tire time of the stenographer, and will continue to increase. She is competent and faithful in the discharge of her duties. She could not pay expenses on her present salary if she had to pay board.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA TEACHERS'  
ASSEMBLY.

I beg to submit also, with hearty approval, the following recommendations of the Committee on Legislation of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, the most representative body of teachers in the State:

1. Let there be ten State Supervisors of Education to work under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education, to be appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the State Superintendent, not more than one-fifth to go out of office every year.

2. Let there be only township committees.

3. Let all County Boards of Education be given the privilege of employing a County Superintendent of Schools at a reasonable salary, to be fixed by them.

4. Let the members of the Board of Education be elected in such manner as not to change the whole Board in any one year, by electing one member each year.

Acted upon and approved by the Assembly at Morehead, N. C., in their annual session, June 10-16, 1902.

W. D. CARMICHAEL,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY SUPER-  
INTENDENTS.

The following resolutions, unanimously adopted November 14, 1902, by the State Association of County Superintendents, the largest and most representative body of County Superintendents that ever assembled in the State, express the views of these men upon many of the questions discussed in this report, and I commend them to your Excellency as worthy of most careful consideration:



*Resolved, first,* That we recognize the following as among the greatest needs of the public schools of North Carolina, and favor the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to supply them:

1. Reasonable consolidation of small districts into larger ones.
2. The erection of adequate and comfortable school houses, and the enlargement and improvement of school grounds.
3. Supplementing by local taxation the school fund raised by State and county taxation as the only practical means of supplying the money necessary for making the schools in rural districts adequate in houses, teachers and length of term for the education of the children of these districts.
4. A reasonable provision for the improvement of public school teachers at small expense by lengthening the term of the County Institute and making its work more efficient.
5. The necessity of an increase in the salaries of good teachers in order to hold such in the profession and encourage others to come into it.
6. An increase in the compensation of the County Superintendent of every county in which such increase is necessary to justify him in devoting all of his time, thought and energy to the educational work of his county, just as County Clerks, Registers of Deeds and employes of every other business of value and importance are required to do.
7. Strengthening and making more efficient the State Superintendent in his efforts to meet the demands of the growing sentiment in favor of public education in the public schools, by the appointment, by proper authority, of Deputy State Superintendents, so that the State Superintendent, with the aid of his deputies, may be able to reach and help every part of the State in this the most important work for the betterment of conditions among all our people.

*Second.* That we favor an appropriation by the State for an increase in the number of rural libraries, and for the maintenance and extension of those already established.

*Third.* That we desire to record an expression of our appreciation of the work inaugurated by the Women's Association for the betterment of public school houses in North Carolina, and to give assurance of our hearty co-operation in this noble work, and of our gratitude to the more than two thousand public spirited and patriotic women who have volunteered to make more attractive and comfortable the school homes of the children.

*Fourth.* That we recognize the value of the educational campaign carried on by the aid of the Southern Education Board, and desire to express our appreciation of their aid and the earnest hope that this campaign may be continued and extended.



*Fifth.* That we desire to express our thanks for the generosity of the General Education Board in aiding us to have the most largely attended conference of County Superintendents ever held in North Carolina, and to assure this Board of our appreciation of the spirit and motive prompting them in the work of co-operating with us in the upbuilding of our public schools.

*Sixth.* That we should deplore any backward step in education, and therefore favor most heartily the continuance of the present special appropriation for the public schools out of the State Treasury.



## APPENDIX.

### DECLARATION AGAINST ILLITERACY.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BY CONFERENCE OF EDUCATORS, HELD IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, IN RALEIGH, FEBRUARY 13, 1902—THE NAMES OF THE SIGNERS.

Profoundly convinced of the prophetic wisdom of the declaration of the Fathers, made at Halifax in 1776, that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; and cognizant of the full meaning of that recent constitutional enactment which debars from the privilege of the suffrage, after 1908, all persons who can not read and write; and relying on the patriotism and foresight of North Carolinians to deal with a great question which vitally concerns the material and social welfare of themselves and their posterity, we, in an educational conference assembled in the city of Raleigh, this February 13, 1902, are moved to make the following declaration of educational facts and principles:

1. To-day, more fully than at any other time in our past history, do North Carolinians recognize the overshadowing necessity of universal education in the solution of those problems which a free government must solve in perpetuating its existence.

2. No free government has ever found any adequate means of universal education except in free public schools, open to all, supported by the taxes of all its citizens, where every child regardless of condition in life or circumstance of fortune, may receive that opportunity for training into social service which the constitutions of this and other great States and the age demand.

3. We realize that our State has reached the constitutional limit of taxation for the rural schools, that she has made extra appropriations to lengthen the term of these schools to eighty days in the year. We realize, too, that the four months' term now provided is inadequate, for the reason that more than 20,000,000 children of school age in the United States outside of North Carolina are now provided an average of 145 days of school out of every 365; that the teachers of these children are paid an average salary of \$48 a month, while the teachers of the children of North Carolina are paid hardly \$25 a month, thus securing for all the children of our sister



States more efficient training for the duties of life. And we realize that, according to the latest census report and the report of the United States Commissioner of Education, for every man, woman and child of its population, the country at large is spending \$2.83 for the education of its children, while North Carolina is spending barely 67 cents; that the country at large is spending on an average of \$20.29 for every pupil enrolled in its public schools, while North Carolina is spending only \$3 or \$4, the smallest amount expended by any State in the Union. And still further do we realize that the average amount spent for the education of every child of school age in the United States is approximately \$9.50, while North Carolina is spending \$1.78.

These facts should arouse our pride and our patriotism, and lead us to inquire whether the future will not hold this generation responsible for the perpetuation of conditions that have resulted in the multiplicity of small school districts, inferior school houses, poorly paid teachers, and necessarily poor teaching; that have resulted in twenty white illiterates out of every 100 white population over ten years of age; in generally poor and poorly paid supervision of the expenditure of our meagre school funds and of the teaching done in our schools; and, finally, in that educational indifference which is the chief cause of the small average daily attendance of about 50 pupils out of every 100 enrolled in our public schools.

We believe the future will hold us responsible for the perpetuation of these unfavorable conditions, and, therefore, we conceive it to be the patriotic, moral and religious duty of this generation of North Carolinians to set about in earnest to find the means by which all our children can receive that education which will give them equal opportunities with the children of other sections of our common country.

4. Viewing our educational problems and conditions in the light of educational history and experience, we declare it to be our firm conviction that the next step forward for North Carolina, in education, is to provide more money for her country public schools, making possible the consolidation of small school districts, the professional teacher, and skilled supervision of the expenditure of all school funds and of the teaching done in the schools.

The history of the adoption of the principle of local self help by our 35 graded school towns and cities must surely be an inspiration and an example to every village and rural community in North Carolina. Those towns and cities have adopted the only means at hand for the adequate education of their children. In adopting this principle, local taxation, they secured, first, adequate school funds; second, competent supervision; third, skilled teachers. Lacking any one of this educational trinity no community has ever yet



succeeded in establishing the means of complete education for its children.

Those 35 towns and cities within our borders have followed the lead of other sections of the United States in adopting first the means of education, local taxation. The fact that 69 per cent of the total school fund of this Union is now raised by local taxes, while North Carolina raises only 14 per cent of her funds by that means, and lags behind all her sister States in every phase of public education, has both its lesson and its warning.

5. Remembering that in the last year nearly thirty communities in North Carolina, some of them distinctly rural, have adopted the principle of local taxation for schools, we think this time most auspicious to urge a general movement of all our educational forces in that direction, and, therefore, we appeal to all patriotic North Carolinians, men and women, who love their State, and especially that part of their State which is worth more than all its timber, lands, mines, and manufacturing plants, to band themselves together under the leadership of our "Educational Governor" and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, aided by the Southern Education Board, to carry forward the work of local taxation and better schools, to the end that every child within our borders may have the opportunity to fit himself for the duties of citizenship and social service.

And, finally, heartily believing in the Christlikeness of this work of bringing universal education to all the children of North Carolina, we confidently rely on the full co-operation of all the churches of the State, whose work is so near the hearts of all the people, and, therefore appeal to the pulpit to inculcate the supreme duty of universal education.

Charles B. Aycock, Governor of North Carolina.

T. F. Toon, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John Duckett.

Charles D. McIver, President State Normal and Industrial College.

F. P. Venable, President University of North Carolina.

George T. Winston, President College of Agr. and Mechanic Arts.

Charles E. Taylor, President Wake Forest College.

Edwin Mims, Trinity College.

Henry Louis Smith, President Davidson College.

Chas. H. Mebane, President Catawba College.

J. O. Atkinson, Elon College.

T. D. Bratton, President St. Mary's College.

R. T. Vann, President Baptist Female University.

L. L. Hobbs, President Guilford College.

C. G. Vardell, President Red Springs Seminary.

J. B. Carlyle, Wake Forest College.



J. L. Kesler, Baptist Female University.  
J. Y. Joyner, The State Normal and Industrial College.  
D. H. Hill, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.  
L. W. Crawford, Jr., Rutherford College.  
J. I. Foust, The State Normal and Industrial College.  
M. C. S. Noble, University of North Carolina.  
Henry Jerome Stockard, Peace Institute.  
F. P. Hobgood, President of Oxford Seminary.  
Robert Bingham, Bingham School.  
J. A. Holt, Oak Ridge Institute.  
Hugh Morson, Raleigh Male Academy.  
D. Matt Thompson, Superintendent Statesville Public Schools.  
C. L. Coon, Superintendent Salisbury Public Schools.  
E. P. Moses, Superintendent Raleigh Public Schools.  
R. J. Tighe, Superintendent Asheville Public Schools.  
T. R. Foust, Superintendent Goldsboro Public Schools.  
E. P. Mangum, Superintendent Wilson Public Schools.  
E. C. Brooks, Superintendent Monroe Public Schools.  
Alexander Graham, Superintendent Charlotte Public Schools.  
Frank H. Curtiss, Superintendent Burlington Public Schools.  
Harry Howell, Superintendent Washington Public Schools.  
W. D. Carmichael, Durham Public Schools.  
W. S. Long, County Superintendent of Alamance.  
J. A. Anthony, County Superintendent of Cleveland.  
J. A. Butler, County Superintendent of Iredell.  
J. E. Ray, Supt. of the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.  
E. McK. Goodwin, Superintendent of the N. C. School for the Deaf.



# **PART I.**







BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  

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TEXT BOOK LAW.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A TEXT-BOOK COMMISSION.

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That the State Board of Education shall be and is hereby constituted a State Text-Book Commission, whose duty it is to select and adopt a uniform series or system of text-books for use in the public schools in the State of North Carolina

SEC. 2. That said Commission is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to select and adopt a uniform system or series of text-books for use in the public schools of the State, as above indicated, and when so selected and adopted, the text-books shall be used for a period of five years, in all the public schools of this State, and it shall not be lawful for any school officer, director or teacher, to use any other books upon the same branches, other than those adopted by said State Text-Book Commission. Said uniform series shall include the following branches, to-wit: Orthography, defining, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, language lessons, history of North Carolina, containing the Constitution of the State; history of the United States, containing the Constitution of the United States; physiology, hygiene, nature and effect of alcoholic drinks, and narcotics, elements of civil government, elements of agriculture, theory and practice of teaching: *Provided*, that none of said text-books shall contain anything of a partisan or sectarian character.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a sub-commission of not less than five, nor more than ten, to be selected from among the teachers, or city or county superintendents, actually engaged in the school business in this State: *Provided*, that not more than two of these shall be taken from and Congressional District, to whom shall be referred all books sent to the State Text-Book Commission as specimen copies or samples, upon which bids are to be based, and it shall be the duty of said sub-commission, in executive session, to examine and report upon the merits of the books, irrespective of the price, taking into consideration the subject-matter of the books, their printing, their material, and their mechanical qualities,



and their general suitability and desirability for the purposes for which they are desired and intended.

SEC. 4. That it shall further be the duty of said sub-commission to report to the Commission at such time as said Commission shall direct, arranging each book in its class, or division, and reporting them in the order of their merit, pointing out the merits and demerits of each book, and indicating what book they recommend for adoption first, what book is their second choice, and their third choice, and so on, pursuing this plan with the books submitted upon each branch of study, and if said sub-commission shall consider different books upon the same subject, or of the same class or division of approximately even merit, all things being considered, they shall so report, and if they consider that any of the books offered are of such a class as to make them inferior and not worthy of adoption, they shall, in their report, so designate such books, and in said report they shall make such recommendations and suggestions to the Commission as they shall deem advisable and proper to make. Said report shall be kept secret and sealed up, and delivered to the secretary of the Commission, and said report shall not be opened by any member of the Commission until the Commission shall meet in executive session to open and consider the bids, or proposals, of publishers, or others, desiring to have books adopted by said Commission.

SEC. 5. That each member of said sub-commission, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and subscribe an oath to act honestly, conscientiously, and faithfully, and that he is not now, and has not within two years prior to his appointment, been agent or attorney, or in the employment of, or interested in, any book, or publishing house, concern, or corporation, making, or proposing to make, bids for the sale of books, pursuant to the provisions of this act; and that he will examine all books submitted carefully and faithfully, and make true report thereon, as herein directed and prescribed. Said oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. That said Text-Book Commission shall hear and consider said report in its selection and adoption of a uniform series of text-books, and shall also, themselves, consider the merits of the books, taking into consideration their subject-matter, the printing, binding, material, and mechanical quality, and their general suitability and desirability for the purposes intended, and the price of said books, and they shall give due consideration to the report and recommendation of said sub-commission. Said Commission shall select and adopt such books as will, in their best judgment, accomplish the ends desired; and they are hereby authorized and directed, in case any book or books are deemed by them suitable for adoption, and more desirable than other books, or book, of the same class, or division, submitted, and they further consider the price at which such book, or books, are offered to be unreasonably high, and that it should be of-



ferred at a smaller price, to immediately notify the publisher of such books, or book, of their decision and request such reduction in price as they deem reasonable or just, and if they and such publishers shall agree on a price they may adopt this book, or books, but if not, they shall use their own sound judgment and discretion whether they will adopt that or the book, or books, deemed by them the next best in the list submitted. And when said Text-Book Commission shall have finished with the report of said sub-commission, the said report shall be filed and preserved in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall be open at all times for public inspection.

SEC. 7. That said Text-Book Commission shall, immediately after the passage of this act, meet and organize, the Governor being *ex officio* President of the Commission, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction its Secretary. As soon as practicable, not later than thirty days after its organization, the Commission shall advertise in such manner, and for such a length of time, and at such places as may be deemed advisable, that at a time and place fixed definitely in said advertisement sealed bids, or proposals, will be received from the publishers of school text-books for furnishing books to the public schools in the State of North Carolina, through agencies established by said publishers in several counties, and places in counties in the State, as may be provided for in such regulations as said Commission may adopt and prescribe. The bids, or proposals, to be for furnishing the books for a period of five years, and no longer, and that no bid for a longer period will be considered. Said bid, or bids, shall state specifically and definitely the price at which book, or books, are to be furnished, and shall be accompanied by ten or more specimen copies of each and every book proposed to be furnished, and it shall be required of each bidder to deposit with the Treasurer or the State a sum of money, such as the Commission may require, not less than \$500, or more than \$2,500, according to the number of books each bidder may propose to supply, and notice shall further be given in said advertisement that such deposits shall be forfeited absolutely to the State if the bidder making the deposit of any sum shall fail or refuse to make and execute such contract and bond, as is hereinafter required, within such time as the Commission shall require, which time shall also be stated in said advertisement. All bids shall be sealed and deposited with the Secretary of State, to be by him delivered to the Commission when they are in executive session, for the purpose of considering the same, when they shall be opened in the presence of the Commission.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the said Text-Book Commission to meet at the time and place designated in such notice, or advertisement, and take out the sample, or specimen, copies submitted, upon



which the bids are based; and refer and submit them to the sub-commission, as provided for and directed in section 3 of this act, with instructions to the said sub-commission to report back to them, at a time specified, with their report, classification and recommendation, as provided in sections 3 and 4. When the said report is submitted it shall be the duty of the said Text-Book Commission to meet in executive session to open and examine all sealed proposals submitted and received in pursuance of the notice, or advertisement, provided for in section 7 of this act. It shall be the duty of said Commission to examine and consider carefully all such bids, or proposals, together with the report and recommendation of the sub-commission, and determine in the manner provided in section 6 of this act what book, or books, upon the branch hereinabove mentioned, shall be selected for adoption, taking into consideration the size, quality as to the subject-matter, material, printing, binding, and the mechanical execution, and price, and the general suitability for the purpose desired and intended: *Provided, however,* that all books selected or adopted shall be written or printed in English. After their selection or adoption shall have been made, the said Commission shall, by registered letter, notify the publishers, or proposers, to whom the contracts have been awarded, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the State to prepare the said contract, or contracts, in accordance with the terms, or provisions, of this act, and the said contract shall be executed by the Governor and the Secretary of State, and the seal of the State attached upon the part of the State of North Carolina, and the said contract shall be executed in triplicate, one copy to be kept by the contractor, one copy to be kept by the secretary of the Text-Book Commission, and one copy to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. At the time of the execution of the contract aforesaid, the contractor shall enter into a bond in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, payable to the State of North Carolina, the amount of said bond, within said limits, to be fixed by said Commission, conditioned for the faithful, honest and exact performance of this contract, and shall further provide for the payment of reasonable attorney's fees in case of recovery in any suit upon the same, with three or more good and solvent sureties, actual citizens and residents of the State of North Carolina, or any guaranty company authorized to do business in the State of North Carolina, may become the surety on the said bond; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prepare and approve said bond: *Provided, however,* that said bond shall not be exhausted by a single recovery, but may be sued on from time to time until the full amount thereof shall be recovered, and the said Commission may, at any time, by giving thirty days' notice, require additional security or additional bond. And when any firm person or corporation shall have been awarded a



contract, and submitted therewith the bond as required hereunder, the Commission, through its Secretary, shall so inform the Treasurer of the State, and it shall then be the duty of the Treasurer to return to such contractor the cash deposit made by him, and the said Commission, through its Secretary, shall inform the Treasurer of the names of such unsuccessful bidders, or proposers, and the Treasurer shall, upon the receipt of this notice, return to them the amount deposited by them in cash at the time of the submission of their bids. But should any person, firm, or company, or corporation fail, or refuse, to execute a contract, and submit therewith his bond as required by this act, within thirty days of the awarding of the contract to him, and the mailing of the registered letter containing the notice: *Provided*, the mailing of the registered letter shall be sufficient evidence that the notice was given and received, the said cash deposit shall be deemed and is hereby declared forfeited to the State of North Carolina, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to place such cash deposit in the treasury of the State to the credit of the school fund: *And provided further*, that any recovery had on any bond given by any contractor shall inure to the benefit of the school fund in the State and counties, and when collected shall be placed in the treasury of the school fund.

SEC. 9. That the books furnished under any contract shall, at all times during the existence of the contract, be equal to, in all respects, the specimen, or sample, copies furnished with the bid, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to carefully preserve in his office, as the standard of quality and excellence to be maintained in such books during the continuance of such contracts, the specimen, or sample, copies of all books which have been the basis of any contract, together with the original bid, or proposal. It shall be the duty of all contractors to print plainly on the back of each book the contract price, as well as the exchange price at which it is agreed to be furnished, but the books submitted as sample, or specimen copies, with the original bid shall not have the price printed on them before they are submitted to the sub-commission. And the said Text-Book Commission shall not, in any case, contract with any person, publisher, or publishers, for the use of any book, or books, which are to be, or shall be, sold to patrons for use in any public school in the State, at above, or in excess of, the price at which such book, or books, are furnished by said person, publisher, or publishers, under contract to any State, county or school district in the United States, under like conditions as those prevailing in this State and under this act. And it shall be stipulated in each contract that the contractor has never furnished, and is not now furnishing, under contract, any State, county or school district in the United States, where like conditions prevail as are prevailing in this State, and under this act, the



same book, or books, as are embraced in said contract at a price below or less than price stipulated in said contract, and the said Commission is hereby authorized and directed, at any time that they may find that any book, or books, have been sold at a lower price under contract to any State, county or school district aforesaid, to sue upon the bond of said contractor and recover the difference between the contract and the lower price for which they find the book, or books, have been sold. And in case any contractor shall fail to execute specifically the terms and provisions of his contract, said Commission is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to bring suit upon the bond of such contractor for the recovery of any and all damages, the suit to be in the name of the State of North Carolina, and the recovery for the benefit of the public school fund. But nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent said Commission and any contractor agreeing thereto from in any manner changing or altering any contract: *Provided*, four members of the Commission shall agree to the change, and think it advisable and for the best interest of the public schools of this State.

SEC. 10. That it shall always be a part of the terms and conditions of every contract made in pursuance of this act, that the State of North Carolina shall not be liable to any contractor in any manner for any sum whatever, but all such contractors shall receive their pay, or consideration, in compensation solely and exclusively derived from the proceeds of the sale of books as provided for in this act: *Provided further*, that the Commission shall stipulate in the contract for the supplying of any book, or books, as herein provided, that the contractor, or contractors, shall take up school books now in use in this State and receive the same in exchange of new books, allowing a price for such old books not less than fifty per cent of the contract price of the new books. And each person or publisher, making a bid for the supplying of any book, or books, hereunder, shall state in such bid, or proposal, the exchange price at which such book, or books, shall be furnished.

SEC. 11. That the Text-Book Commission shall have and reserve the right to reject any and all bids, or proposals, if they shall be of opinion that any or all should, for any reason, be rejected. And in case they fail from among the bids, or proposals submitted, to select or adopt any book, or books, from any of the branches mentioned in section 2 of this act, they may re-advertise for sealed bids, or proposals, under the same terms and conditions as before, and proceed in their investigations in all respects as they did in the first instance, and as required by the terms and provisions of this act, or they may advertise for sealed bids, or proposals, from authors, or publishers, of text-books, who have manuscripts of books not yet published, for prices at which they will publish and furnish in book form such man-



uscripts for use in the public schools in North Carolina, proceeding in like manner as before: *And provided further*, the State itself shall not, under any circumstances, enter into any contract binding it to pay for the publication of any book, or books, but in the contract with the owner of the manuscript it shall be provided that he shall pay the compensation to the publisher for the publication and putting in book form the manuscript, together with the cost and expenses of copy-righting the same: *And provided further*, that in all cases bids, or proposals, shall be accompanied with a cash deposit of from \$500 to \$2,500, as the Commission may direct, and as provided in section 7 of this act. And it is further expressly provided, that any person, firm or corporation now doing business, or proposing to do business, in the State of North Carolina, shall have the right to bid for the contract to be awarded hereunder in manner as follows: In response to the advertisement, when made as hereinbefore provided, said person, firms or corporations may submit the written bid, or bids, to edit, or have edited, published and supplied for use in the public schools in this State any book, or books, provided for hereunder: *Provided*, that instead of filing with the said bids, or proposals, a sample or specimen, of copy of each book proposed to be furnished, he may exhibit to the Commission in manuscript, or printed form, the matter proposed to be incorporated in any book, together with such a description and illustration of the form and style thereof, as will be fully intelligible and satisfactory to the said Commission, or he may submit a book, or books, the equal of which in every way they propose to furnish; and he shall accompany his bids, or proposals, with cash deposit hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, that all books and manuscripts shall be examined and reported upon by said sub-commission provided for in section 3 of this act.

SEC. 12. That as soon as said Commission shall have entered into a contract, or contracts, for the furnishing, or supplying, of books for use in the public schools in this State, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation announcing such fact to the people of the State.

SEC. 13. That there shall be maintained in each county in the State, provided the Commission shall deem it advisable, and so demand, not less than one, or more than six, agencies for the distribution of the books to the patrons, or the contractor shall be permitted to make arrangements with merchants, or others, for the handling and distribution of the books, and parties living in the county where no agency has been established, or no arrangement made for distribution, may order the same from one of the contractors, and it shall be the duty of the contractor, or contractors, to deliver any book, or books, so ordered, to the person ordering, to his post-office address, freight, express, postage, or other charges, prepaid, at the retail contract price:



*Provided*, the price of the book, or books, so ordered shall be paid in advance. All books shall be sold to the consumer at the retail contract price, and on each book shall be printed the following: "The price fixed hereon is fixed by State contract, and any deviation therefrom shall be reported to your County Superintendent of Public Instruction, or the State Superintendent at Raleigh." And it is expressly provided that should any party contracting to furnish books, as provided for in this act, fail to furnish them, or otherwise breach his contract, in addition to the right of the State to sue on the bond hereinabove required, the chairman of the County Board of Education, or any member of said Board of Education, may sue in the name of the State of North Carolina, in the courts of the State of North Carolina having jurisdiction, and recover on the bond given by the contractor the full value of the books so failed to be furnished, for the use and benefit of the school fund of the county: *Provided*, that in all cases service of process may be had and deemed sufficient on any agent of the contractor in the county, or if no agent is in the county, then service of any depository, and this service shall be, and stand in the place of service on the defendant contractor.

SEC. 14. That said Commission may, from time to time, make any necessary regulations not contrary to the provisions of this act, to secure the prompt distribution of the books herein provided for, and the prompt and faithful performance of all contracts, and it is especially now provided that said Commission shall maintain its organization during the five years of the continuance of the contract, and after the expiration of the same to re-advertise for new bids, or proposals, as required by this act, in the first instance, and enter into such other contracts as they may deem best for the interest of the patrons of the public schools of the State: *Provided*, any contract entered into, or renewed, shall be for the term of five years.

SEC. 15. That as soon as practicable after the adoption provided for in this act, the State Superintendent shall issue a circular letter to each County Superintendent in the State, and to such others as he may desire to send it, which letter shall contain the list of books adopted, the prices, location of agencies, and method of distribution, and such other information as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 16. That as soon after the passage of this act as may be practicable, and the Commission shall deem advisable, the books adopted as a uniform system of text-books shall be introduced and used as text-books, to the exclusion of all others in all the public free schools in the State: *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the use of supplementary books, but such supplementary books shall not be used to the exclusion of the books prescribed, or adopted, under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, that nothing in this act shall prevent the teaching in any school any



branch higher, or more advanced, than is embraced in section 2 of this act, nor the use of any book upon such higher branch of study: *Provided*, that such higher branch shall not be taught to the exclusion of the branches mentioned and set out in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 17. That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the patrons of the public schools throughout the State from procuring books in the usual way, in case no contract shall be made, or the contractor fails, or refuses, to furnish the books provided for in this act at the time required for their use in the respective schools.

SEC. 18. That any teacher who shall wilfully use, or permit to be used, in his or her school, any text-book upon the branches embraced in this act where the Commission has adopted a book upon that branch, other than the one so adopted, the County Board of Education shall discharge and cancel the certificate of said teacher, or school superintendent: *Provided*, that they may use, or permit to be used, such book, or books, as may now be owned by the pupils of the school, until such books are worn out, not exceeding one year from date of adoption.

SEC. 19. That any dealer, clerk, or agent, who shall sell any book for a greater price than the contract price shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50.00.

SEC. 20. That said Text-Book Commission shall serve without compensation, and members of the sub-commission actually serving shall be paid a per diem of four dollars per day, during the time that they are actually engaged, not to exceed thirty days, and in addition shall be repaid all money actually expended by them in the payment of necessary expenses, to be paid out of the public school fund, and they shall make out and swear to an itemized statement of such expenses.

SEC. 21. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 22. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 8th day of February, A. D. 1901.



### SUB TEXT-BOOK COMMISSION.

In compliance with the Text-Book Law, Section 3, Governor Charles B. Aycock appointed the following teachers and superintendents to constitute the Sub Text-Book Commission, to examine and report upon the merits of text-books submitted to them:

PROF. J. Y. JOYNER, *Chairman*, Professor English Literature, Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.

PROF. J. L. KESLER, *Secretary*, Professor of Chemistry, Baptist Female University, Raleigh, N. C.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH, Superintendent of Hertford County, Murfreesboro, N. C.

PROF. J. D. HODGES, Superintendent of Davie County, Augusta, N. C.

HON. J. A. BUTLER, Superintendent of Iredell County, Statesville, N. C.

PROF. C. C. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Wilkes County, Wilkesboro, N. C.

W. L. CARMICHAEL, Superintendent of Transylvania County, Brevard, N. C.

PROF. J. I. FOUST, Superintendent of City Schools, Goldsboro, N. C.

PROF. R. L. FLOWERS, Professor of Mathematics, Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

REV. C. G. VARDELL, President of Female Seminary, Red Springs, N. C.

The Sub-Commission met in the Capitol Building April ..., 1901, and, after a careful examination of all the books submitted to them, made the following report on May 1, 1901:



## REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION.

*To the State Text-Book Commission:*

Having completed the examination of all text-books submitted to us, using our utmost ability to discover and recommend to you only the best books, because, in our opinion, an inferior book is dear at any price, and having considered in detail the merits and demerits of every book submitted, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law and of our oaths "to examine and report upon the merits of the books, irrespective of the price, taking into consideration the subject-matter of the books, their printing, their material, and their mechanical qualities and their general suitability and desirability for the purposes for which they are desired and intended," we beg leave to submit the following:

## SPELLING.

1. We recommend as our first choice, Common School Speller, complete, Branson, published by B. F. Johnson Pub. Co. The press work, type, paper and binding are all good. In this book the words have been carefully selected and furnish a good vocabulary for the student mastering them. The arrangement of these words is good, being based on sound phonic principles, introducing the short vowel sounds before the long ones. We commend the arrangement according to subjects; also, the marking of silent letters and the key to the pronunciation of difficult words.

2. Harrington's Spelling Book, complete, American Book Co., is our second choice. This is a good book, but neither in its mechanical make-up, plan or execution of plan is it so satisfactory as our first choice.

3. Word by Word, Stickney, Ginn & Co., is our third choice. This book is in two volumes. The words of this book are neither so well graded nor so well arranged as those of the two preceding, and probably savors a little too much of the primer.

We commend all of the above books, and recommend them in the above order.

4. The action of the sub-commission being unanimous in regard to these three books as superior to all others submitted, we include in a fourth class the following. These contain many excellencies, but are not so well suited to our schools as the three designated; we therefore include in this fourth class:

*The Progressive Speller*—D. C. Heath & Co.

*The Practical Speller*—D. C. Heath & Co.

*Penniman's New Practical Speller*—D. C. Heath & Co.

*Normal Course in Spelling*—Silver, Burdett & Co.

*Reed's Word Lessons*—Maynard, Merrill & Co.



*Practical Speller and Definer*—D. C. Heath & Co.

*Merrill's Speller*—Maynard, Merrill & Co.

*Benedict's Primary and Advanced Speller*—R. L. Myers & Co.

*The Student's Standard Speller*—Potter & Putnam.

*English Words as Spoken and Written*—Globe School Book Co.

C. G. VARDELL.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

J. Y. JOYNER.

J. L. KESLER.

R. L. FLOWERS.

C. C. WRIGHT.

J. I. FOUST.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

J. D. HODGES.

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#### REPORT ON DEFINING.

Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries are before the sub-commission. Both of these are most excellent books. As our first choice we name Webster.

C. G. VARDELL.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

J. Y. JOYNER.

J. L. KESLER.

R. L. FLOWERS.

C. C. WRIGHT.

J. I. FOUST.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

J. D. HODGES.

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#### READERS.

*Stepping Stones to Literature*—Silver, Burdett & Co.

We have examined very carefully all Readers submitted, and unhesitatingly pronounce *Stepping Stones to Literature* our first choice. Our reasons for this conclusion are set forth below.

#### MECHANICAL QUALITIES.

In order to decide the relative merits of the different series with reference to mechanical qualities, we made a thorough investigation of the following points: (1) Press-work, (2) binding, (3) illustrations, (4) quality of paper, (5) general appearance of the books. As a result of this investigation we find that we can commend very highly several of the series submitted, but we are of the opinion that *Stepping Stones to Literature* and Cyr's Readers are superior to all others and may be ranked in the same class, the former, however, being considered preferable.

#### SUBJECT-MATTER OF THE BOOKS.

A careful examination of the subject-matter of the series convinced us that it is almost an ideal one for our schools, and a comparison with the other series submitted showed that it was, in our judgment,



much superior to all others. The reasons for this conclusion are set forth in the following:

(1) The books are well graded. New and difficult words are introduced in such proportion and manner as to enable the children to keep pace with the progress of the book.

After examining carefully the words in the *First Reader* of this series, we were convinced that they are well chosen, and are such as the child can very easily comprehend. A comparison of these words one by one with the words of other *First Readers* demonstrated, in our judgment, that the *First Reader* of *Stepping Stones to Literature* was, with possibly one exception, superior to all others.

(2) The selections are well adapted to the understanding, and belong to the class which the experience of the world pronounces best suited to hold the interest of children. (See *First Reader*, pages 101, 105 and 125.)

(3) These books are fashioned after a definite plan. The enthusiasm and interest aroused in one lesson will be an aid in teaching the next. This result can not be obtained unless there is a unity connecting the different sub-divisions of the book. The feature mentioned is not so noticeably true in any other series. The subject chosen is consistently worked out before proceeding to another. As an example of this, see *First Reader*, pages 38-52, 53-66, 69-86, etc. The other readers of the series will sustain this point if they are carefully examined.

(4) Nearly every selection is a recognized literary masterpiece. By placing these in the hands of our children we shall furnish them with a very respectable library of the best productions of our greatest prose and poetry writers. These selections are not "scrappy," but there is always a sufficient amount chosen from each writer to make the production stand out as a whole. In many readers there are so many writers and subjects introduced that the student becomes confused, and hence can not feel with assurance that he has obtained anything from his study. We respectfully suggest that your Commission make a comparison from this standpoint of *Stepping Stones to Literature* with any or all other readers. As to the excellence of literary rendering of the same or kindred pieces, compare *Stepping Stones*, Second Book, page 18, with *Graded Literature Readers*. See book, page 7; *Johnson's Second Reader*, page 27; *Normal Course*, Second Book, page 128, and *New Era*, page 91. Also, compare *Stepping Stones*, Second Reader, page 37, with *Graded Literature Readers*, Second Book, page 15; *Stepping Stones*, Second Book, page 137, with *Holmes' Second Book*, page 80, etc.

(5) The books will arouse and maintain the interest of the child. The lessons are correlated to the peculiar nature, to the interests, the emotions, and the sympathies of children. There is no strained at-



tempt at the mechanical correlation of subjects. While this latter may be important, the child must be recognized as the central object in this work.

(6) The books can be obtained either as a five (5) book series, suited to the peculiar conditions of our country schools, or in an eight-book series.

(7) We also call your attention to the fact that the books are furnished either in cloth or boards, there being no difference in the two sets except in the binding. This is a decided advantage.

(8) The arrangement of the words for spelling lessons is good. At the beginning or end of each lesson we find a list containing all new words which are used in the reading matter. Besides this there are lists of words arranged, at intervals, in the lower books, according to form and sound, for special drill in spelling.

(9) We consider these books admirably adapted to use in our country schools where very little real literature is found. They can have no other effect than that of producing a desire to read the best, and to know more of the writers who have expressed their thoughts so beautifully.

In conclusion, we desire to say that it has never been our privilege to examine a more admirable set of books. While other good readers have been submitted to and examined by us, we believe a mistake would be made if our children are not given the inspiration which would follow the reading of such books, and hence we earnestly commend them to you as our *first choice*.

#### GRADED LITERATURE READERS.

##### *Mechanical Outlines.*

As to mechanical qualities, we examined these books in the same manner as indicated above, and find them first-class in every respect.

##### *Subject-Matter.*

This is a good, strong series of readers in almost every point mentioned above. In literary finish they will not measure up to "Stepping Stones to Literature." We are of the opinion, also, that they will not prove so interesting to the children. The plan is not so definite and well wrought out. We recommend them as second choice.

#### CYR'S READERS.

In mechanical qualities these rank among the first. Binding, printing, etc., are all that could be desired. While they are admirable as to subject-matter, they are not so well adapted to the conditions of our ordinary schools. For example, in the Second Reader we find biographies of Longfellow and Whittier. These are well rendered, but we doubt whether they could be successfully used where there is no library. This series is our third choice.



## BALDWIN'S READERS BY GRADES.

These are good readers. They will rank in the first class when paper, binding, etc., are considered. We consider them about equal to the Graded Literature Readers in subject-matter. The readers are, however, especially designed for use in our city schools where there is an abundance of supplementary reading. We place these in the fourth class.

In the fifth class we put the following readers, with the suggestion that your Commission do not adopt them for use in our schools. (We have endeavored to arrange them in order of merit):

1. *The Stickney Readers.*

There is no special feature in these books. They are weak, lacking the vigor found in many of the other readers. The lack of definite plan is evident.

These books are not attractive. The illustrations are poorly executed, many of the pictures being blurred. The choice of selections is good, but they are in many cases awkwardly rendered and loosely graded. The series as a whole shows much haste in preparation. There are some commendable features. The suggestions and aids for language work, arrangement of words, phonetically, are endorsed by us. We do not believe the binding would prove durable. The body of the book breaks away easily from the back.

2. *Normal Course in Reading.*

The mechanical construction of this series is all that could be desired.

The most serious defect is in the selection of material, not interesting, and will not lay so sure a foundation for literary culture as many other books submitted. In working out the subjects chosen, this series is not the equal of many others.

3. *Holmes' Readers.*

There is no objection to mechanical construction. The selections in the first books are not such as will appeal to the children. The rendering of these selections is far inferior to that found in many of the readers submitted. We respectfully suggest that your Commission compare these readers with those contained in our first list in order to convince yourselves on this point. We do not find any unity of purpose connecting the different lessons nor the different books of the series. Compare lessons LIX, LV, LVI, etc., of the First Reader. There are so many different subjects and different authors introduced as to render the books "scrappy." The grading of the First Reader, so far as the words are concerned, is excellent, but in thought it is very poor.



3. *McGuffey's Readers.**New Era Readers.**Brumbough's Readers.*

These we place in the last division of those readers which we class as undesirable. The selections are not of the best. They lack definite plan in thought development. From the literary standpoint they rank very low.

## PRIMERS.

It is the unanimous recommendation of the sub-commission that a Primer be adopted to be used in schools where one is desired.

*Moses' First Reader*, by B. F. Johnson & Co., is recommended as our first choice.

The other Primers substituted are not recommended, and are arranged in order of merit:

1. *Beginner's Reader*—D. C. Heath & Co.
2. *Wheeler's Primer*—W. H. Wheeler & Co.
3. *Johnson's Primer*—B. F. Johnson Company.
4. *Werner Primer*—Werner School Book Company.
5. *Vertical Script Primer*—Potter, Putnam & Co.

C. G. VARDELL.

J. D. HODGES.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

J. Y. JOYNER.

J. L. KESLER.

R. L. FLOWERS.

J. I. FOUST.

## MINORITY REPORT ON READERS.

We, the undersigned members of the Sub-Commission on Text-Books, find ourselves differing in judgment as to the best readers for use in our public schools, from the majority of our associates. We submit this as our minority report on readers.

We are clearly of the opinion that Holmes' Series of Readers is the best offered for our consideration. We consider that we need not multiply words in very great numbers in expressing our views on this subject.

There is much said by many people about modern education and modern methods in education, and the word *modern* is dwelt upon with great emphasis, as if to be *modern* was to be necessarily the best; and *modern*, by some, is used as an exact synonym of excellent.

As a matter of fact, the only *new* idea in the last decade or more accepted with reference to reading taught the first and second years, is that *reading* should be closely correlated with the other studies of the children, or other subjects related to *reading* should be taught at the same time and along with the *reading*. This *modern idea*, if in-



deed it is modern (the writer of this was taught sentence-making and writing of sentences years ago along with First and Second Reader work, by a Yankee from Connecticut, who lived in the South for many years, and died in Johnston County, North Carolina, a few years ago), is well brought out and provided for in Holmes' Series of Readers. They have been kept abreast of the times by careful revision by practical educators, as far as this and other methods, that are accepted by first-rate, conservative educators, are concerned. This tendency to "*correlation*" in all proper ways and to the comprehension of children, reading in First Reader work, has been well looked after and provided for in Holmes' Series of Readers for primary work.

Another *modern* maxim, so-called, was heard by the writer twenty-five years (a quarter of a century) ago—"Children learn to do by doing." To this careful attention has been given in Holmes' First Reader. We refer to the book and ask a careful examination of it in proof of what we say.

It is also careful about the explanation of new words, in meaning, etc., before using them. And careful effort has been made not to present long sentences, or sentences of unusual construction *as wholes* to children, but to so present them in parts as to relieve the child from difficulty and halting in repeating such sentences as wholes. Advantage has been taken of the fact that a large percentage of English words falls under phonic laws. Special effort is made through this fact to teach the child proper pronunciation and to give the child the ability to work out for himself the proper "voice" of a word, and the correct spelling of words. This sub-commission has unanimously recommended Moses' First Reader as a Primer, because of its *phonic* emphasis as much as anything else about it. It has also recommended Branson's Speller, because of its closely following Webster's Spelling Book in its phonic methods. Holmes' Readers are based on the same principles of our language. But we can not enumerate all the features of excellence accepted by wise, modern, conservative educators. The First Reader, in brief, embodies the wisest devices in method and the permanent results of experience. It is neither a fossil nor an experiment. We urge it on its merits. It is, in our judgment, the best book on the subject, and should be kept on our list. It is admitted that it is the best graded of all the First Readers submitted to us; that it has fewer words not easily got by the child; that it has more words easily got by the child, as compared with "Stepping Stones to Literature;" and is placed in first rank as to binding, and that it contains no words not found in the vocabulary of the child.

The Second Reader follows the First in its excellence, and the first principles of composition are taught. The use of script in the lower



readers is an excellent feature. The selections are interesting and at the same time instructive. All through the series the hand of a wise master is apparent, and the safe, wise and progressive mind of a first-class education shines out all through from beginning to end of the entire series.

The selections for the higher readers, Fifth, specially, are well chosen, of wide range of subjects and authors, and from all sections. The South is not ignored, but is placed alongside of all other sections.

The books are broad and national and patriotic. We ask a comparison of these with other readers fairly made on merit and not on *flowers, ruffles and frills*. We believe we are right. We have decided convictions about the whole subject, which we can not surrender. We have had long and varied experience in public school work. We know our people of all classes, and think we know something of their needs and necessities. We ask a fair, calm and impartial consideration of the books, and of our position about this matter. On their merit they are entitled, in our judgment, to be placed on our list, where they have had their growth. They have been in the schools of North Carolina for twenty years or more. They have been kept up to date in their make-up, plans and methods. Our schools are already uniformed with them. Our people have them in their homes. We think, on their merits, in subject-matter, printing, material, binding and mechanical qualities, that they are eminently suitable and desirable for use in our schools.

We recommend Johnson's Series of Readers as our second choice for our schools.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,  
W. L. CARMICHAEL.  
C. C. WRIGHT.

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#### WRITING.

There are two systems of writing—the Vertical and the Slant—submitted to us for examination. It is our opinion that both systems should be adopted, giving to teachers the opportunity to use the system which they prefer. We make two recommendations, and make our report on both systems.

#### VERTICAL SYSTEM.

##### 1. *Spencerian Penmanship*—American Book Company.

In our opinion this is an excellent series. It is somewhat of a combination of a Vertical and the Slant systems. It avoids the angu-



larity of one and the roundness of the other. The letters are easily made, and are very legible. Children having used one system may readily become proficient in the other. This combination makes a system well adapted to business purposes.

2. *Natural System of Vertical Writing*—D. C. Heath & Co.
3. *Normal Revised System*—Silver, Burdett & Co.
4. *Merrill's Vertical Penmanship*—Maynard, Merrill & Co.
5. *Merrill's Modern Penmanship*—Maynard, Merrill & Co.
6. *Johnson's Progressive Vertical Writing*—B. F. Johnson Co.
7. *New Era System of Vertical Writing*—Eaton & Co.
8. *Rapid Business System of Vertical Writing*—B. F. Johnson Co.
9. *Standard Vertical Writing*—Christopher Sower Co.
10. *Barnes's National Vertical Penmanship*—American Book Co.
11. *New Ideal Copy Books*—R. L. Myers & Co.
12. *Bowen's Practical System of Vertical Writing*—Globe School Book Co.

We recommend the series as follows:

First Choice—No 1.

Second Choice (equal merit)—Nos. 2, 3, 4.

Third Choice—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

#### SLANT SYSTEM.

1. *Smithdeal's Practical and Progressive Writing Books*—B. F. Johnson & Co.

This series is a very good one. It is very legible and easily executed. We consider this a suitable series for use in the public schools.

2. *Harper's Copy Books*—American Book Co.
3. *Spencerian System of Penmanship*—American Book Co.
4. *Popular System of Penmanship*—Christopher Sower Co.
5. *Barnes's Natural Slant Penmanship*—American Book Co.

We make the following recommendations:

First Choice—No. 1.

Second Choice (equal merit)—Nos. 2 and 3.

Third Choice (equal merit)—Nos. 4 and 5.

C. G. VARDELL.

J. I. FOUST.

J. D. HODGES.

J. Y. JOYNER.

R. L. FLOWERS.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

C. C. WRIGHT.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

J. L. KESLER.



## DRAWING.

The following series of drawing books were submitted:

*The Normal Drawing Course*, by Silver, Burdett & Co.

*Eclectic System of Industrial, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing*,  
by The American Book Company.

*New Short Course in Drawing*, by D. C. Heath & Co.

We recommend as our first choice "The Normal Drawing Course,"  
by Silver Burdett & Co.

The other two series are recommended as being of approximately  
equal merit.

C. G. VARDELL.

J. I. FOUST.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

J. Y. JOYNER.

R. L. FLOWERS.

J. L. KESLER.

J. D. HODGES.

C. C. WRIGHT.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

## ARITHMETIC.

The recommendations in regard to Mathematics given below were all unanimous, with the exception that in the first series recommended Messrs. Scarborough, Carmichael and Wright recommended that Sanford's Intermediate and Common School Arithmetics be adopted for use between Milne's Elements of Arithmetic and Milne's Standard Arithmetic, making a four-book series. In the opinion of the other members of the sub-commission this would be unwise, because, in their judgment, all the work necessary to be taken is included in the two-book series.

It was the unanimous opinion of the sub-commission that a Mental Arithmetic be adopted as supplementary. It was the opinion of the sub-commission, also, that with the exception mentioned above, a two-book course was sufficient, and the arithmetics are recommended in two-book series.

The books submitted are as follows:

1. *Milne's Elements of Arithmetic*—American Book Company.

*Milne's Standard Arithmetic*—American Book Company.

The two books form an excellent series. The methods employed in the development of the different subjects conform to the most modern ideas of teaching arithmetic. In the Elements of Arithmetic the development of the idea of number is good. The inductive plan is used to great advantage. Combinations of numbers is treated very carefully before beginning analysis. The explanations are all clear and concise. The child is led by "natural, progressive steps to a thorough



understanding of the definitions, principles, processes and rules before he is required to state them." This we consider to be the test to be applied to all arithmetics.

By this means definitions and rules signify something to the child, for he has already grasped the ideas which they are intended to convey. Too much importance can not be attached to the method which leads a child to investigate and understand, and not to rely on following blindly a rule which he has memorized, but does not understand. This series is well graded. The "order and arrangement of the subjects, though they are in some respects a departure from that usually given," are excellent. Two ideas are combined—one, development of the reasoning powers, and the other, skill in computation.

In almost every respect this series is an ideal one, and is unanimously recommended as our first choice.

2. *Colaw & Ellwood's Primary Arithmetic*—B. F. Johnson & Co.

*Colaw & Ellwood's School Arithmetic*—B. F. Johnson & Co.

The criticism of Milne's Series would in the main apply to this series, though we do not think that in every respect Colaw & Ellwood's equals Milne's. In the Primary Arithmetic we think that it does not progress as rapidly as Milne's Elements. The School Arithmetic has many excellent points, and the series as a whole is a good one. Applying the same test as outlined in the criticism of Milne's Series, we unanimously recommend this as our second choice.

3. *Wentworth's Elementary Arithmetic*—Ginn & Co.

*Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic*—Ginn & Co.

Judged by the same standards applied to the two series above, we consider this a good series. The Elementary Arithmetic is an excellent one. The excellent qualities ascribed to Milne's Elements of Arithmetic may be applied to this. We do not, however, consider the Practical Arithmetic the equal of Milne's Standard, and as a series we unanimously recommend this as our third choice.

The illustrations in the Primary are not good, and the mechanical make-up of the series is much inferior to that of any of the series recommended. The order of arrangement of subjects is considered not equal to that of the best series.

It is believed by the undersigned that there is absolutely no place for these books between Milne's Elements and Milne's Standard Arithmetics; that both overlapping in the same grade of work the uniformity of text-books would be seriously interfered with, Sanford's being used in some schools and Milne's in others, involving unavoidable complications.

4. *Sutton & Kimbrough's Lower Arithmetic*—D. C. Heath & Co.

*Sutton & Kimbrough's Higher Arithmetic*—D. C. Heath & Co.

This series has no features that especially commend themselves to us.



5. *Brooks' Normal Rudiments of Arithmetic*—Christopher Sower Co.  
*Brooks' Normal Standard of Arithmetic*—Christopher Sower Co.

We consider the Rudiments much superior to the Standard, but as a series not up to the best.

6. *Cook & Cropsey's Elementary Arithmetic*—Silver, Burdett & Co.  
*Cook & Cropsey's Advanced Arithmetic*—Silver, Burdett & Co.
7. *Venable's New Elementary Arithmetic*—University Pub. Co.  
*Venable's New Practical Arithmetic*—University Pub. Co.
8. *Hall's Elementary Arithmetic*—Werner School Book Co.  
*Hall's Complete Arithmetic*—Werner School Book Co.  
*Hall's Primer Arithmetic*—Werner School Book Co.
9. *Carr's Primary Arithmetic*—B. F. Johnson & Co.  
*Carr's Advanced Arithmetic*—B. F. Johnson & Co.  
 Not at all suited to our schools.

10. *Noble's Essentials of Arithmetic*—B. F. Johnson & Co.

The manuscript of this work was presented to the Commission with a few advanced pages of the book, showing the style of the page, type, binding, etc.

The book is of a primary grade, and does not include enough for the Common School Course. We have no higher book submitted which we can recommend as a sequel. For this reason we do not believe its merits with this disadvantage entitle it to a place in the recommended list, since we have other complete series.

#### MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

As stated in the beginning of this report, the sub-commission recommends that a Mental Arithmetic be adopted as supplementary. Some teachers prefer to use a Mental Arithmetic in addition to the regular series.

We recommend as our first choice Milne's Mental Arithmetic, by American Book Company.

The other books submitted are arranged in order of merit, but without recommendation.

1. *Weidenheimer's Mental Arithmetic*—R. L. Myers.
2. *Lippincott's Mental Arithmetic*—J. B. Lippincott Co.
3. *Raub's Mental Arithmetic*—Werner Book Co.
4. *Brooks' Mental Arithmetic*—Christopher Sower Co.

Wentworth's Mental Arithmetic was submitted, but too late to be examined, the report on Arithmetic having already been made.

C. G. VARDELL.

J. D. HODGES.

R. L. FLOWERS.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

J. Y. JOYNER.

J. I. FOUST.

J. L. KESLER.



## MINORITY REPORT ON ARITHMETIC.

We, the undersigned members of the Sub-commission on Text-Books, find ourselves unable to agree in opinion with our associates on the sub-commission with reference to a series of arithmetics for use in our public schools.

A majority of the sub-commission recommend Milne's Elements of Arithmetic and Milne's Standard Arithmetic, published by the American Book Company. We are willing to that recommendation, provided Sanford's Intermediate Arithmetic and Sanford's Common School Arithmetic, published by the University Pub. Co., are put in between Milne's Elements of Arithmetic and Milne's Standard, making a four-book series, as we now have, and have had for twenty years, with Sanford's entire series, which has given satisfaction through all these years, so far as our knowledge goes, and we have had large experience in school work, with ample opportunity to know if there has been dissatisfaction.

In the arrangement, we propose that Milne's Elements of Arithmetic take the place of Sanford's Primary, left off. Then will come Sanford's Intermediate, followed by Sanford's Common School. Then Milne's Standard as a higher arithmetic for classes needing a higher arithmetic.

We regret the difference of opinion in the sub-commission and would gladly avoid it by sinking our preference were these *personal* only. We feel bound by our duty to our people and by our convictions as to the best arithmetics for the teacher and children of the public schools. Hence, we can not sink our preferences in this matter, which to us seems one of great importance and far beyond a mere personal choice.

We, therefore, after years of practical experience in school work, and after having had perfect knowledge of the work accomplished by these books, declare that, in our judgment, Sanford's Intermediate and Sanford's Common School are the best books offered for use in our public schools; and that Milne's two books, as above, with these two books of Sanford's Series, are far better for our teachers and pupils. Without these two books from the Sanford Series, our schools, which, in the very nature of their environments, are primary, and must be for yet a long while, will suffer material loss by the change proposed to be made by the majority of the Commission.

This conclusion from the following reasons:

Throughout the State these books (Sanford) have done, and are still doing, a work unequaled by any series of arithmetics ever used in our public schools.

The author, in his experience and observation in the school-room, both as teacher in secondary schools and as college professor of



mathematics, found that the arithmetic work done in the schools was, nearly without exception, rote work.

The method of memorizing rules and of mechanical work by rules for results was universal. The reasoning powers were not only not developed, but were dwarfed and weakened by such methods. The work in arithmetic was purely a matter of memory, and not a matter of reasoning from relations of numbers given to find numbers desired.

Convinced that the defects were in the text-books and their methods, he planned a series of text-books in arithmetic, in which each operation should be made clear to the learner, and each step would be taken as a reasoning process to correct conclusion, seen by the pupil, by the nature of the process, to be correct.

His series of analytical arithmetics grew out of this effort. They have revolutionized the methods of teaching arithmetic and the plan of text-books on arithmetic.

We call attention to the clearness of definitions; also, to the problems given, followed by clear, painstaking analysis, by simple processes of reasoning. The conclusion is reached and explained simply, clearly and logically.

We note also questions for mental work with careful analysis of the same throughout the book. Take each subject treated through the books, the same superior system is followed, the two books are on the same plan and are graded and well adapted to our schools; we believe better adapted and suited to our conditions and needs than any other arithmetics within the scope of our knowledge. Hence, we urge their adoption as herein set forth for use in our public schools.

The binding, print and paper are fairly good.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,  
C. C. WRIGHT,  
W. L. CARMICHAEL.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

We recommend as our first choice Maury's Series of Geographies, consisting of Maury's Elementary and Maury's Manual, for the following reasons:

The idea of the earth as the home of man is the chief thought of the book. The full-page colored illustrations serve to accentuate this thought by giving vivid pictures of the people of each continent and of the homes in which they live.

The plan is good and the arrangement of the text is in harmony with the latest and best methods of instruction. While some might object to the plan of questions and answers found in the Elementary book, we consider this a helpful feature to the teacher in the ungraded schools, as these questions and answers serve only to bring



out more fully the facts just recited in the text. Or the teacher, if desired, may formulate her own questions. Another commendable feature is the relief maps, the illustrations, and the treatment of the earth as a unit.

We desire to call special attention to the fact that Maury's Manual is more impartial in its treatment of the different States and sections of the Union. Compare treatment of North Carolina by Maury and others.

We further desire to call your attention to the feature of oral work found in this series, which ought to be done by the teacher. This will prove a means of great saving of time, as they contain valuable suggestions, and, by using them, the teacher can prepare for each lesson in advance.

The binding, illustrations, maps and paper are good; type clear.

As our second choice we recommend Frye's Series of Geographies. We regard all other geographies submitted to us as unsuited for use in our schools.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

C. C. WRIGHT.

J. D. HODGES.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

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#### MINORITY REPORT ON GEOGRAPHY.

We concur in the recommendations of the other members, except in that part which refers to Frye's Introductory Geography and Maury's Elementary Geography. We believe that Frye's Introductory, along with Maury's Manual, should be the first choice of the sub-commission, and Maury's Elementary and Frye's Complete Geographies should be the second choice. We give the following reasons for this preference:

1. We prefer the plan of Frye's Introductory. This book gives twenty pages to the study of what is known as Home Geography. This we consider absolutely necessary, since the child must interpret all geographical facts by the ideas gathered from observation. The following are some of the subjects treated in this division of the book: Hills and Valleys, Brooks and Rivers, Slopes, Kinds of Soil, Work of Water, etc.

Maury gives no attention whatever to these geographical forms around the home of the child; but at once attempts to describe these forms in distant countries without having given the child the ideas necessary to his understanding the descriptions. This we consider a very serious mistake.

2. Frye uses what is known as the development method, making use of the material gathered by observation; the child is guided by means of questions to the conception of new relations. By this



method the child himself does the work, and thus gains mental power.

In Maury's Elementary the memory of the child is appealed to almost entirely. The author states facts about geography and expects the child to remember those facts. Compare Frye's Introductory, page 2, with Maury, page 4; Frye, page 6, with Maury, page 6, etc.

We do not think that the splitting of the series offers any disadvantage, since there is no vital connection between Maury's Elementary and Maury's Manual; but we do consider it a serious matter to have the subject of geography introduced by an incorrect method.

C. G. VARDELL.

J. L. KESLER.

J. I. FOUST.

J. Y. JOYNER.

R. L. FLOWERS.

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### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Maury's Physical Geography*—University Publishing Company.

*Tarr's First Book on Physical Geography*—The Macmillan Co.

The two books named above are the only two submitted. The subject is presented in Maury's Physical Geography in a clear, attractive manner. The book is intended as a primary work. It has been revised and contains a suitable amount of interesting natural knowledge. The illustrations and maps are very good. This book is well adapted to the work in the public schools. We recommend that this book be adopted.

Tarr's work is a very good one. The subject is treated in an extended manner, and the book is too hard for use in the public schools. We recommend that this book be not adopted.

C. G. VARDELL.

C. C. WRIGHT.

R. L. FLOWERS.

J. D. HODGES.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

J. L. KESLER.

J. Y. JOYNER.

J. I. FOUST.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

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### ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

After a careful examination of all the text-books submitted on this subject, and a thorough comparative study of the best of them, we beg leave to report as follows:

#### CLASS I.

1. *A Modern English Grammar*—Newson & Co., New York.

2. *The Mother Tongue, Book II*—Ginn & Co.

These two books are of nearly equal merit. It will appear below from the detailed report of their respective merits, we consider Beuhler's Grammar the better book for separate use, as a one-book



course, equally good for use in connection with Book I of The Mother Tongue Series, and better for use in connection with any of the other books recommended on language.

1. *A Modern English Grammar*—Beuhler.

The following are some of the numerous merits of this book:

(1) *Selection and Arrangement of Material*.—In the selection of material, the author exercises rare judgment and discrimination, seizing upon the essentials and working these out to clearness and omitting the unessentials. In the space allotted to respective subjects, a sensible appreciation of their relative importance is shown. The arrangement is simple, natural, logical, orderly.

(2) *The Method of Treatment* is clear, concise, practical, pedagogical, almost fascinatingly interesting. There is no attempt to latinize English Grammar; it is held true to its Anglo-Saxon-Norman origin. There is a well-graded, simple, logical, progressive development of subjects. His treatment of each subject is a clear, beautiful unfolding.

Beginning with the sentence, the student is led in Part I, approximately one-half of the book, to work out inductively, by observation and analysis, a knowledge of all the essential elements of the sentence and a mastery of all the essential principles of sentence-structure. In Part II, the uses and forms and further classification of words, parts of speech, the final minor elements of the sentence are dealt with. Here also the sentence is constantly recurred to as the unit of study, and the student is led to observe the facts and forms of language and master them for himself. There is a successful combination of the inductive and the deductive, the analytic and the synthetic. The author properly and sensibly gives the student credit for some knowledge of language acquired before from talking and reading, begins with this as a working basis, and undertakes to lead him by investigation and observation to a conscious knowledge and a classification of what he has already acquired from long unconscious usage and habit. By easy, logical steps, the student is led from the known to the unknown, from the simple to the complex, from the whole to the parts. Analysis and synthesis are carried on together. As fast as he is led by analysis, observation and generalization to conclusions, definitions, statements of principles, etc., he is required to take the step of application. The student is thus set to working out his knowledge for himself instead of having to accept it helplessly on faith from others. He is made a participator in the delightful exercise. Such learning is self-teaching. Knowledge thus acquired is real, not artificial; live, not dead.

(3) *Exercises and Illustrative Sentences*.—Special attention is directed to the number, variety, life and practicability of the exercises. This is one of the strongest features of the book.



The illustrative sentences are numerous and are selected with unusual judgment and taste from the child's life and experience, and from the best literature within the sphere of his life and sympathy. Many of these sentences are of rare literary excellence, serving the double purpose of illustrating clearly and simply the grammatical facts and principles, and of stimulating incidentally a love of the beautiful in expression and of the noble and lofty in thought and feeling. The arrangement of these sentences is a very commendable and unique feature of the book. Examine pages 67, 83, 88, etc. Observe how first come simple short sentences, usually drawn from the student's every-day life and experience, presenting boldly, without complication, the facts and principles to be illustrated, then follow sentences, gradually increasing in complexity, drawn from mythology, history, Scripture, fiction, poetry.

(4) *Definitions, Rules, Cautions, etc.*—The definitions and the statements of principles are remarkably clear, simple, accurate and concise. Please examine any of these. As indicated in the paragraph on Method of Treatment, the student is led to discover, observe, conclude, generalize for himself, so that the definitions, rules, etc., when reached, are but a better and more accurate expression of what he has already been led to understand.

The *cautions* are few, but well chosen, displaying the acquaintance of an experienced and successful teacher with the hard places, the snares. The treatment of these is direct, simple, clear, wise and practical. The book is not overloaded and obscured with endless "don't's." His plan is to make clear the correct principles and secure a mastery of these.

This book deserves its name—"A Modern English Grammar." We deem it admirably adapted to use in our city and country schools. It is, in our opinion, the best book examined for use by itself, or for use in connection with any good text-book of language lessons. Like all the other books on grammar, it should be supplemented by some good text-book of language lessons.

2. *The Mother Tongue, Book II.*—This book conforms admirably to the plan and purpose outlined in its preface, to which the reader is referred. In selection and arrangement of material, and in method of treatment, it is similar to Beuhler's Grammar, and of about equal merit with it. In scope of work it is about equally comprehensive.

For a clear, succinct summary and review of the first fifty-six chapters of this book, see Chapter LVII, page 131. The remaining chapters are devoted chiefly to inflection, difficult questions of construction, and sub-divisions of classification.

In definitions, exercises, illustrative sentences, etc., the book is somewhat inferior to Beuhler's Grammar. The exercises are scarcely so numerous and varied as those in Beuhler's, and are more mechani-



cal. There are not enough exercises for original constructive work. The *illustrative sentences*, as an examination of any page will show, are simple and illustrative, but lacking in life, variety and literary beauty. In these respects the book is inferior to Beuhler's Grammar.

## CLASS II.

*Hyde's Two-Book Course in English*—D. C. Heath & Co.

This book is our *third choice*, and we place it in Class II. In *scope* it is sufficiently comprehensive. In *selection of material* the author is sensible and judicious, selecting essentials and discriminatingly dividing space according to the relative importance of the respective subjects. The arrangement is natural, logical, excellent. The sequence, unity and continuity are above the average. Special attention is called to the divisions and the statement of the subject or central idea of each.

In method of treatment, the book is similar to the books of the preceding class. The exercises and illustrative sentences are numerous and interesting, but not so good as those of the books of the preceding class. The definitions are scarcely so clear, accurate and concise as those in these books. The timely and helpful reviews are a commendable feature of this book. This is a good book, but not so good as Beuhler's or "The Mother Tongue."

## CLASS III.

*Metcalf's English Grammar*—American Book Company.

We place in Class III as our fourth choice, Metcalf's English Grammar. This is a practical, sensible, teachable book, very well adapted to our schools. In method of treatment it is a tolerably successful combination of the inductive and the deductive. It begins with the sentence, but passes to the smaller elements thereof before the larger elements, of which there are but parts have been mastered. This is a distinct weakness, we think, and somewhat illogical and unpedagogical. The natural process is from whole to parts, from simple to complex.

The exercises and illustrative sentences are well chosen and well arranged, but are not so numerous, stimulative and interesting as those in the books of the preceding classes. The book is strong in analysis, but somewhat weak in constructive exercises. In unity, continuity and fusion of parts the book is good.

## PRINTING, MATERIAL AND MECHANICAL QUALITIES.

In these respects all the books in the first three classes are satisfactory.



## OTHER BOOKS.

After careful examination, we report that we can not recommend the books in the class below. Without entering into details, we report them in one class as unsuited to our work, enumerating them about in the order of their merit. It would be a mistake to adopt any of them.

1. *Essentials of Language and Grammar*, Bartlett—Silver, Burdett & Co.
2. *Whitney and Lockwood's Grammar*—Ginn & Co.
3. *Graded Lessons in English*, Reed and Kellogg—Maynard, Merrill & Co.
4. *Higher Lessons in English*, Reed and Kellogg—Maynard, Merrill & Co.
5. *Lessons in Language and Grammar, Book II*, Tarbell—Ginn & Co.
6. *Elements of English Grammar*, Brown and DeGarmo—Werner Book Co.
7. *A. School Grammar*, Allen—D. C. Heath & Co.
8. *Lessons in Grammar*, Patrick—Lippincott & Co.
9. *Studies in English Grammar*, Welsh—Silver, Burdett & Co.
10. *Harvey's Grammar*—American Book Company.
11. *York's Grammar*, Rev. L. Branson.

J. Y. JOYNER.

J. D. HODGES.

C. G. VARDELL.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

C. C. WRIGHT.

R. L. FLOWERS.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

J. L. KESLER.

J. I. FOUST.

## LANGUAGE LESSONS.

We report on this subject as follows:

## FIRST CHOICE.

*The Mother Tongue, Book I*, Kittredge & Arnold—Ginn & Co.

## SECOND CHOICE.

*Hyde's Two-Book Course in English, Book I*—D. C. Heath & Co.

## THIRD CHOICE.

*Tarbell's Lessons in Language and Grammar, Book I*—Ginn & Co.

## FOURTH CHOICE.

*Metcalf's Elementary English*—American Book Company.

For supplementary work in language, *DeGarmo's Language Lessons*—Werner School Book Company.



In printing, binding and mechanical qualities, all of these books are good. Below we submit a detailed report of their merits:

1. THE MOTHER TONGUE, BOOK I.

*Scope and Aims.*—The aims of this book are clearly, concisely and truthfully stated in the following extract from the preface: "Book I, of The Mother Tongue, is designed to guide children to an intelligent appreciation and enjoyment of good English, to help them to speak and write correctly, and to introduce them to the study of grammar." This we conceive to be a correct statement of the three chief aims of a good first book in language and grammar. The scope of the book is determined by its aims, and the book conforms admirably to these in subject-matter and method.

*Method of Treatment*—To cultivate the child's taste, foster a love for literature, enlarge his vocabulary, stimulate his emotional and imaginative life, many excellent and varied selections from the best prose and poetry are provided. To help the child to learn to speak and write correctly, the correct method of observation, imitation and practice is followed. It is sensibly sought to lead the child to the formation of correct habits of speaking and writing as he is led to the formation of other habits.

In Part II of this book, more attention is given to working out the simple essential facts and principles of grammar as an introduction to this science. The method is mainly inductive, leading the child to observe and conclude for himself. The sentence is made the unit of this work, and the known and observed facts of language the basis of definitions, rules, etc.

*Selections, Exercises, etc.*—The literary selections for study, memory and reproduction are tastefully chosen, well arranged and graded, and are accompanied with excellent questions and directions for the stimulation and guidance of teacher and student in the work. These selections are admirably adapted in thought and sentiment to the child and are within the sphere of his life, experience and observation. They are evidently chosen by one that has a knowledge of child-life, and a sympathy with it. Attention is called also to the abundance, variety, practicability and progressive arrangement of the exercises for observation and practice in the use and forms of words, in sentence-structure and in larger forms of composition, narrative, description, etc. The *pictures* are reproductions of masterpieces and are well adapted to picture stories. The exercises for various kinds of simple composition are numerous and excellent.

*Unity, Coherence, Continuity, Logical Development, Definiteness.*—In these the book is excellent. Finally, this is a live, practical, usable book, well adapted in all respects to successful use in our schools.



In subject-matter, method of treatment, etc., the books mentioned as our second, third and fourth choice are similar to *The Mother Tongue*, Book I. In merit they are inferior to it, ranking in the order named above. We have made a careful comparative study of these books, and rank them in the order named above. We deem it unnecessary to set forth in detail the merits of each of these books.

Hyde's *Two-Book Course in English*, Book I, is a good book, but is inferior to our first choice in literary selections, especially in poetical selections, in composition exercises and in general selection and arrangement of material.

Metcalf's *Elementary English* lacks life at times. Some of the selections for memory and literary study are dry and almost goody-goody, and some of them are very local and smack too much of the city and of New England. The questions accompanying some of the composition exercises are too numerous and mechanical.

#### DEGARMO'S LANGUAGE LESSONS, COMPLETE.

In many respects this is one of the best books on this subject that we have ever examined. In unity, logical development, orderly arrangement, and correlation of work, it perhaps surpasses any other book submitted to us, but, on account of the nature of the selections and composition exercises, we fear that it could not be used with the greatest success, except in schools supplied with the few children's classics, upon which their exercises are based, and by teachers who are masters of these classics. This might render the book unsuited to most of our schools, but we heartily recommend it for supplementary work.

#### OTHER BOOKS.

We can not recommend any of the other books on this subject submitted for our examination, and we do not think that they ought to be considered. We have, therefore, placed them in one general class and enumerated them below about in the order of their merit:

1. *First Steps in English*, Bartlett—Silver, Budett & Co.
2. *Wheeler's Graded Studies in English*—W. H. Wheeler & Co.
3. *Elements of Language and Grammar*—Welsh, Greenwood I.
4. *Hayen's Language Series*, Book I.
5. *Reed's Introductory Language Lessons*—Maynard, Merrill & Co.
6. *Lessons in Language*, Patrick—Lippincott & Co.
7. *Language Primer*, Swinton—A. B. Co.

J. Y. JOYNER.

R. L. FLOWERS.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

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JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

J. D. HODGES.



## NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY.

As to this subject, we find no satisfactory book. Mrs. Spencer's *First Steps in North Carolina History*, and Moore's *History of North Carolina* are dull, dry and uninteresting. They have no illustrations, and have not been revised for a number of years. If Moore's *History* should be adopted we recommend that it be set up in new type. The print is much blurred.

As to the manuscripts submitted, viz: Creecy's *Tales of a Grandfather*, Allen's *History Stories of North Carolina*, and Capt. S. A. Ashe's *History of North Carolina*, the manuscripts of the first two mentioned were incomplete, and we deemed it wiser to make no recommendation as to any incomplete manuscripts, contenting ourselves with stating that the portions of the manuscripts submitted to us gave promise of making interesting volumes of stories when complete.

The following motion was passed in regard to Captain Ashe's manuscript:

"Moved that the sub-commission report to the Text-Book Commission that the two books on North Carolina History are not entirely satisfactory; that the manuscript submitted by Captain Ashe is not in good shape for examination, and that, therefore, the sub-commission recommend that the adoption of a text-book on this subject be delayed until Captain Ashe shall have his manuscript typewritten."

An interesting, attractive and teachable history of North Carolina is one of the greatest needs of our schools; it is in the hope of securing the writing of such a history that we recommend to your Commission the course indicated in the motion above.

Respectfully submitted,

C. G. VARDELL.

J. L. KESLER.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

J. Y. JOYNER.

C. C. WRIGHT.

R. L. FLOWERS.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

J. I. FOUST.

J. D. HODGES.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

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HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Primary History.*—After careful consideration we are of the opinion that no Primary History submitted to the sub-commission is worthy of adoption for use in our schools.

It is very important that the first book on the subject of history placed in the hands of the children be thoroughly interesting from the child's standpoint. We have several books which we can commend for the fair and impartial manner in which the history of the



country is presented; but we do not believe that the facts are presented in such a manner as to awaken and maintain the interest of the child.

Taking Hansell's School History of the United States as a fair representative of the Primary Histories submitted, we discover the following objections to its adoption:

1. *Style*.—We find the book composed of a large collection of facts told in a heavy, uninteresting style. The facts of history for younger pupils should be woven into a connected story that would enlist the sympathies of children. This has not been done in this book.

2. The book is entirely too mechanical. As an instance of this, attention is called to page 36, where a Review Outline is given. Notice the first and second columns.

3. *Questions*.—Attention is called to pages 68, 94, and many others where the character of the questions asked is shown. It will be found that these questions simply require the children to turn back and seek the answers. Nothing is gained in the development of the minds of the children by this work. Facts and dates, unless they reveal the real life of a people, do not constitute history. It is our opinion that a child could study the book from lid to lid and have no true conception of the life and times treated of in the history.

4. The author deals with abstract political questions which can not be understood by children just commencing the study of this subject. See pages 180, 182, 183.

The whole question of Slavery and State's Rights is beyond the comprehension of young children, and should be left out of a Primary History. For small children a history should be concrete and hence biographical. By actual count it will be seen that about half of the book is devoted to dry facts about wars, giving the names of generals, dates of battles, number killed, etc. Special attention is called to the fact stated above. From the standpoint of the child, in our opinion, Hansell's Primary History is the most unreadable of any submitted.

The criticisms of Hansell's Primary stated above will apply, for the most part, to every Primary History submitted. Some of the others are somewhat sectional.

In our opinion, those books are not worthy of a place in our schools. Knowing that there are better Primary Histories, we are unwilling to recommend an inferior book.

#### HIGHER HISTORY.

We recommend as our choice among the Higher Histories submitted, *Our Country*, published by Ginn & Co., for the following reasons:

1. It is fair and just in dealing with all sectional and political questions.



2. The plan of the book is admirable, taking typical features as illustrative of the life and growth of the country, and not burdening the memory with dry and unimportant details. See table of contents and compare this with the table of contents in Hansell's *Higher History*.

3. The style of *Our Country* is vigorous, fresh and inspiring as compared with the exceedingly dry and statistical style of Hansell. Compare the treatment of Christopher Columbus, on page 16 of *Our Country*, with page 11 of Hansell; *Our Country*, page 53, with Hansell, page 77 *Our Country*, Battle of Gettysburg, page 382, with Hansell, page 395, or any other subject. This comparison of *Our Country* with Hansell in regard to style fairly represents its superiority in this respect over all other books submitted on this subject.

4. *Our Country* treats the whole life of the people in all of its aspects, instead of one particular phase of that life. Continuing the comparison, *Our Country* weaves into an interesting and significant narrative the leading facts of history, while Hansell simply states the facts, and many non-essential facts, overloaded with unnecessary and insignificant dates. The Hansell devotes a greater proportion of its space to wars and purely political phases of the subjects, while *Our Country* treats more fully the social, educational, industrial, religious phases. In Hansell the subject of American Literature or American writers is not mentioned, while in *Our Country* an appendix is devoted to this subject. In *Our Country* is also an appendix on North Carolina History.

The objections urged against Hansell largely hold good for the other higher histories. Some of the others are more interestingly written than Hansell, but these have sectional references, which debar them from favorable consideration. We have compared *Our Country* with Hansell because these are the only histories under consideration for first choice. We recommend *Our Country* as our first choice. It is the best, in our opinion, of those submitted. We are willing to have a better book, but not one inferior to the one recommended.

The following is the list of the histories examined by us, and for reasons stated above are considered undesirable:

- Hansell's School History of the U. S.*—University Pub. Co.
- Hansell's Higher History of the U. S.*—University Pub. Co.
- A History of the U. S., by Powell*—The MacMillan Co.
- Lee's New Primary History of the U. S.*—B. F. Johnson & Co.
- Lee's New School History of the U. S.*—B. F. Johnson & Co.
- Elementary History of the U. S., by Morris*—Lippincott Co.
- Primary History of the U. S., by Morris*—Lippincott Co.
- History of the U. S., by Morris*—Lippincott Co.
- History of the American People, Shin*—American Book Co.



*A Grammar School History of the U. S., Field*—American Book Co.  
*School History of the U. S., J. Wm. Jones*—University Pub. Co.

We recommend as supplementary reading on history the following books:

*Life of Lee, by Mrs. Williamson*—B. F. Johnson & Co.

*Life of Jackson, by Mrs. Williamson*—B. F. Johnson & Co.

*History of the Negro Race, by Johnson, for Colored Schools*—  
Edwards & Broughton.

C. G. VARDELL.

J. Y. JOYNER.

R. L. FLOWERS.

J. D. HODGES.

J. L. KESLER.

J. I. FOUST.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

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#### MINORITY REPORT ON HISTORY.

We, the undersigned members of the Text-Book Sub-commission for the State of North Carolina, in the discharge of the duties placed on us by the act of the General Assembly of 1901, creating the sub-commission, make the following report for ourselves as our choice for books on the History of the United States to be used in the public schools of the State:

A considerable number of Histories of the United States for use in schools was submitted for our inspection and consideration. We have given a careful consideration to, and have gone over each book and series of books. As a result of our examination of these histories, we make this report of our choice to the Text-Book Commission:

We recommend *A School History of the United States*, by Henry E. Chambers (for primary classes, and *A Higher History of the United States*, by Henry E. Chambers (for intermediate, grammar and high school classes). These books are commonly known as "Hansell's Histories of the United States," and are published by the University Publishing Company.

Some of the reasons for our recommendation are as follows:

History is looked at from two standpoints—that of the storyteller, making prominent the romance of history, and regarding it as a story of the past; and that of the political economist, who ignores the romances, but delights in the laws of cause and effect. The first is for smaller pupils; the second for those of more mature years.

The School History is for the smaller pupils. The introduction is well written in a pleasing style for the children old enough and advanced enough to take up the study of Primary History.

The chapters are well arranged and progressive, and the whole book commends itself to our judgment as well done, and shows itself



to be the work of a practical teacher, understanding not only the subject he is presenting, but also the pupils to whom he is presenting it. It is written from the view point of the story-teller, fitting the story to the capacity of his hearers with a view of adapting the style of the story to securing the attention of the listeners and putting them in sympathy with the story. The facts are so woven together in a connected whole, making up the story and its parts, that the pupils readily comprehend them in their relation to the whole story of which they form the parts.

The chapters are not too long and are so arranged as to cover a proper division in the treatment of a subject. The sentences are short and clear, and the words are aptly chosen and express the author's meaning clearly and accurately.

The blackboard forms (see page 16) and others through the smaller book, are, we think, excellent for the purposes intended, and these purposes are important for the progress of the child in this study. The questions on geography, a study so necessary to the proper understanding of history, constitute an important and excellent feature of this little book.

The *clear* way in which questions are presented greatly commends the book to our favorable consideration. Turn to page 99, Chap. 28, "Why the Colonists Resisted;" also, page 178, "Slavery;" also, in reference to the troubles which arose in 1860, pages 180, 181, 182-184; also, paragraph 8, page 185, in reference to seizure of forts by the Southern States. We think these are fair and impartial statements of the truths of history. See also, as evidence of the clearness of statement of difficult questions for the comprehension of children, and of the fairness of the author to historical truth, on page 211, paragraphs 6, 7, 8.

The Higher History, a complement of the School History, is written from the second viewpoint of the writer of history. The political economist who delights in the laws of cause and effect. This book has come to its present shape and excellence after years of use in the school-rooms of our Southland, by competent and experienced teachers, Southern men and women, patriots all, who recognized that our common country is now indeed and in truth all of it, our country from North to South and from East to West. They recognize also the necessity for frankness and honesty in dealing with history, with children and larger and more advanced pupils. It (the larger book) has been reviewed as the years have passed and as the experiences of first-class teachers have shown revision in style and matter to be necessary. The evolution of years has brought out of the first edition of this and the smaller book a history of our country for school, unsurpassed by any, and equaled by few histories.

The two books are so arranged and condensed that a course of



United States History, amply full for our public schools and for the graded schools of our towns and cities, is put into two small volumes requiring for its completion as much time as is suited to the schools. A three-book series is too much for the schools for which we act, and a one-book course is unsuited to these schools, because the *one-book* is necessarily too high for a very large number of the pupils of the schools who ought to study the history of our country, while in the public schools, during the short time they attend the schools. The larger number of these pupils will never attend any but the public schools, hence we favor a two-book series. The author of Hansell's Histories of the United States, himself a prominent teacher in a prominent city of the South, declares, in his preface to the Higher History, that "he has endeavored to be absolutely just." From the careful study we have given these books, we believe that the author has succeeded in his high endeavor, and that "he has set forth the whole truth with balanced judgment, accurate statement and temperate expression." In all matters of controversy between the two great sections of our country growing out of the "War Between the States," as well as in all matters leading to that great struggle, he has eminently succeeded in his purpose to be fair and just; to write the whole truth with balanced judgment, accurate statement and temperate expression.

The printing, binding, paper and mechanical qualities are good.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

C. C. WRIGHT.

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#### REPORT ON PHYSIOLOGIES.

No series of text-books submitted on this subject can be recommended without qualification. Not to speak of the method of presentation, the inaccuracies and misleading statements alone would debar most of them from favorable consideration. In many cases the extreme statements in regard to alcohol and tobacco are so excessive as to nullify, for the most part, their good effect.

We have not considered it necessary to point out errors, except in the best books.

The following are the books submitted:

*Baldwin's Essential Lessons in Human Physiology*—Werner Text-Book Company.

*Baldwin's Advanced Lessons in Human Physiology*—Werner Text-Book Company.



We recommend these as our first choice. They are clearly better, in our opinion, than any others submitted, for the following reasons:

1. The style is more vigorous and fresh than any except Overton.
2. They are more generally accurate and have fewer objectionable and intemperate statements than any others that equally conserve the interest of the student.

3. They are more practical in regard to personal and public hygiene than any others submitted. The anatomy is made subservient to hygiene, and the physiology is made the basis of health. In the Essential Lessons the knowledge that serves a good end and the facts that we can make use of are closely interwoven into the fiber of the book, with Chapter V, on Exercise, and the last three Chapters on "Care of the Sick-Room," "What to do in Emergencies," and "Cause and Prevention of Disease." In the Advanced Lessons your attention is called to Part II. "The Care of the Body" and the "Preservation of Health," in which are treated in a most excellent way such subjects as "Diet," "Cleanliness," "Clothing," "Exercises," "Ventilation," "General Sanitation," "Contagious Diseases," "Disinfection," "Injuries," "Poisons," etc.

4. These books contain valuable condensed reviews, being superior in this respect to any except Overton. See Essential Lessons, pages 16, 67, 84, 124. Having led up to the facts in an interesting way, they are restated with the utmost brevity.

5. The questions at the end of the Essential Lessons for reviews and examinations, and the practical questions and questions for review interspersed throughout the Advanced Lessons are saner, more useful, and more suggestive than those of any other books submitted on this subject.

6. Technical terms are avoided except when clearly necessary.

7. In the higher book, a very good selection of practical experiments is added near the end of the book.

Statements in these books that are not entirely correct:

In the Essential Lessons, page 173, and in Advanced Lessons, page 358, all contagious diseases are referred to as caused by germs. This has not yet been proved for *all* contagious diseases.

On page 360, yeast is referred to under bacteria.

On page 317, malaria is referred to the wrong cause. This is true also of all the books that refer to the cause of malaria.

Chapter XIX of Advanced Lessons is largely irrelevant, but less objectionable than most of the discussions of this subject. The same criticism is made of the Essential Lessons, pages 95-104.

But after giving full weight to all of these objections, which have been faithfully detailed for your examination, these books commend themselves to our judgment as being superior to any others submit-



ted, and well adapted to the public schools, having, in fact, fewer errors and less irrelevant matter than any others deemed worthy of your consideration.

The print, the binding, the general attractiveness of the books, the paper, etc., commend them. They are equal to the best in these respects.

*Steele's Hygienic Physiology, Abridged*—American Book Co.

*Hutchison's Physiology and Hygiene*—Maynard, Merrill & Co.

We recommend these as our second choice, not because they commend themselves to us by any special excellences, but because they have fewer errors than those submitted which are at all worthy of your consideration.

Steele's Hygienic Physiology is a fair average in style, and is generally temperate in statements about alcohol and tobacco. It contains practical suggestions about disease, the sick-room, disinfectants and emergencies; but these are in fine print, very limited and of less value than those of the Baldwin's Essential Lessons. The reviews in Steele's are more mechanical and far less informing than those of our first choice. Of the two books, it is believed, after a careful comparison, that the Essential Lessons contains a larger amount of information of a more practical and useful kind than Steele's Physiology, and yet treated in such a manner as to be more easily learned. Steele has a number of experiments that commend it. Among these, however, are many that are poorly adapted to our schools.

While its chief faults are those of omissions, it is not free from errors, *e. g.*, page 98, glycogen is said to be stored up in the liver and the muscles. That the muscles store up glycogen is a pure assumption and misleading. The print is not so good as Baldwin's; the paper and the mechanical work are fairly good.

Hutchison's Physiology and Hygiene is a fair average throughout, but is far inferior in teachableness and practical value for health and sanitation than the Baldwin's Advanced Lessons. The print is good, but too much small type; the book is fairly attractive in appearance; the paper is good, but not very strongly bound.

*Overton's Primary Applied Physiology*—American Book Co.

*Overton's Intermediate Applied Physiology*—American Book Co.

These are superior to any books submitted on this subject in interest and teachableness; are almost equal to any in practical value for personal and public hygiene and sanitation, and contain excellent summaries. The objection is that they contain more serious inaccuracies, *e. g.*, Intermediate Applied Physiology, pages 24, 52 and 90, alcohol and sugar are said to be oxidized in the liver. If these be partially oxidized in the liver, it is certain that they are not wholly



oxidized there. On pages 69, 75, etc., specious statements occur about alcohol and taking cold. These, with the exception of errors, would make a most excellent series for the public schools.

The printing, paper, binding and general mechanical qualities rank with Baldwin's Series, and except for the errors pointed out above, this series would rank with Baldwin, and be far superior to our second choice.

*Beginner's Physiology, by Cutter*—Lippincott Co.

*Intermediate Physiology, by Cutter*—Lippincott Co.

*Comprehensive Physiology, by Cutter*—Lippincott Co.

The Beginner's and Intermediate books are considered unteachable, too fragmentary, and are, therefore, not recommended. The Comprehensive Physiology has many excellent qualities, but is out of date, *e. g.*, on page 110 it is stated that the germs of typhoid, typhus and yellow fevers and cholera have not yet been isolated; and, on page 221, that tetanus, or lockjaw, is due to some irritant or drug.

*A Primer of Health, by Stowell*—Silver, Burdett & Co.

*A Healthy Body, by Stowell*—Silver, Burdett & Co.

*The Essentials of Health, by Stowell*—Silver, Burdett & Co.

These do not, in our estimation, equal those recommended in teachableness, in style, or in subject-matter. *A Healthy Body* begins with 20 pages on alcohol, etc., before it mentions the subject of physiology at all.

Our Wonderful Bodies, First and Second Books, by Hutchison, Maynard, Merrill & Co., and Johnson's Physical Culture, are not considered worthy of your attention.

My preference is Steele's, but I sign this report with the sub-commission to be in agreement.—(J. C. S.)

C. G. VARDELL.

J. Y. JOYNER.

J. D. HODGES.

R. L. FLOWERS.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

C. C. WRIGHT.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

J. I. FOUST.

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#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

We recommend Peterman's Elements of Civil Government, published by the American Book Company, as our first choice, for the following reasons:

The book begins at home, starting with the "Family," the first form of government with which the child comes in contact. As the pupil's acquaintance with rightful authority increases, the school,



the civil district, the township, the country, the State, and the United States, are taken up successively. The introduction is a valuable feature of the book, as the suggestions here made to the teachers would enable them to successfully teach this subject, even though they had never given any special attention to this branch of study.

On the whole, Peterman's Civil Government is the most interesting and the most teachable book on the subject. We recommend, however, that in case Peterman's is adopted, the book should be revised so far as to bring it up to date—changes in North Carolina State Constitution, etc.

We recommend Finger's Civil Government, published by the University Publishing Company, as our second choice, but we do not deem it so well suited to our public schools. The book deals more largely with the State and local government in North Carolina; but owing to the numerous changes in our State laws since the publication of the book, there are many errors throughout the entire work to which we would call your attention.

If this book should be adopted it would be necessary for those errors to be corrected, and as they are incorporated in the body of the book, it would almost necessitate the making over of the entire book.

As to Thorpe's Civil Government, published by Eldridge & Bro., and Schwin and Stevenson's Civil Government, published by the Lippincott Co., they are unsuited to our schools.

All the books mentioned are fairly well bound, good type, on good paper.

C. G. VARDELL.

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JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

J. I. FOUST.

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#### REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

We do not find among the books submitted on this subject any one that is satisfactory; but of those submitted the Elementary Principles of Agriculture, by Lupton, is considered superior to the Elements of Agriculture, by McBryde.

The manuscript submitted, Elements of Agriculture and Industrial Lessons, by Severs, is a child's book and is not deemed worthy of your consideration.

The Elements of Agriculture, by McBryde, published by B. F. Johnson & Co., is poorly written, contains many incorrect statements and much irrelevant matter which would seriously affect its usefulness, and would probably bring scientific agriculture into disrepute in the country districts.



The Elementary Principles of Scientific Agriculture, by Lupton, published by the American Book Company, is well written; is, in fact, a little classic, with the exception that it is somewhat out of date, having been published in 1880, and, on page 66, and in paragraph 147, says that not one atom of nitrogen is contributed by the air directly to the growth of plants. This is a serious mistake, since we now know that certain bacteria in the tubercles on the roots of peas, clover and other leguminous plants use the nitrogen directly from the air and contribute much to the fertility of the soil. With this exception the book can be highly commended as interesting and instructive.

We desire, however, a better book than either of these, and call your attention to the fact that several good books are published on this subject which would probably do good service in the public schools. We make no recommendation.

J. Y. JOYNER.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

C. C. WRIGHT.

R. L. FLOWERS.

J. I. FOUST.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

C. G. VARDELL.

J. L. KESLER.

J. D. HODGES.

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#### PEDAGOGY.

*Page's Theory and Practice*—American Book Company.

This is a good helpful book for our teachers. The enthusiasm of the author will inspire the reader. We recommend it for adoption as the required book on this subject.

*Waymarks for Teachers*—Silver, Burdett & Co.

The book is filled with practical suggestions on the teaching of the different subjects in our common school course. By careful study and adaptation of these directions to the peculiar conditions of each school much better instruction must result. We feel that the book should be placed in the hands of every teacher, and hence we recommend that it be put upon the list, not as required, but as supplementary reading for teachers.

*Methods of Instruction*—Lippincott.

This book will give the teacher a broader view of the subject of education than either of the above books. We believe it, with the *Waymarks for Teachers*, should be placed on the list as supplementary reading for teachers.

*School Economy*—Lippincott.

*Principles and Methods of Teaching*, by Boyer—Lippincott.



Neither of the two above books is suited to our teachers, and we recommend accordingly.

J. Y. JOYNER.

JAS. A. BUTLER.

W. L. CARMICHAEL.

J. I. FOUST.

C. G. VARDELL.

R. L. FLOWERS.

J. D. HODGES.

C. C. WRIGHT.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

J. L. KESLER.

Not having a certified list of all the books submitted to the sub-commission when the reports were adopted, it is possible that the names of a few books may have been accidentally omitted from the large list of books reported as undesirable, but all were examined and passed upon, and, if the name of any book is omitted it belongs in this class.

No books on subjects not required in the public schools were examined.

J. L. KESLER,

*Secretary.*

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Chairman.*



## LIST AND PRICES OF BOOKS ADOPTED FOR USE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR FIVE YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1901.

The Text-Book Sub-Commission made their recommendations of books May 1, and on June 3, 1901. The following text-books were adopted by the Text-Book Commission, composed of the State officers:

### ORTHOGRAPHY.—HARRINGTON'S SPELLING.

Book 1—Exchange price, .05; contract price, .10.

Book 2—Exchange price, .05; contract price, .10.

Complete—Exchange price, .07½; contract price, .15.

American Book Company, 100 Washington Square, New York.

### DEFINING.

Webster's Handy Dictionary—Exchange price, .07½; contract price, .15.

Webster's Primary Dictionary—Exchange price, .24; contract price, .48.

Webster's Common School Dictionary—Exchange price, .36; contract price, .72.

American Book Company, New York.

### READING.—HOLMES' READERS.

First (boards)—Exchange price, .06½; contract price, .13.

Second (boards)—Exchange price, .09; contract price, .18.

Third (boards)—Exchange price, .12; contract price, .24.

Fourth (boards)—Exchange price, .15; contract price, .35.

Second (cloth)—Exchange price, .11; contract price, .22.

Third (cloth)—Exchange price, .14; contract price, .28.

Fourth (cloth)—Exchange price, .17½; contract price, .35.

Fifth (cloth)—Exchange price, .21; contract price, .42.

University Publishing Company, 27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York.

### WRITING.

Natural System of Vertical Writing—Six numbers, 6 cents each.

D. C. Heath & Co., 225 4th Avenue, New York.

Smithdeal's Slant Writing Books—Six numbers, 5 cents each.

B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va.

### ARITHMETICS.

Colaw & Ellwood's Primary School Arithmetic (boards)—Exchange price, .11; contract price, .22.

Colaw & Ellwood's Primary School Arithmetic (cloth)—Exchange price, .12; contract, .24.



Colaw & Ellwood's Advanced School Arithmetic (boards)—Exchange price,  $.22\frac{1}{2}$ ; contract price, .45.

Colaw & Ellwood's Advanced School Arithmetic (cloth)—Exchange price, .23; contract price, .46.

B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va.

Milne's Mental Arithmetic—Exchange price,  $.12\frac{1}{2}$ ; contract price, .25.

American Book Company, New York.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Maury's Elementary (boards)—Exchange price, .20; contract price, .40.

Maury's Elementary (cloth)—Exchange price, .20; contract price, .40.

Maury's Manual (boards)—Exchange price,  $.42\frac{1}{2}$ ; contract price, .85.

Maury's Manual (cloth)—Exchange price, .44; contract price, .88.

Maury's Physical (cloth)—Exchange price, .45; contract price, .90.

University Publishing Company, New York.

#### GRAMMAR.

A Modern English Grammar (Beuhler)—Exchange price, .25; contract price, .50.

Newson & Co., 15 East 17th Street, New York.

#### LANGUAGE LESSONS.

Hyde's Two-Book Course in English—Book I—Exchange price, .11; contract price, .22.

D. C. Heath & Co., New York.

#### HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.—HANSELL'S.

A Higher History of the United States—Exchange price, .35; contract price, .70.

A School History of the United States—Exchange price, .20; contract price, .40.

University Publishing Company, New York.

#### PHYSIOLOGY.

Steele's Hygienic Physiology—Exchange price,  $.22\frac{1}{2}$ ; contract price, .45.

Overton's Primary Physiology—Exchange price,  $.12\frac{1}{2}$ ; contract price, .25.

American Book Company, New York.

Johnson's Physical Culture—Exchange price,  $.12\frac{1}{2}$ ; contract price, .25.

B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

History of the Negro Race—Exchange price, .20; contract price, .40.

A. Williams & Co., Raleigh, N. C.



**DRAWING.**

Normal Course in Drawing—15 Numbers, 1 to 3, at .08; 4 to 9, at .15 each.

**PEDAGOGY.**

Waymarks for Teachers, \$1.00.

Silver, Burdett & Co., 29-33 East 19th St., New York.

NOTE.—No text-books on North Carolina History, Civil Government, nor on Agriculture have yet been adopted. Due notice will be given whenever these adoptions are made.



## OFFICIAL CIRCULARS AND RULINGS ABOUT THE BOOKS ADOPTED.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, August 1, 1901.

*To County Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools:*

In compliance with Section 15, Text-Book Law, ratified February 8, 1901, I hereby notify you that the books named in enclosed circular have been adopted by the State Text-Book Commission to be used in the public schools of North Carolina for five years, beginning July 1, 1901. These books are to be used as text-books to the exclusion of all others in all the public free schools in the State.

The law requires that the publishers locate one or more, not exceeding six, depositories or agencies in every county. You will see that these agencies are established as conveniently for the people as possible; one must be at the county seat. It is important, and will facilitate the convenience of the people, if all the publishers make arrangements for the same merchant to handle the books on the public schools list in whatever place a depository is located. The County Superintendents are directed to inform me of the names of the dealers that handle books at the county seats.

The law requires that the contract price of every book shall be stamped on the back, and the book must not be sold to the children at any greater price than the contract price. *Your attention is called to the latter part of Section 10 of the Text-Book Law.*

Acting upon the advice of the Attorney-General, the Text-Book Commission made no supplementary adoptions. It will be observed that *Drawing* is now made one of the regular branches to be taught in the public schools, and the teachers hereafter will be examined on that subject as well as on the other studies. No books on North Carolina History, nor on Agriculture, nor on Civil Government have yet been adopted, but as soon as suitable books are offered on these subjects, they will be put on the public school list.

The County Boards are advised to have the list of books with the prices printed on card-board and posted in every public school-house.

The law allows one year, from July 1, 1901, for exchanges to be made in books.

I expect the hearty co-operation of all school officers and teachers in carrying out the Text-Book Law. All failures, either on the part of publishers or dealers, to carry out the provisions of the law should be promptly reported.

Yours truly,

T. F. TOON,  
*Superintendent Public Instruction.*



OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, August 29, 1901.

*To School Officers and all Others Concerned:*

Having received numerous inquiries relative to the *exchange* of books, and finding that many erroneous opinions prevail about the law, I submitted the question of exchange of books to the Attorney-General, and, in reply to my request, he furnished the following opinion of the law for the information and guidance of school officers and the patrons of the public schools. General Gilmer says:

"Section 10 of said act provides: 'That the contractor or contractors shall take up school books now in use in this State and receive the same in exchange of new books, allowing a price for such old books not less than fifty per cent of the contract price of the new books.'

"Paragraph 5 of the contract entered into between the State of North Carolina and the book contractors is as follows: That the said party of the second part further covenants and agrees to supply each and all of the books or publications embraced in this contract at the exchange price or prices herein named, in those cases where there is offered in part payment an old book which was in use in the State of North Carolina on the 8th day of February, 1901, or which was in use on July 1, 1901, or which was in use between said dates, and which is of like grade and upon the same subjects as the one for which it is taken in part payment, provided the time in which *old books heretofore in use in the State of North Carolina* can be exchanged for new books, be limited to July 1st, A. D. 1902. That the Text-Book Law, which is made a part of the contract, declares that the exchangeable books shall be '*books now in use in this State*,' the date February 8, 1901, mentioned in the contract, being the date of the ratification of the act. In your letter you say, 'If only the pupils of schools taught since February 1, 1901, are allowed to exchange, then the exchange of books would benefit but a small part of the public school patrons,' alluding to the date mentioned in this letter of Mr. Brewer. According to my construction of the law and the contract made with the contractors, the clause '*school books now in use in this State*' determines what books can be exchanged, and these words, as used in the act, mean those books taught in previous sessions of the school and such books as would be used by patrons in the schools of this State if the General Assembly had not enacted the present law providing for the adoption of new books.

"I do not think the certificate, a copy of which you enclose, and prepared by the contractor, to be signed by the teacher of the public school, and undertaking to define the conditions upon which an exchange of books can be effected by a public school patron, is author-



ized under the Text-Book Law. The statute does not confer upon the contractors authority to issue instructions to the managers of school book depositories, designed as their own interpretation of the conditions under which an exchange of school books can be effected, these questions being, in my opinion, within the jurisdiction of the State Text-Book Commission, to be determined in accordance with the law and the contract entered into with the publishers. Section 14 of the Text-Book Law declares: "That the said Commission may, from time to time, make any necessary regulations not contrary to the provisions of this act to secure the prompt distribution of the books herein provided for, and the prompt and faithful performance of all contracts," and for this purpose it is expressly provided in the said act that the Text-Book Commission shall maintain its organization during the five years, which is the period fixed for the expiration of all contracts entered into between the State and the book publishers.

"In my opinion the execution of the law with reference to the exchange of school books should not be attended by any difficulty. The law clearly contemplates that any book of a certain grade and on a certain subject which has been used in the public schools, and which is in a condition to be used, and would have been used but for the passage of the Text-Book Law, can be exchanged for a book of a similar grade and on a similar subject at the exchange price provided for in the contract absolutely without any conditions imposed by the contractors."

Very respectfully,

ROBERT D. GILMER,  
*Attorney-General.*

From the above opinion of the Attorney-General, I decide that all usable books that have been adopted in the counties heretofore are *exchangeable*.

Yours truly,

T. F. TOON,  
*Superintendent Public Instruction.*

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OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, September 19, 1901.

*To County Superintendents:*

So many complaints are being made that depositories have not yet been established conveniently for the people to get books, it is, therefore, deemed proper that you call attention to the Text-Book Law on this matter, and inform the patrons of public schools that whenever publishers do not supply books by convenient depositories, they can order them directly from the publishers and get the books delivered to them at the same price they could from a depository. The law



says: "Parties living in the country where no agency has been established, or no arrangements made for distribution, may order the same from one of the contractors (publishers), and it shall be the duty of the contractor, or contractors, to deliver any book, or books, so ordered, to the person ordering, to his post-office address, freight, express, postage, or other charges prepaid, at the retail contract price: *Provided*, the price of the book, or books, so ordered shall be paid in advance. All books shall be sold to the consumer at the retail contract price."

T. F. TOON,

*Superintendent Public Instruction.*

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OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, October 9, 1901.

*To County Superintendents:*

I. Books adopted by the State on the following branches, Reading (except First Book), Geography, Grammar, Language Lessons, Arithmetic, History, Physiology and Pedagogy, can be purchased in cloth, as well as boards. Owing to the small difference in price, and greater durability, it is economy to purchase the cloth-bound books.

Publishers will be required to keep books both in cloth and board binding on hand in depositories, that purchasers may not be forced to take boards when cloth is desired.

II. A report of all schools in your county which celebrate North Carolina Day is requested.

III. If your county has not already established six Rural School Libraries, North Carolina Day furnishes an opportune occasion to secure your proportion of the State appropriation to Rural School Libraries, and enable us to ask for increased amount from the next Legislature. At this time you will have an audience of the best people of the community, who will not permit your county to lag in interest in these agencies for better schools and general improvement.

T. F. TOON,

*Superintendent Public Instruction.*

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OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, March 21, 1902.

*To County Superintendents:*

I enclose a printed list of books adopted for use in the public schools by the State Text-Book Commission and of prices and ex-



change prices of these books. I desire to call attention to the fact that the use of these books in the public schools will be compulsory, under the law, after July 1, 1902, and that, if old books now in use are not exchanged before that time, the exchange prices, according to the contract entered into with the publishers by the State Text-Book Commission, can not be taken advantage of by patrons of the public schools. I wish to urge you, therefore, to send written official notice to all the teachers in your county urging them to notify all children and patrons of their schools, and to give notice to all the people of your county through your county paper urging them to take advantage of these exchange prices before July 1, 1902. If the patrons of the public schools fail to avail themselves of these low exchange prices before the beginning of the next school year, they will find themselves under the hard necessity of being compelled to buy new books at the full price, and their old books will be left as useless property on their hands. This would mean, of course, a great loss to the people of the State and a decided gain to the publishers. Any book that has been used or could have been used by any child in the public schools of North Carolina before July 1, 1902, may be exchanged for a new book of like grade upon the same subject at the price quoted.

I send you under separate cover 300 copies of this letter. Send a copy to every teacher and school committeeman.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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## MISCELLANEOUS RULINGS AND LETTERS.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

RALEIGH, June 18, 1901.

### *To County Boards of Education:*

Having been informed that agents are canvassing the various counties of the State selling worthless school supplies and furniture, I suggest to the County Boards of Education to *instruct* the County Superintendent to endorse no claim for such goods unless the sale is authorized by your board, in writing, to committeemen, samples of the goods offered having been examined and approved by your board in regular session.

T. F. TOON,

*Superintendent Public Instruction.*



OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, May 15, 1901.

*To County Superintendent:*

I send you "A Call for Volunteer Teachers." Please urge this matter and secure as many volunteer teachers as you can for work in your county, or for other counties, as possible. Please report their names, post-offices, and whether they will teach in your own or prefer to be assigned to other sections.

We have a great work before us, and the great needs of our children make urgent demands upon all of our people. When an enemy threatens our country, brave men readily offer their services, not thinking of the small pay soldiers receive, but our country has never failed to show due appreciation of the sacrifices of patriotic men, after the battle is over and the victory gained.

Ignorance is a great menace to our material and civil prosperity, and I verily believe that the noble women and men that help in this hour of need will be liberally rewarded in some way in the future. The plan, it seems to me, is to place these teachers in the rural districts where schools are most needed. Surely the people will be glad to furnish these volunteer teachers board, if the teachers are giving them their time and services for nothing.

Please let me hear from you promptly what you can do, or may have done, in this matter.

Yours truly,

T. F. TOON,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, June 21, 1901.

*To County Boards of Education:*

The new school law requires that on the 2d Monday of July your board shall elect a County Superintendent of Schools. It would seem needless for me to call your attention to the importance of this election; but the success of the public schools rests largely upon your action. The Superintendent should be the leading factor in the administration of the law. From him you will get most of the information about how the schools are being conducted in your county. It, therefore, becomes of the highest importance that you secure for this office the services of one of your best teachers. The work under the new law will require the entire time of the Superintendent while the schools are in session. We need in every county in the State a *teacher* for Superintendent who has the confidence of the teachers in his county—a man that is a leader in educational thought and work



—*a man that is competent to teach teachers how to teach, a man that will inspire and arouse the people to the importance of education at this time. The County Superintendent is required to conduct educational meetings in every township. He should be a good talker, full of enthusiasm and well posted in the best methods of teaching. He should be a man of such business judgment and courage as to see that all the money that belongs to the School Fund shall go into the treasury, and with your assistance know that it is being wisely and economically spent for the children.*

You will see that the powers and duties of the County Boards are greatly enlarged. It is important that you require your Superintendent to visit the schools, and encourage him in every way you can. The work you have before you demands your best thought and most patriotic devotion. There never has been a time when so much was demanded of school officers as now. It is hoped that you will not only be careful in selecting a suitable man for Superintendent, but that you will also appoint the best men you can find in your county for committeemen.

Earnestly beseeching your co-operation in every effort to encourage and stimulate our people in the great cause of popular education,

I am your obedient servant,

T. F. TOON,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH.

*To County Superintendent:*

DEAR SIR:—I send you a suggested programme for the celebration of North Carolina Day, October 14th. This is not to displace your own arrangement or exercises planned, but merely for use if desired.

You will endeavor to interest as many of your schools as possible and assist by a prompt distribution of this, or by means of your own suggestion.

Where it is impracticable to celebrate North Carolina Day on the 14th, the day prescribed by law, it is suggested by the State Literary and Historical Association that the celebration be held on Friday after Thanksgiving Day, as there is nothing in the law which forbids postponement for convenience. The local authorities in each case may consult their own pleasure in the matter.

Very truly yours,

T. F. TOON,

*Superintendent Public Instruction.*



OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, September 12, 1901.

*To County Boards of Education:*

Among the enlarged powers of the County Boards of Education is the authority of building and repairing public school-houses. Clearly the intention of the law is that whenever the repairs or the building of new houses costs over \$25.00, the County Boards should direct the same and pay out of the general county school fund. Section 13 of the School Law.

Whenever the repairs or other necessary expenses cost \$25.00 and less, the District Committee has charge and pays out of the district fund. Section 21.

It is better for the County Boards to direct the building of houses and pay out of the general fund, for the reason it will not stop the district school two or three years, as in the past, when a school-house had to be built. Then, in most instances, the County Boards will have better houses erected than was possible when only the district fund could be used for building.

FINES AND PENALTIES.

The Supreme Court has decided that, according to the Constitution, all fines and penalties imposed by any Court, whether Superior, Magistrate or Mayor, belong to the public school fund. These fines, for years, except from towns and cities, have been paid over to the proper authorities for the school fund. In very few instances have the fines from Mayors' Courts been turned over to the county school fund.

You are, therefore, directed to have your County Superintendent to examine the dockets of the Mayors of all incorporated towns and cities in your county, and ascertain the amount of fines and penalties for the last three years. The Supreme Court decides that the fines can be collected for the schools for three years prior to the demand. The town authorities should turn over this money, without any contention, to the County Treasurers, for it is both a constitutional and statutory requirement. But in case they refuse to do so, your board should proceed to bring suit at once, according to Sections 13 and 5 of School Law, to recover what is due the school fund from the fines, etc. This money belongs to the children, and they are entitled to it. While it may seem a hardship and in some instances difficult for the towns to pay over these fines for three years back, *yet it is the law*, and all officers have sworn to obey and execute the law.

T. F. TOON,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*



## OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

RALEIGH, November 22, 1901

*To the County Board of Education:*

I. By chapter 543, Laws of 1901, the Legislature appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to be paid annually out of the State Treasury for the benefit of public schools, to be distributed per capita on the first Monday in January. Warrants for 15 cents per capita of school census to each county will be sent out during December, 1901. This will exhaust the first hundred thousand dollars of the appropriation.

II. In order to secure information upon which will be based the distribution of the second hundred thousand apportioned to bring up the weak districts in the State to the constitutional requirement of a four months' school, a blank will be sent to each County Board of Education to fill out as soon as possible after their January meeting. The demands of the law making this appropriation are explicit, and must be complied with in order that your county may participate in the distribution.

The affidavits therein required are vital, and not mere formalities.

T. F. TOON,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

## OFFICE OF SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

RALEIGH, January 20, 1902.

*To County School Officials:*

The State Board of Education needs some additional information before it can intelligently distribute the second hundred thousand dollars to equalize school terms. It is important that you furnish the information requested at your very earliest convenience. In the column, "District Number," in the first blanks sent out, the number of children should have been given. It is important for the State Board to know how many months the schools have been taught in the respective districts since July 1, 1901, and how much of the appropriation made in July has been paid out in the districts, and how much is still on hand to the credit of the districts, including the apportionment made at the January meeting. Suppose a district had apportioned to it in July and January together \$85.00; and school was taught two months before January at \$25.00 per month. The district has had two months' school, and has \$35.00 on hand. It is readily seen that the State would have to supplement the \$85.00 by an appropriation of \$15.00 to enable that district to have a four months' term.



This effort to aid the weak districts to enable them to have a four months' term is an experiment, and it is hard for either the County or State Boards to get the exact facts necessary to act with justice to the needs of the districts. The county should not give one district enough money to run a five months' term, and to another only enough to have a three months' school, and then ask the State Board to supply the deficiency for the three months' school. The Boards may give more money to some districts than others, because one district may require a higher-priced teacher than another, yet the terms of the schools should be equalized.

The object is to have a four months' term in this scholastic year, and the expectation of the Legislature was that all available funds, meaning all the taxes, etc., for this year, should be collected, paid over to the County Treasurers, and apportioned by the Boards, before it could be determined how much the State would have to appropriate to help the needy districts. In many counties, however, the Sheriffs are not required to settle before May, and hence the County Board can only now make an approximate apportionment. It would not be just to ask the State to help your county when you have not even made an approximate apportionment of the real or expected available funds. You should be cautious not to make an approximate apportionment that might exceed what the Sheriffs will pay in at their settlements.

This apportionment is made to extend the terms of the schools during this school year, and can not be used for any other purpose.

The State will be prepared to help the needy, but the counties must collect and use their own available funds before they can expect to get appropriations from the State. Soon as is this done, and the State Board so informed, then the amount necessary to enable every district in your county to have a four months' school, will be sent, at least all of the second hundred thousand dollars will be distributed. It may be found that the amount will not be sufficient; then it will be prorated as the law directs.

Lay aside every other school duty and make this report as soon as possible. I regret the necessity of sending blanks the second time, but the reports sent in do not give all of the necessary information, so I am authorized by the State Board to require further facts.

Yours truly,

T. F. TOON,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*



## PEABODY EDUCATION FUND AND PEABODY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following circular of information, giving rules and regulations concerning the Peabody scholarships, was distributed by Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL.D., General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund:

### PEABODY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The object of the Peabody Board in maintaining scholarships in the Peabody College for Teachers is to affect public education in the South through thoroughly and professionally educated teachers; and the accomplishment of this purpose implies on the part of teachers high moral aims; natural aptness to teach; a knowledge of the history, theory and art of education, and the pursuit of teaching as a vocation.

These scholarships are distributed by the General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund; and their award is vested in him, but for convenience is delegated to the State Superintendents of Education, in conjunction with the President of the College.

The General Agent reserves the right to change at the end of any collegiate year the number or value of scholarships, or to withhold them entirely.

The present number of scholarships is 192, divided as follows: Tennessee, 33; Georgia, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia, 18 each; Arkansas, 17; Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, 13 each; West Virginia, 10; Florida, 8.

The holder of a scholarship receives \$100 per year—\$12.50 per month for eight months—and railroad fare (which does not include charges for meals or sleeping-cars) to Nashville, and return home, by the most direct continuous route. Railroad tickets will, when practicable and when desired, be supplied to scholarship students, before leaving home; when this is not done, the railroad fare will be refunded after arrival at the College.

Scholarships are good for two consecutive years.

Payments to holders of scholarships cover only the time of actual attendance; return railroad fare will not be paid to those who leave the College before the end of the year.

Scholarships will be withdrawn for irregular attendance; for failure to report at the beginning of the year; for unsatisfactory scholarship or conduct; and for failure to pay board bills.

At the close of the collegiate year, the President of the College will notify State Superintendents of the number of vacancies to be filled



from their respective States, and furnish a list of non-scholarship students attending the College who are deemed worthy of appointment. If these nominations are not acted on within two weeks after being forwarded, the persons named can be enrolled as scholarship students.

State Superintendents are expected to determine by competitive examination the merits of applicants for scholarships; to secure uniformity, the questions to be used will be furnished them by the President of the College for distribution to the examiners.

These questions, with specific instructions for use, should be sent to the examiners in sealed envelopes, which are not to be opened till the hour for examination.

The most satisfactory results have been obtained by having the papers, handed in by competitors, graded at the College by a Committee from the Faculty, appointed by the President.

In the award of scholarships, preference is given, all other things being equal, to students who have been in the College one or more years without scholarships, and have there demonstrated their fitness for teaching.

The qualifications of a competitor for a scholarship are as follows: The applicant must be not less than seventeen years of age, nor more than thirty; of irreproachable moral character; in good health; with no physical defects, or habits which interfere with success in teaching; and must be willing to sign the pledge hereinafter included.

The task of the examiners will be simplified by making a preliminary examination, as suggested above. Good health is indispensable. Any candidate who has a chronic affection, such as weak lungs or weak eyes, should be rejected at once.

The use of tobacco in any form is a disqualification for a scholarship.

If it should appear that a candidate intends to use his scholarship chiefly as a means of securing an education, or of ultimately preparing for some profession other than teaching, he should not be allowed to compete.

Persons of indolent temperament, of slovenly habits, or vicious disposition, should be rejected at once.

When a choice must be made between a young man and a young woman whose examination papers are of equal merit, the former should be preferred. This is not intended to discriminate against women, but it is thought that men will more probably continue the vocation of teaching.

As fitness for teaching involves other qualities besides proficiency in studies, scholarships will be withdrawn from students who have habits or elements of character incompatible with the teacher's office.

In the main, the examinations should be written; but certain intellectual qualities can best be tested in the oral way.



The ability to think and reason is of more importance than mere attainment of facts and rules. General intelligence, brightness, good breeding, politeness, and pleasant manners should be counted in a candidate's favor.

The literary qualifications of the applicant for admission will be proved by examination based upon the following subjects:

I. English.

(a) This part of the examination will be the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics, to be chosen by the applicant from a considerable number—perhaps ten or more—set before him in the examination paper. The purpose of these paragraph topics will be to call forth, among other things, the applicant's general knowledge and appreciation of the following books:

Addison's *The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers*.

Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner*.

Eliot's *Silas Marner*.

Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*.

Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*.

Tennyson's *The Princess*.

b. This part of the examination presupposes a thorough study of the books named, and will be upon the subject-matter of the following:

Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*.

Macaulay's *Essays on Milton and Addison*.

Milton's *Minor Poems*.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

These books will furnish the subject-matter for the examinations for the next four years. No applicant will be accepted in English whose work is notably deficient in point of spelling, punctuation, and the use of idioms.

II. United States History.

III. Geography, complete.

IV. Mathematics: a. Arithmetic, complete; b. College Algebra, through quadratics; c. Geometry, three books.

V. Latin: Collar and Daniell's *First-Year Latin* (Ginn & Co.); Brittain's *Introduction to Cæsar* (American Book Company). Any real equivalents will be accepted.

Students who have by competitive examination obtained scholarships are exempt from further examination for admission to the college.

Students taking the competitive examination for a scholarship and failing to secure it, may enter the college without additional ex-



amination on production of a certificate from the State Superintendent or Examining Board, showing the grade to be satisfactory.

The scholarships for Tennessee are awarded only on competitive examination held by the State Superintendent of Instruction, usually through the Superintendents of the counties composing the Senatorial District for which the vacancy exists.

Students receiving scholarships will be required on registration at the college to sign this scholarship pledge:

I, ....., of ....., was .... years old on the ..... day of ....., 190... My object in obtaining a scholarship in the Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, is to qualify myself for teaching; and for this purpose it is my intention to remain in that Institution two years; and I hereby promise to teach, after I have left it, at least two years, in the public schools of my State, if I have opportunity. I further promise to attend regularly and faithfully upon all exercises required, and to conform cheerfully to the rules which may be prescribed. And should I, for any reason, fail to teach, as agreed, after graduating, I promise to refund to the President of the college the amount of money which I have received from the Peabody Education Fund.

I also promise to report myself as often as once each year to the State Superintendent of Instruction for my State, either by letter or in person, for two years.

(Signed) .....

....., 190...

The competitive examinations in all the States for 1902 will be held July 17th and 18th.

J. L. M. CURRY,  
*General Agent.*

Washington, D. C.

#### PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

*School Year 1900 and 1901.*

##### RECEIPTS.

1900		On hand .....	\$100.00
Oct. 8.		Checks from Dr. J. L. M. Curry .....	700.00
Nov. 20.		Checks from Dr. J. L. M. Curry .....	600.00
1901			
Jan. 15.		Checks from Dr. J. L. M. Curry .....	400.00
Feb. 18.		Checks from Dr. J. L. M. Curry .....	1,000.00
March 22.		Checks from Dr. J. L. M. Curry .....	1,100.00
Oct. 18.		Checks from Dr. J. L. M. Curry .....	350.00
		Total .....	4,250.00



## DISBURSEMENTS.

1900

Oct.	22.	E. J. Forney, Treasurer Normal and Industrial College .....	\$700.00
Nov.	22.	W. A. Blair, Treasurer Winston Normal School ..	300.00
	22.	J. B. Leigh, Treas. Elizabeth City Normal School ..	200.00
	22.	H. W. Lilly, Treas. Fayetteville Normal School ..	100.00

1901

March	12.	W. A. Blair .....	400.00
April	2.	J. B. Leigh .....	100.00
April	4.	H. W. Lilly .....	50.00
	4.	E. J. Forney .....	1,000.00
	4.	Thos. R. Foust, Treas. Newbern Graded School ..	100.00
	4.	A. Mayo, Treas. Washington Graded School .....	100.00
	4.	F. W. Miller, Treas. Waynesville Graded School ..	100.00
	4.	S. B. Bundy, Treas. Monroe Graded School .....	200.00
	16.	B. W. Ballard, Treas. Franklinton Nor. School ..	250.00
	16.	A G. Trotter, Treas. Mt. Airy Graded School .....	100.00
	16.	G. W. Sumrell, Treas. Kinston Graded School .....	100.00
	16.	E. J. Forney .....	300.00
	16.	J. B. Leigh .....	50.00
		On hand .....	100.00
Total .....			4,250.00

*School Year of 1901-1902.*

## RECEIPTS.

1901

Oct.	18.	Received check from Dr. Curry .....	\$1,200.00
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1902

March	4.	Check from Dr. Curry .....	600.00
April	1.	Check from Dr. Curry .....	800.00
	7.	Check from Dr. Curry .....	600.00
	7.	Check from Dr. Curry .....	700.00
Total .....			3,900.00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1901

Oct.	18.	E. J. Forney, Treasurer Normal and Industrial College .....	\$800.00
	18.	W. A. Blair, Treasurer Winston Colored Normal School .....	400.00

1902

March	15.	W. A. Blair .....	100.00
	15.	E. J. Forney .....	500.00
April	30.	J. B. Leigh, Treas. Elizabeth City Normal School ..	100.00



April	30.	H. W. Lilly, Treas. Fayetteville Normal School..	\$50.00
	30.	A. G. Trotter, Treas. Mt. Airy Graded School...	50.00
	30.	A. Mayo, Treas. Washington Graded School.....	100.00
	30.	A. Johnson, Treas. Thomasville Graded School..	100.00
	30.	Dr. E. T. White, Treas. Oxford Graded School...	100.00
	30.	H. L. Price, Treas. Wesley Chapel Graded School..	100.00
	30.	M. T. Brazeale, Treas. Mt. Olive Graded School..	100.00
	30.	Lee S. Smith, Treas. Guilford College Graded School.....	100.00
	30.	J. C. Braswell, Treas. Rocky Mt. Graded School..	150.00
	30.	J. M. Mendenhall, Treasurer Lexington Graded School.....	100.00
	30.	J. P. Albright, Treas. Burlington Graded School..	100.00
	30.	Dr. Geo. I. White, Treas. Marion Graded School..	100.00
June	30.	E. J. Forney .....	700.00
		Total.....	3,750.00
		On hand.....	150.00
			<u>3,900.00</u>
		On hand at end of school year 1901 .....	\$100.00
		Total on hand July 1, 1902 .....	250.00

## PEABODY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the rules and regulations, North Carolina now has 18 scholarships, worth \$100 per annum for two years, and railroad fare to and from Nashville.

The State Superintendent appoints the students for these scholarships under rules and regulations made by the Peabody College.

Examination questions are prepared and sent to the State Superintendent, and he sends them out to County Superintendents, who conduct the examinations and return the papers, which then are forwarded to the faculty of the Peabody College, where these papers are graded, and the applicants receiving the highest averages are nominated to the State Superintendent, and he then makes the appointments.

The following is the list of those appointed in 1901:

Miss Lizzie Ferrell, Clinton, N. C.



Miss Madge White, Statesville, N. C.

Walter R. Jones, Pine Ridge, N. C.

R. W. Stuart, Buie's Creek, N. C.

List of appointments for 1902:

Miss Ella L. Cochran, Avery's Creek, N. C.

Harley Goode, Rutherford College, N. C.

James W. Moseley, Elkin, N. C.

These were recommended by the faculty of the college in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2, of the circular of information. The examinations were conducted July 17 and 18, and the three making the highest averages were as follows: (Names will be found in Part II.)

These applicants were therefore appointed to fill the remaining vacancies.

The money given through Dr. Curry, the General Agent of the fund, is distributed under his direction, after conferring with the State Superintendent. In 1902, a large part of the appropriation was given to new graded schools, which have been established under great difficulties, and really needed more help than was possible to give them.

#### SLATER FUND.

##### RECEIPTS.

1901

Jan. 15.	Check from Dr. Curry for Colored A. and M. College.	\$333.00
Oct. 24.	Check from Dr. Curry for Colored A. and M. College.	100.00
Dec. 30.	Check from Dr. Curry.....	100.00

1902

April 7.	Check from Dr. Curry.....	100.00
	Total .....	\$633.00

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

1901

Mar. 12.	Check to R. W. Murray, Treas. A. and M. College, Greensboro .....	\$333.00
Oct. 29.	Check to R. W. Murray .....	100.00

1902

Jan. 6.	S. A. Kerr, Treas. A. and M. College, Greensboro ...	100.00
April 7.	S. A. Kerr, Treas. A. and M. College, Greensboro ...	100.00
	Total .....	\$633.00



## REPORTS OF COLORED NORMAL SCHOOLS.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., June 6, 1901.

GEN. THOS. F. TOON, *Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the tenth annual report of the work of the Elizabeth City State Normal School for the academic year 1900-1901.

The year began September 3, 1900, and closed May 31, 1901. The School worked thirty-eight weeks, exclusive of the Christmas holidays.

The School has witnessed one of the most successful years in its history. This includes both tangible and intellectual results. A marked feature of the past year has been hard and incessant labor. Students are informed when they first enter that their progress will depend upon faithful application. There has been no case of discipline for immoral conduct or rude manners on any occasion.

The character of the student life has been upward. Students have been taught the value of the moral as well as the practical side of life. Hence, there has been an increasing interest for higher life and intellectual advancement.

The following is the qualification for admission to the Elizabeth City State Normal School:

1. Each applicant must furnish evidence of his or her moral character.
2. Each applicant must pledge himself to do right.
3. Applicant must be sixteen years of age.
4. Applicant must write legibly.
5. Applicant must read intelligently in a Fifth Reader.
6. Applicant must spell ordinary English words.
7. Applicant must answer fairly well questions on history of United States.

8. Applicant must do sums in Arithmetic up to and including Common and Decimal Fractions.

9. Applicant must answer questions on Elementary Geography.

The geographical distribution of students for the past session is a fact worthy of commendation and encouragement to school officers. One hundred and thirty-one (131) matriculated from the following counties: Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Craven, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Northampton, Bertie, Onslow, Jones, Pamlico, Gates, Martin, Tyrrell, Norfolk (Va.), and Princess Ann (Va.).



Only forty-nine of the entire enrollment were members of the first year class. The majority of the students are candidates for the high and honorable calling of teaching. They have the capacity and ability. The requisite training and fitness will make them efficient teachers.

Three instructors, including the Principal, were employed by the Local Board of Managers for the session. During the last six weeks of the session, another teacher was employed. There was perfect harmony among the teachers, officers and students throughout the session. The teachers were faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Some applicants were refused admission because they lacked in qualification.

The instruction in the public schools is superficial, as evidenced by some of the applicants who have sought admission in the Normal. There is, however, marked improvement in those applicants who have been instructed by the students of the Normal, especially the graduates. The work done by this institution is receiving recognition from the best white and colored citizens in those communities where its worth is known. Its influence for the moral, material and educational uplift of the Negro race has grown in potency and extension. The entire student body shows evidences of growth in intellectual culture, refinement, character and usefulness. These qualities, a successful teacher must possess.

Three teachers can not successfully do the work. Another assistant instructor should be employed. A thoroughly competent teacher is needed.

BOOKS PURCHASED FOR THE ELIZABETH CITY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL  
LIBRARY 1900-1901.

1. American Inventions and Inventors, 1 volume.
2. A Modern Reader and Speaker, 1 volume.
3. Counsel Upon the Reading of Books, 1 volume.
4. Great American Educators, 1 volume.
5. Helps for Ambitious Girls, 1 volume.
6. John Wesley, 1 volume.
7. Lives of Illustrious Shoemakers, 1 volume.
8. Lessons on Manners, 1 volume.
9. Lessons on Morals, 1 volume.
10. Mind and Hand, 1 volume.
11. Master-pieces of American Literature, 1 volume.
12. Master-pieces of British Literature, 1 volume.
13. Negro Educators, 1 volume.
14. Patriotic Eloquence, 1 volume.
15. Royal Manhood, 1 volume.



16. Right Living as a Fine Art, 1 volume.
17. Standard Dictionary (Webster), 1 volume.
18. Silas Marner, 1 volume.
19. Steps to Oratory, 1 volume.
20. The Story of Our Continent, 1 volume.
21. The Future of the American Negro, 1 volume.
22. The Christian Gentleman, 1 volume.
23. The World's Best Proverbs, 1 volume.
24. The Men Who Made the Nation, 1 volume.
25. The Works of Edward Everett Hale, 1 volume.
26. Winners in Life's Race, 1 volume.
27. What Our Girls Ought to Know, 1 volume.
28. Women of the Bible, 1 volume.
29. Winsome Womanhood, 1 volume.

Library books purchased for 1899-1900 are recorded in ex-Superintendent Mebane's report.

Besides the books purchased during the past two years, the Library contains about 150 miscellaneous volumes.

January 7, 1901, the School was honored with the presence of Dr. Chas. F. Meserve, President of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. He made an excellent address on "Service."

The students are required to attend regularly the Sunday Schools and preaching services held at the various churches. They also do efficient service as teachers in the Sunday Schools. The chapel exercises were regularly attended and added much to the real life and spirit of the School.

The State Normal School Lyceum held weekly sessions, which were participated in by all the students at different times. Debates, declamations, recitals, compositions, music, a weekly journal and occasional talks by the Principal indicate the work done by the Literary Society.

The decennial commencement of the State Normal was one of the most interesting and charming events of the session. Spectators had an opportunity of ascertaining the real character of the School. The commencement sermon was preached by Rev. C. S. Brown, D.D., President Waters' Normal Institute, Winston, N. C. Subject: "Man—His Creation, Nature and Mission." It was a profound discourse. He delivered it with enthusiasm to a large audience.

The essays, orations and music were considered excellent. The commencement address was impressively delivered by Rev. C. W. Duke, of the First Baptist Church (white), city. His subject, "Quo Vadis." The excellence of the address can not be easily portrayed. Yet, it was practical and plain. His manner is enthusiastic and cogent.

The diplomas were awarded the seven graduates by the Principal.



The following firms offered prizes for best orations and essays: "The Fair," "Bee Hive," Fowler & Co., McCabe & Grice, and Rev. P. W. Melick. Prof. S. L. Sheep, Hon. J. B. Leigh and J. H. Sawyer, Esq., awarded the prizes as follows:

First prize, to Miss L. M. Brown, Trenton, N. C.

Second prize, to Miss A. M. Hill, Columbia, N. C.

Third prize, to Miss B. J. Hawkins, Chapanoke, N. C.

Fourth prize, to Miss Clotee Brinkley, Norfolk, Va.

Fifth prize, to Mrs. A. E. Jones, Elizabeth City, N. C.

For best oration, Thos. J. Rayner, Windsor, N. C.

Since all the essays were meritorious, the interested and appreciative white visitors made up the fifth prize in order that all the essayists might be awarded one.

It remains for me to say, in conclusion, that I am profoundly grateful to the Local Board of Managers of the Elizabeth City State Normal School for the invaluable service gratuitously given for the welfare of the School.

Very respectfully,

P. W. MOORE,  
*Principal.*

J. B. Leigh, Treasurer, in account with the State Normal School of Elizabeth City:

1900.

Aug. 13.	To balance on hand.....	\$890.17
Oct. 18.	To check from State Auditor.....	500.00
Nov. 23.	To check on account of Peabody Fund.....	200.00
Dec. 2.	To check from State Auditor.....	500.00

1901.

Feb. 9.	To check from State Auditor .....	857.14
April 6.	To check on account of Peabody Fund.....	100.00
April 18.	To check on account of Peabody Fund.....	50.00

Total .....\$3,097.31

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

As per account filed with Supt. Public Instruction.	2,538.20
Sept. 24. Balance on hand.....	559.11

\$3,097.31

(Signed) J. B. LEIGH,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*



## THIRD SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 31, 1901.

GEN. T. F. TOON, *Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The third Summer Normal School for Negro Teachers of Eastern North Carolina was held in the Elizabeth City State Normal School building from July 15th to July 26, 1901, a session of ten days.

The following programme was ably and successfully executed: P. W. Moore, Principal Elizabeth City State Normal School, *English Grammar, Primary Methods and Orthography*; Prof. S. L. Sheep, Superintendent of School for Pasquotank County, and member of State Board of Examiners, *Geography, School Management, Civil Government and School Law*; Mr. J. R. Fleming, Elizabeth City State Normal School, *Arithmetic, Physiology and Vocal Music*; Principal J. H. M. Butler, N. and I. Institute, *Reading, Botany, and Elementary Science*; Rev. L. E. Fairly, *U. S. History and Elementary Psychology*.

Evening lectures were delivered by Hon. J. B. Leigh; subject, "Patron and Teacher;" Rev. C. W. Duke, First Baptist Church, subject, "The Influence of the Teacher's Character Upon the Students;" Dr. G. W. Cardwell, subject, "Water;" Rev. L. E. Fairly, subject, "The Home Life," and Rev. W. L. Clayton, subject, "Life, Labor and Liberty." Other lectures were delivered by Prof. S. L. Sheep and myself.

The enrollment reached 150, representing the following counties: Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Washington, Martin, Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Craven, Onslow, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Guilford and Norfolk (Va.)—17 in all.

It was the largest and most successful session we have ever held. The work was so skilfully and efficiently done that the teachers rejoiced that they attended and returned to their homes greatly benefited and inspired to qualify themselves for the exalted and honorable work of teaching.

The Summer School was not only helpful to the teachers, but also helpful to the ministers and the public, who were in evidence upon every session.

Friday, the 26th, was called "Conference Day." The greater portion of the day was devoted to the discussion of the following topics: 1. Professional Courtesy Among Teachers. 2. What Teachers Should Not Do. 3. The Ethical Status of the Negro. 4. The Baneful Effects of Idleness. 5. Benefits of the Summer Normal School. 6. Wealth in Economy.

At 4 o'clock p. m., Friday, the teachers were given a very royal reception on the Normal School grounds by the local talent and other friends of the city. The occasion was an enjoyable one.



The 'teachers' Concert on Friday evening was the closing feature of the Summer Normal School, which was highly enjoyed by all present.

I wish to thank you for the privilege of conducting the School, which proved a blessing to a large number of teachers and to the homes which they and others represented.

Respectfully submitted,

P. W. MOORE,  
Conductor.

### SALISBURY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

SALISBURY, N. C., June 26, 1901.

HON. THOS. F. TOON, *State Supt. Public Instruction*.

DEAR SIR:—The State Normal School began its twenty-first session on the 10th day of September, 1900, and closed on the 29th day of May, 1901.

The School was prosperous throughout the entire session, and the general daily attendance was some better than former years.

By an arrangement between our Directors and the President and Trustees of Livingston College, the State Normal School was transferred to one of the buildings of said College.

A copy of the agreement is herewith transmitted for your information. This agreement was endorsed by Mr. Mebane.

The total enrollment was 118, which includes a number of students from the College, who pursued a course of study in the State Normal. Of the 118 students enrolled 92 are residents of North Carolina, 37 males and 55 females. Of these 36 are in the Junior Class, 37 in the Middle Class, and 19 are in the Senior Class. Twenty-three counties were represented.

As the Normal School question will soon come before you for your consideration, I need not discuss the subject now.

Very respectfully,

J. O. CROSBY.

J. Rumble, Treasurer, in account with the State Normal School, Salisbury, N. C., for the year 1900-1901:

1900.

Sept. 20.	To balance on hand.....	\$93.86
Oct. 2.	To warrant from State Auditor.....	500.00
Dec. 24.	To warrant from State Auditor.....	500.00

1901.

Feb. 9.	To warrant from State Auditor.....	857.15
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Total receipts .....\$1,951.01



1900.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

By various amounts paid out as per vouchers on

file in the State Superintendent's office.....\$1,312.43

June 25. On hand 1901..... 638.58

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\$1,951.01

## FRANKLIN COLORED NORMAL.

Report of B. W. Ballard, Treasurer of Franklinton Colored Normal School:

1900.

## RECEIPTS.

Aug. 11. To amount on hand from Fall and Spring Terms,  
1899 and 1900..... \$171.46

Oct. 6. To Auditor's warrant..... 500.00

Dec. 22. To Auditor's warrant..... 500.00

1901.

Feb. 6. To Auditor's warrant..... 857.14

April 10. To check Peabody Fund..... 250.00

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\$2,278.60

## DISBURSEMENTS.

By various amounts paid out as per vouchers on file

and approved by Local Board..... 1,952.83

June 19. To balance on hand..... 325.77

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\$2,278.60

## GOLDSBORO COLORED NORMAL.

W. T. Hollowell, Secretary and Treasurer, in account with State Normal School, Goldsboro, N. C., to June 30, 1901:

1900.

June 1. To balance on hand..... \$421.21

Oct. 10. To warrant State Treasurer..... 500.00

Dec. 26. To warrant State Treasurer..... 500.00

1901.

Feb. 9. To warrant State Treasurer..... 857.14

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\$2,278.35

1901.

## CREDIT.

May 28. Amount paid out as per vouchers filed..... 2,020.82

June 30. Balance on hand..... 257.53.

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\$2,278.35(Signed) W. T. HOLLOWELL,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*



## FAYETTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Report of H. W. Lilly, Treasurer Fayetteville Colored Normal School, for the year 1900-1901:

1900.

May 17.	To balance from approved account.....	\$1,074.45
Sept. 13.	E. C. Smith, return of loan for Summer Institute..	75.00
Oct. 10.	To warrant State Auditor.....	500.00
Nov. 23.	To C. H. Mebane, Peabody Fund.....	100.00
Dec. 22.	To warrant from State Auditor.....	500.00

1901.

Feb. 9.	To warrant from State Auditor.....	857.14
April 6.	To T. F. Toon, Peabody Fund.....	50.00

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Total receipts .....	3,156.59
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## DISBURSEMENTS.

By various amounts paid out as per vouchers on file and approved by Local Board.....	1,961.81
By balance on hand May 31, 1901.....	1,194.78
	<hr/> 3,156.59

## PLYMOUTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., June 20, 1901.

GEN. THOS. F. TOON, *Supt. of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Grateful to Him, who is ever supervising our work, I take pleasure in submitting the twentieth annual report of the Plymouth State Normal School for the session beginning September 3, 1900, and ending June 7, 1901. The enrollment for the term was 139—males 24; females 115; an increase of 59 per cent over the session of '99 and 1900, notwithstanding the inhibition against students under 16 years of age. The counties represented are as follows: Bertie, 19; Beaufort, 8; Bladen, 1; Chowan, 2; Columbus, 1; Dare, 1; Edgecombe, 15; Gates, 3; Halifax, 9; Hertford, 1; Lenoir, 1; Greene, 1; Martin, 16; Pitt, 8; Nash, 1; Northampton, 2; Pamlico, 1; Tyrrell, 1; Greene, 1; New Hanover, 2; Washington, 45. As the pioneer along educational lines in coastal Carolina, it is sustaining its place as the central figure around which all Eastern schools revolve. To the Local Board of Directors is due much credit for the phenomenal success of our work. Taking charge of this work with an earnest desire to promote the best interests of my people, I have worked for results that would be gratifying to every lover of our Carolina. The education of the *hand* is very



necessary, hence, the Local Board at once aided us in opening the *Sewing Department*, which proved to be a stimulus to our work. The failure to receive any of the Peabody Fund has not discouraged us in our purpose to encourage our people along industrial lines. Located in the heart of the black belt region, and seeing the needs of our people, away from the commercial centres, I shall *work, watch, pray and wait*. We began this work with the hearty co-operation and endorsement of the Local Board of Directors, and to you I am grateful for encouragement during your incumbency of the Superintendent's office. The session is pronounced the most successful in the history of the School by all classes of our citizens.

During the last two weeks of the School an Institute was conducted by the Faculty, assisted by Principal Simeon A. Smith, of Wilson Graded School.

Institute and Normal Enrollment, 171; of Normal School enrollment eighty-seven (87) are teachers. Normal and Institute enrollment of public school teachers was 119. It is a pleasure to note that during the session County Superintendent B. F. Hassell delivered a very inspiring address to students and teachers.

The following will give you an insight as to daily attendance: September, October, daily per cent of enrollment, 15; November, December, January, February, 43 per cent; March, April, May to June 7th, 37½ per cent. A majority of our students are poorly prepared, for the reason that there are no well-equipped schools in this section that would serve as feeders. It is the aim, however to give the student a teacher's view of each subject, to the end that he may be most efficient in the education of others. Scholarship, knowledge of the special principles of education, and skill in teaching, these are the ends, but to make them efficient there must be high character. The atmosphere and discipline of the School are such as to promote or influence the aspirations of students, to advance the standard of teaching, to elevate the teacher, and through the teacher and his work promote the interests of the State by securing a higher and nobler type of citizenship, and a general advance of the intelligence, morality and culture of the people. In concluding my report of the twentieth annual session of the Plymouth State Normal, permit me, in behalf of thousands of my people, to plead for the retention of this beacon light to our people in the East.

See report of Treasurer and Catalogue of 1899 and 1900 for further particulars. We thank you personally for your interest in our work.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. M. EPPES,

*Supt. Plymouth State Normal School.*



## REPORT OF TREASURER OF PLYMOUTH NORMAL SCHOOL.

1900.

## RECEIPTS.

Aug. 6. Amount on hand .....	\$195.71
By Auditor's warrant .....	500.00

1901.

Jan. 2. Auditor's warrant .....	500.00
Feb. 11. Auditor's warrant .....	857.15

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 \$2,052.86

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to teachers, salaries for the session.....	1,670.00
Sewing Department and Machine, Peabody Fund.....	103.00
Summer School, expenses.....	34.25
Instrument (musical) .....	60.00
Incidentals (as shown by vouchers).....	182.25

Total .....	\$2,050.10
On hand .....	2.76

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 \$2,052.86

## TREASURER'S REPORT WINSTON STATE NORMAL.

Wm. A. Blair, Secretary and Treasurer, in account with Local Board of Directors, State Normal School, Winston-Salem, N. C., to June 1, 1901:

## DR.

To balance on hand June 1, 1900.....	\$21.14
To State appropriation for Normal School.....	1,857.14
To State appropriation for benefit of the Slater Industrial School, on condition that it raise a like amount.....	1,000.00
To Peabody appropriation.....	700.00

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 Total .....\$3,578.28

## CR.

By disbursements as per accounts on file.....	3,500.00
By balance on hand.....	78.28

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 Total .....\$3,578.28

(Signed) WM. A. BLAIR,  
Secretary and Treasurer.



## CROATAN INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL.

The object of this School, established by act of Legislature, is to train teachers for the Croatan Schools in Robeson County. The School was located at Pates, a station on the S. A. L. Railroad. Prof. T. C. Henderson, a graduate of the Peabody Normal School, has been Principal of this School for the last two years. His work among these people has been highly commended. The State, by authority of the Legislature, appropriates \$500.00 per annum for the support of this School. It is controlled by a Local Board of Trustees, all of whom are Croatan Indians, and the County Board of Education of Robeson County. Their report for 1901 is as follows:

PATES, ROBESON CO., N. C., December 20, 1901.

GEN. T. F. TOON, *Supt. of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned members of the Board of Trustees of the Croatan Normal School, do hereby submit the following report:

During the Fall Term, 1901, we have had employed in the Croatan Normal School one teacher, at a salary of sixty-five dollars (\$65.00) per month. He has taught during this term four months, and has had in school 40 pupils—20 males and 20 females.

Prof. T. C. Henderson has taught, since our last order, seven weeks, for which he is to receive, out of the regular appropriation to this School, one hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$113.75).

We are well pleased with Professor Henderson and his work.

O. R. SAMPSON,  
A. N. LOCKLEAR,  
B. J. CHAVIS,  
MALACHI LOCKLEAR,  
PRESTON LOCKLEAR,  
JAMES DIAL,  
CALVIN LOWRIE.  
*Board of Trustees.*



TABLE NO I.—School Fund Received by County Treasurer for the School Year Ending June 30, 1901.

Counties.	State and County Poll Tax.	General Property Special Tax.	Special Prop- erty Tax, Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax, Local Acts.	Fines, For- feitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estray.	State Treasurer.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Last Report.
Alamance	\$6,076.50	\$8,587.56			\$508.79				\$1,832.28	\$1,700.92	\$18,206.05	\$772.47
Alexander	2,208.74	1,803.19			84.10				712.15	59.00	4,867.18	664.14
Alleghany	1,432.50	1,297.71			62.91				461.05	8.02	3,261.14	
Anson	2,595.53	3,875.34			126.66				1,197.87	472.36	8,267.76	6,260.49
Ashe	3,924.00	2,808.54			91.60				1,074.61		7,898.75	
Beaufort	4,537.20	4,565.84			53.37	\$836.37			1,252.31	431.42	12,576.14	4,767.90
Bertie	3,768.80	5,290.79			164.16	2,066.25			1,138.86	99.61	12,528.47	2,836.92
Bladen	2,967.00	3,834.51			29.75				996.54	495.33	8,823.13	
Brunswick	1,755.20	2,775.43			10.55	95.00			689.78	73.00	5,398.96	1,353.51
Buncombe	7,151.83	18,308.74			930.46	1,600.00			2,252.50	2,068.74	32,312.27	2,991.65
Burke	2,758.80	3,150.78			205.40				902.12	43.65	7,060.75	3,006.01
Cabarrus	4,358.25	6,723.90			290.84			\$9.40	1,126.14	364.90	12,873.43	752.25
Caldwell	1,755.00	3,504.35			103.90				850.29	120.64	6,333.88	
Camden	1,211.20	1,492.13			63.89	700.00			284.35		3,751.37	
Carteret	2,378.32	1,866.11				285.00			580.25	90.25	5,199.93	2,059.93
Caswell	1,392.25	2,266.00			377.39	475.00			736.01	449.03	5,695.68	2,361.83



Catawba	4,058.40	5,916.58	177.91	---	---	1,322.57	1,090.15	12,565.61	1,526.14
Chatham	4,307.50	5,088.64	246.35	---	---	1,328.64	663.29	11,634.42	3,307.63
Cherokee	1,878.00	4,435.51	824.21	350.00	---	669.17	---	8,518.64	4,458.69
Chowan	1,946.61	2,778.69	---	---	---	515.78	66.75	6,881.39	2,039.15
Clay	712.00	864.87	156.40	---	---	739.34	---	2,472.61	---
Cleveland	4,830.26	6,762.37	423.98	---	---	1,485.36	837.58	14,338.55	1,752.02
Columbus	4,299.00	5,042.50	96.85	---	---	1,209.66	64.00	10,712.01	3,487.33
Craven	2,338.50	5,453.43	73.82	---	---	1,150.52	---	12,356.27	1,311.63
Cumberland	3,691.50	10,107.06	51.52	---	---	1,739.84	455.50	20,145.43	117.75
Currituck	1,530.45	1,732.93	49.90	---	---	204.00	259.44	3,776.72	---
Dare	1,508.07	988.66	66.40	81.87	18.13	224.01	49.75	2,986.89	793.84
Davidson	4,495.40	7,306.53	328.79	---	---	1,277.10	78.00	13,485.82	993.59
Davie	2,407.24	2,963.29	161.58	---	---	592.79	251.77	6,376.67	---
Duplin	3,954.00	4,696.30	179.80	---	---	1,168.28	94.00	10,092.38	2,386.61
Durham	4,500.00	19,616.09	1,791.24	---	---	1,242.55	261.10	30,260.98	1,371.98
Edgecombe	4,924.01	8,238.94	293.00	---	---	1,341.22	75.81	18,633.98	5,267.77
Forsyth	5,082.39	14,807.61	595.74	---	---	1,701.64	172.25	23,259.63	897.96
Franklin	4,099.50	5,011.80	45.20	---	---	1,229.21	33.50	11,369.21	1,516.45
Gaston	4,900.16	9,403.33	390.08	---	---	1,393.81	153.10	16,240.48	3,942.78
Gates	2,225.00	2,416.72	103.85	---	---	576.25	55.59	5,383.91	2,258.52
Graham	749.18	941.38	---	---	---	249.02	---	2,149.23	---
Granville	3,897.34	6,637.87	350.61	---	---	1,259.07	162.80	12,907.66	57.49
Greene	2,719.55	2,563.66	197.85	---	---	593.08	24.75	6,764.19	243.43



TABLE NO. I—Continued.

Counties.	State and County Poll Tax.	General Property Special Tax.	Special Prop- erty Tax, Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax, Local Acts.	Fines, For- feitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estay.	State Treasurer.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Last Report.
Guilford	\$7,230.00	\$13,560.00			\$546.01	\$810.00			\$1,844.42	\$627.75	\$24,618.18	\$500.00
Halifax	5,178.15	7,456.04			237.35	2,907.50			3,342.31	3,631.24	22,752.59	7,552.72
Harnett	2,961.04	3,455.35			6.30				881.84	106.00	7,410.53	2,164.25
Haywood	2,180.04	2,749.95			160.17				954.52	2,000.00	8,044.68	
Henderson	2,907.00	3,792.07			130.55				811.18	450.53	8,091.33	
Hertford	2,901.30	3,478.70			50.45	665.00			835.28	639.24	8,569.97	1,813.26
Hyde	1,691.48	1,657.48			50.25	459.17			505.46	222.33	4,586.17	4,044.81
Iredell	5,194.80	9,446.90			335.41	1,300.00			1,489.15	114.49	17,880.75	572.84
Jackson	2,197.50	2,870.37			340.70				662.93	8.00	6,067.50	525.27
Johnston	7,219.68	7,915.57			148.00	2,700.00			1,698.44	1,710.04	21,391.73	4,169.73
Jones	1,560.00	1,912.46			48.50	266.60			421.33	64.57	4,273.46	1,696.24
Lenoir	3,750.78	3,824.47			88.00	2,128.00			904.98	359.45	11,055.68	906.40
Lincoln	2,924.91	3,847.84			245.45				825.26	48.57	7,892.03	743.39
Macon	2,230.53	2,298.06			91.11				676.72	726.56	5,932.98	
Madison	3,254.43	2,411.13			558.79	900.00			1,208.30	773.08	9,165.73	
Martin	3,146.40	3,875.38			96.69	2,149.38			830.39	837.54	10,935.78	10,568.73
McDowell	1,760.50	1,737.93			341.52	442.70			669.90	137.20	5,089.75	
Mecklenburg	9,409.15	21,960.95	\$258.43	\$36.32	258.30	3,116.00			2,737.74	570.30	38,347.19	3,481.17



Mitchell	1,930.50	1,643.68	144.43	911.81	7.00	4,637.42	-----
Montgomery	2,422.82	2,903.86	84.35	690.52	39.00	6,316.56	2,854.17
Moore	5,029.50	5,461.88	370.25	1,242.68	1,620.52	13,730.11	2,516.20
Nash	5,003.65	6,822.73	187.01	1,356.81	198.39	15,806.02	4,564.96
New Hanover	3,787.50	14,094.35	565.25	1,153.00	583.53	31,404.32	10,718.28
Northampton	4,863.50	6,319.22	178.00	2,400.89	107.19	14,405.05	870.20
Onslow	2,599.50	4,776.00	64.76	613.42	-----	8,303.68	2,618.78
Orange	1,650.00	4,750.72	151.51	1,417.23	119.09	8,378.55	27.41
Pamlico	1,450.00	1,350.00	-----	448.16	29.50	3,277.66	2,587.21
Pasquotank	2,807.25	4,833.06	69.00	660.50	83.95	10,593.76	560.61
Pender	2,042.20	4,249.73	55.26	735.84	46.00	7,129.03	2,797.39
Perquimans	2,000.00	2,843.68	50.41	541.37	42.00	5,477.46	123.64
Person	2,700.00	2,642.35	124.43	897.71	2,192.70	9,358.19	398.90
Pitt	6,023.47	7,426.78	356.67	1,564.30	199.90	19,204.12	11,192.04
Polk	925.50	1,647.16	104.50	378.44	19.00	3,169.60	881.16
Randolph	5,651.55	6,911.54	435.15	1,511.56	1,217.77	15,727.57	228.25
Richmond	2,800.28	7,963.08	17.58	1,540.66	480.52	13,847.12	4,023.74
Robeson	5,021.70	8,626.43	326.36	1,988.84	91.00	16,054.33	10,708.21
Rockingham	5,524.50	10,520.75	1,024.13	1,580.67	12.00	21,223.70	1,658.50
Rowan	5,327.10	11,872.90	256.90	1,500.49	84.85	19,842.24	4,359.21
Rutherford	3,750.00	4,158.49	397.33	1,317.55	106.00	9,729.37	1,813.69
Sampson	4,448.58	4,130.47	51.47	1,479.73	78.60	10,754.85	896.23
Scotland *	-----	-----	-----	-----	*923.48	*4,923.48	-----

\* No taxes collected, being a new county; from Treasurer Richmond County.



TABLE NO. I—Continued.

Counties.	State and County Poll Tax.	General Property Tax.	Special Prop- erty Tax, Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax, Local Acts.	Fines, For- feitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estray.	State Treasurer.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Last Report.
Stanly	\$2,926.50	\$3,603.31	---	---	\$133.45	---	---	---	\$941.82	\$42.50	\$7,647.58	\$5.77
Stokes	3,200.00	2,846.00	---	---	150.37	\$475.00	---	---	1,159.31	159.20	7,989.88	2,807.89
Surry	4,664.03	4,910.13	---	---	173.08	190.00	---	---	450.00	509.37	10,896.61	1,345.20
Swain	1,365.00	3,063.54	---	---	47.50	450.00	---	---	442.86	1,842.86	6,368.90	445.06
Transylvania	1,338.08	1,693.53	---	---	66.25	---	---	---	363.29	---	8,461.15	---
Tyrrell	1,164.00	1,082.11	---	---	73.51	10.00	---	---	231.72	2,208.62	4,769.96	2,200.15
Union	4,678.27	6,487.88	---	---	1,188.16	---	---	---	1,539.29	1,604.50	15,498.10	2,079.35
Vance	2,302.00	5,348.00	---	---	71.00	982.50	---	---	789.64	77.00	9,570.14	889.83
Wake	8,600.00	24,957.85	\$14,203.73	---	2,412.18	2,560.25	---	---	2,785.94	566.40	56,086.35	8,763.13
Warren	2,765.70	5,730.33	---	---	160.30	500.00	---	---	1,058.98	999.55	11,214.86	110.28
Washington	2,158.45	2,271.63	---	---	146.64	---	---	---	552.87	79.00	6,918.59	2,521.23
Watauga	2,520.83	2,331.58	---	---	248.76	---	---	---	753.87	---	5,855.04	902.00
Wayne	6,105.00	12,002.14	---	---	245.01	1,254.00	---	\$15.00	---	196.50	19,817.65	5,869.50
Wilkes	4,461.38	3,320.96	---	---	235.82	380.00	---	---	1,628.11	188.37	10,214.64	1,564.20
Wilson	5,368.00	7,973.95	---	---	115.55	3,763.25	---	---	1,220.69	1,225.62	19,667.06	6,488.12
Yadkin	2,666.99	3,066.98	---	---	81.22	---	---	---	800.09	1,049.09	7,664.37	---
Yancey	1,338.48	833.37	---	---	15.00	---	---	---	650.95	---	2,837.80	169.80
Total	328,403.97	525,257.15	15,544.25	404.45	23,411.82	79,279.62	23.75	36.18	101,401.80	45,983.48	1,119,746.47	204,914.17



TABLE NO II. — School Fund Disbursed by County Treasurer for School Year Ending June 30, 1901.

Counties.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (white).	Paid for School Houses and Sites (colored).	Paid County Superintendents.	Paid for Insults (white).	Paid for Insults (colored).	Paid Treasurers' Commissions.	Paid Mileage and Per Diem Board of Education.	Paid Expenses Board of Education.	Paid to City Schools.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on Hand July 1, 1901.
Alamance	\$11,046.94	\$2,988.20	\$142.89	\$151.14	\$189.99			\$312.67	\$21.40	\$95.49		\$2,995.29	\$18,544.01	\$434.51
Alexander	4,033.23	372.73			90.00			90.01	64.60	2.45		128.00	4,781.02	750.30
Alleghany	2,263.20	214.66			60.00	\$64.00		162.14	70.50	3.65			2,838.15	422.99
Anson	5,079.70	3,529.53	532.44	483.07	212.45			192.50		147.90		161.10	10,338.69	4,189.56
Ashe	4,161.88	137.15	444.58	26.47	324.00	26.25		150.81	129.50	16.31		19.00	5,435.95	2,462.79
Beaufort	5,939.84	2,524.56		10.00	270.00			202.90	25.80	8.08	\$1,808.90	649.71	11,439.79	5,904.25
Bertie	5,946.42	4,451.17	347.76	534.23	423.00	12.50		250.06	44.00	11.53		731.94	12,752.61	2,612.78
Bladen	3,526.34	2,129.41	60.00		117.77			116.94	49.72			156.26	6,156.44	2,166.69
Brunswick	2,519.36	1,419.83	609.03	14.90	210.00			229.60	311.86				5,314.58	1,437.89
Buncombe	20,704.92	2,073.25	868.38	12.00	659.00			537.87	189.30	218.85	6,706.50	3,153.58	25,123.65	180.27
Burke	5,299.19	992.42	634.75	58.59	65.00	37.50	\$12.50	145.08	60.90	21.77		91.85	7,399.55	2,667.21
Cabarrus	5,406.75	1,685.09	132.56		128.51	50.00	36.64	239.50	51.10		4,195.50	335.53	12,261.18	1,364.50
Caldwell	4,728.57	766.39	176.00	15.15	283.80			125.66	38.40			274.75	6,283.06	
Camden	2,227.90	1,069.05			33.00			103.33	38.12			165.45	3,636.85	114.52
Carteret	3,656.89	488.05			179.14			90.17	48.70			136.04	4,598.99	2,660.87
Caswell	2,911.92	2,188.59	179.90	44.77	234.00			112.05	35.47	8.25			5,714.95	2,342.56
Catawba	7,939.62	1,124.47	367.78	108.00	126.87	22.50		227.50	61.05	5.77	1,000.00	619.35	11,602.91	2,468.84



TABLE NO. II—Continued.

Counties.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (white).	Paid for School Houses and Sites (colored).	Paid County Superinten- dents.	Paid for Insti- tutes (white).	Paid for Insti- tutes (colored).	Paid Treasurers' Commissions.	Paid Mileage and Per Diem Board of Education.	Paid Expenses Board of Education.	Paid to City Schools.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Total Disburse- ments.	Balance on Hand July 1, 1901.
Chatham	\$7,320.18	\$3,560.13	---	---	\$98.00	---	---	\$172.24	\$71.80	\$19.63	---	\$413.55	\$11,655.53	\$3,286.52
Cherokee	6,225.52	340.00	---	---	27.43	---	---	81.08	42.10	---	\$834.21	124.81	7,675.15	5,302.10
Chowan	2,551.79	2,140.88	\$170.00	---	135.00	---	---	138.55	38.35	---	---	506.04	5,680.61	3,239.93
Clay	1,775.66	105.00	---	---	67.75	---	---	47.61	22.00	5.64	---	50.82	2,155.26	361.60
Cleveland	9,282.89	1,629.70	114.58	\$25.16	501.00	---	\$10.00	271.58	104.00	106.38	1,333.76	471.69	13,850.74	2,239.83
Columbus	6,485.23	2,285.99	1,115.10	171.69	220.00	---	---	207.13	66.65	8.72	---	3.15	10,563.66	3,635.68
Craven	3,960.76	3,116.74	125.00	---	393.00	---	---	221.07	92.30	---	3,559.22	377.75	11,845.84	1,822.06
Cumberland	10,737.35	5,480.23	615.41	235.29	325.00	\$50.00	10.00	367.56	67.90	26.59	---	829.59	18,745.62	1,517.55
Currituck	1,799.04	712.00	500.32	63.05	93.00	---	---	61.49	81.70	7.85	---	11.00	3,329.45	447.27
Dare	1,064.45	202.52	196.44	4.37	12.00	---	---	74.67	47.30	---	---	261.16	1,862.91	1,917.82
Davidson	9,884.57	1,733.83	233.03	123.33	123.70	---	---	255.02	39.50	10.03	---	603.45	13,006.46	1,472.95
Davie	4,167.90	1,358.39	---	---	109.50	---	---	123.56	64.20	11.89	---	541.23	6,376.67	---
Duplin	6,643.45	2,832.75	925.86	168.75	263.50	25.00	25.00	219.29	43.10	32.28	---	---	11,184.02	1,294.97
Durham	14,619.51	4,650.00	---	109.50	672.00	---	---	573.15	183.60	11.28	6,001.15	2,410.36	29,230.55	2,402.41
Edgecombe	8,434.37	5,667.46	329.21	---	230.00	40.00	35.00	381.80	65.80	320.24	3,232.75	616.33	19,352.96	4,548.79
Forsyth	12,694.19	3,394.01	578.18	176.16	287.08	125.78	74.50	464.84	218.65	---	3,696.60	1,997.40	23,707.39	450.20
Franklin	6,255.07	3,411.28	17.80	259.00	419.00	---	---	219.67	74.50	42.05	---	535.02	11,233.39	1,652.27



Gaston	10,132.85	3,554.67	1,183.41	195.95	72.00	-----	-----	298.81	35.20	10.25	-----	623.75	16,106.89	4,076.37
Gates	2,778.56	2,024.18	170.00	-----	213.30	-----	-----	105.92	41.80	-----	-----	374.34	5,728.10	1,914.33
Graham	1,773.02	-----	123.31	-----	10.00	-----	-----	39.70	39.20	-----	-----	-----	1,985.23	164.00
Granville	5,682.61	4,211.28	1,213.89	98.79	384.75	-----	-----	243.32	70.80	13.08	-----	491.45	12,409.97	555.18
Greene	3,365.40	1,774.47	177.34	165.63	343.32	-----	-----	189.97	36.50	8.25	-----	130.22	6,195.10	812.52
Gullford	10,705.24	3,291.89	1,417.16	203.35	193.36	41.65	10.00	487.05	32.40	39.75	8,617.00	-----	25,038.85	79.33
Halifax	7,735.41	7,709.67	712.74	354.80	612.80	-----	-----	378.36	114.60	52.20	496.00	2,002.08	20,342.47	9,963.04
Harnett	4,124.16	1,169.58	714.07	316.40	243.00	-----	-----	167.49	58.90	12.00	-----	-----	6,805.60	2,769.18
Haywood	7,195.38	250.00	250.00	-----	221.00	-----	-----	160.13	90.35	-----	-----	-----	8,166.86	-----
Henderson	7,245.84	1,170.84	50.00	51.11	98.00	24.00	10.00	122.23	66.86	12.35	-----	64.00	7,915.23	176.10
Hertford	3,826.00	2,771.78	900.10	311.50	117.00	-----	-----	161.28	35.20	36.80	-----	66.05	8,225.71	2,157.52
Hyde	2,367.94	1,024.25	419.93	211.73	165.00	-----	-----	80.47	41.00	-----	-----	-----	4,310.32	4,320.66
Iredell	9,955.10	2,740.80	894.38	315.29	407.50	-----	-----	337.44	55.10	42.70	1,849.60	611.56	17,209.47	1,244.12
Jackson	4,551.51	198.00	178.54	55.00	136.60	37.70	-----	104.20	39.00	13.00	-----	-----	5,314.15	1,278.66
Johnston	15,028.28	5,569.10	10.00	89.75	171.00	34.00	29.60	426.40	57.90	6.83	-----	2,323.95	21,746.81	3,814.65
Jones	2,075.11	1,334.21	-----	-----	128.50	-----	-----	73.68	95.35	10.75	-----	165.56	3,883.16	2,086.54
Lenoir	5,332.43	1,944.59	312.50	65.31	257.50	28.79	-----	212.10	42.00	7.25	2,602.54	97.40	10,902.40	1,059.68
Lincoln	5,324.94	1,294.36	448.33	18.70	142.50	25.00	14.75	152.18	35.30	8.15	-----	299.03	7,763.24	872.18
Macon	4,519.58	315.12	472.11	11.75	120.00	-----	-----	111.48	46.30	12.25	-----	77.27	5,685.86	247.12
Madison	6,371.67	89.29	-----	-----	298.87	94.00	-----	193.79	78.40	19.71	-----	-----	7,145.73	2,020.00
Martin	5,357.07	3,260.90	703.55	278.74	170.85	40.50	-----	196.74	126.80	-----	-----	-----	10,137.18	11,367.33
McDowell	4,007.15	682.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	400.00	5,089.75	-----
Mecklenburg	15,659.55	6,248.52	549.22	422.08	804.00	55.70	50.00	770.15	103.80	71.13	10,665.00	3,029.14	38,428.29	3,400.07
Mitchell	3,641.40	170.89	257.54	28.10	24.00	50.00	-----	86.63	73.03	-----	-----	-----	4,331.59	305.83



TABLE NO. II—Continued

Counties.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (white).	Paid for School Houses and Sites (colored).	Paid County Superinten- dents.	Paid for Insti- tutes (white).	Paid for Insti- tutes (colored).	Paid Treasurers' Commissions.	Paid Mileage and Per Diem Board of Education.	Paid Expenses Board of Education.	Paid to City Schools.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Total Disburse- ments.	Balance on Hand July 1, 1901.
Montgomery	\$4,309.79	\$901.38	\$155.80	\$109.30	\$183.81	---	---	\$114.52	---	\$30.55	---	\$27.00	\$5,833.45	\$3,337.28
Moore	6,570.97	2,623.88	253.46	153.79	350.00	\$66.10	---	186.11	\$30.20	46.85	---	---	10,681.36	3,674.73
Nash	8,589.57	4,058.43	60.00	120.00	420.00	25.00	\$25.00	267.15	37.60	30.21	---	2,146.06	15,812.68	4,558.30
New Hanover	15,293.50	7,960.50	1,131.50	---	630.00	---	---	633.51	90.00	216.37	---	6,356.16	32,311.54	9,811.06
Northampton	6,043.88	4,585.32	523.29	348.84	384.00	---	40.00	324.20	38.50	131.11	---	514.14	12,933.28	2,341.97
Onslow	4,569.29	1,115.43	87.50	---	292.50	---	---	114.43	54.50	48.68	---	171.28	6,453.61	4,468.85
Orange	4,563.68	1,458.70	516.00	---	1,007.91	---	---	167.01	---	78.05	---	559.39	8,350.74	.40
Pamlico	1,748.16	601.81	235.68	37.94	91.80	---	---	55.22	40.80	5.00	---	---	2,816.41	3,048.46
Pasquotank	4,168.81	2,679.57	914.28	855.00	289.28	50.00	---	192.92	26.40	5.19	---	763.81	9,945.26	1,209.11
Pender	3,213.97	1,880.13	441.26	127.65	338.94	---	---	113.26	44.80	---	---	---	6,160.01	3,766.41
Perquimans	2,648.58	2,198.42	200.00	---	189.00	---	---	109.81	22.80	5.88	---	225.99	5,600.48	.62
Person	4,817.89	2,922.15	641.00	390.00	332.80	---	---	193.89	---	183.13	---	406.00	5,887.67	---
Pitt	12,636.34	4,857.78	1,014.03	308.95	309.10	---	---	398.10	40.60	110.15	---	632.35	20,307.48	10,088.68
Polk	2,348.41	697.83	114.90	22.54	297.66	---	---	70.82	55.10	---	---	4.15	3,612.11	438.65
Randolph	11,613.63	1,551.44	1,267.81	99.70	63.00	4.50	---	308.75	74.58	4.25	\$450.00	309.18	15,746.84	178.88
Richmond	5,257.47	2,794.21	427.06	115.17	317.46	---	---	313.16	42.50	91.25	---	4,948.91	14,307.19	3,563.67
Robeson	9,818.23	5,663.13	1,916.30	653.40	271.97	---	---	416.81	40.70	---	---	---	21,257.30	5,565.24



Rockingham	10,667.07	3,868.53	2,115.05	681.40	478.40	60.50	60.50	421.76	20.30	36.15	3,050.25	1,025.38	22,485.29	396.91
Rowan	11,542.35	3,487.97	552.50	-----	306.00	35.00	15.00	397.49	59.50	20.05	3,170.10	687.35	20,270.31	3,931.14
Rutherford	7,640.26	1,810.24	600.06	50.59	345.00	25.50	15.00	216.45	95.55	23.87	-----	-----	10,822.43	720.63
Sampson	6,436.73	3,039.61	1,026.28	174.55	200.00	-----	-----	-----	85.20	6.94	-----	-----	11,187.25	460.80
Scotland	1,821.58	1,308.26	128.69	187.54	96.00	-----	-----	186.04	15.30	35.65	-----	31.90	3,593.02	13,304.63
Stanly	5,087.84	473.78	421.70	20.00	136.00	-----	-----	137.04	42.00	1.44	669.40	-----	6,989.20	664.15
Stokes	6,175.99	1,180.98	913.36	-----	117.00	-----	-----	215.62	13.60	10.60	-----	372.96	9,000.11	1,797.66
Surry	8,605.40	810.71	313.20	-----	49.84	-----	-----	194.58	58.90	-----	1,263.00	-----	11,295.63	1,946.18
Swain	3,627.38	110.54	394.41	-----	75.00	5.79	-----	86.70	43.00	8.98	-----	-----	4,351.80	2,462.15
Transylvania	2,133.97	286.98	103.45	-----	115.00	-----	-----	50.64	-----	-----	-----	134.52	2,824.56	636.59
Tyrrell	1,590.91	395.82	39.80	-----	57.00	-----	-----	43.71	49.50	6.48	-----	39.91	2,223.13	2,546.83
Union	9,789.96	2,469.75	732.15	550.76	354.00	36.25	10.00	294.33	38.00	23.75	1,194.82	-----	15,493.77	2,083.68
Vance	4,848.80	3,559.57	236.63	320.88	260.85	-----	-----	192.03	41.70	-----	-----	335.01	9,795.50	664.47
Wake	25,796.04	14,506.41	271.25	90.25	559.50	-----	20.00	1,035.71	141.55	255.84	2,000.00	8,150.77	52,827.32	12,022.16
Warren	3,478.30	3,832.12	821.85	304.50	244.00	-----	-----	273.01	28.00	-----	340.46	507.98	9,830.22	1,494.92
Washington	3,618.34	2,140.27	-----	-----	324.00	50.00	-----	131.17	44.47	19.90	-----	364.36	6,692.51	2,747.30
Watauga	5,626.60	174.32	304.99	-----	27.75	-----	-----	123.88	60.51	-----	-----	4.66	6,322.71	434.23
Wayne	6,322.10	4,063.74	1,787.68	611.25	414.00	-----	-----	412.76	44.00	12.05	4,180.75	133.83	19,982.16	5,704.99
Wilkes	7,974.48	778.65	554.86	83.90	86.60	7.95	2.65	191.58	67.90	22.65	-----	-----	9,770.81	2,008.03
Wilson	11,119.15	3,626.22	-----	-----	266.84	-----	-----	341.42	76.80	5.60	-----	1,975.38	17,411.41	8,375.59
Yadkin	5,080.96	683.06	929.30	-----	76.10	-----	-----	141.31	56.00	-----	-----	235.20	7,200.93	457.44
Yancey	2,080.69	16.91	71.25	7.34	15.60	9.60	-----	54.29	33.35	3.20	-----	-----	2,292.23	545.57
Total	621,927.97	219,561.39	43,514.26	12,693.34	23,596.85	1,256.06	506.06	22,589.76	5,728.47	2,949.62	73,068.92	63,833.56	1,091,226.26	227,854.57



TABLE NO. III.—*Showing Number of Children Between Six and Institute Statistics in the Several Counties of the State*

Counties.	Census of White Children.			Enrollment of White Children.			Average Attendance of White Children.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Alamance .....	3,264	3,226	6,490	2,118	1,824	3,942	2,123
Alexander .....	1,760	1,810	3,570	1,239	1,206	2,445	1,571
Alleghany .....	1,636	1,433	3,069	1,103	977	2,080	670
Anson .....	1,847	1,803	3,650	1,185	1,039	2,224	1,467
Ashe .....	3,830	3,455	7,285	2,565	2,170	4,735	1,420
Beaufort .....	2,354	2,288	4,642	1,668	1,534	3,202	1,966
Bertie .....	1,587	1,437	3,024	1,129	956	2,085	1,247
Bladen .....	1,660	1,603	3,263	1,249	1,374	2,623	918
Brunswick .....	1,793	1,584	3,377	1,298	1,040	2,338	1,706
Buncombe .....	6,358	5,807	12,165	3,336	3,255	6,591	4,545
Burke .....	2,646	2,468	5,114	1,480	1,346	2,826	1,660
Cabarrus .....	3,274	2,892	6,166	1,728	1,473	3,201	2,038
Caldwell .....	2,480	2,450	4,930	2,475	2,085	4,560	3,888
Camden .....	566	485	1,051	411	344	755	458
Carteret .....	1,760	1,670	3,420	966	896	1,862	1,135
Caswell .....	1,142	1,092	2,234	633	650	1,282	800
Catawba .....	3,611	3,410	7,021	2,182	2,047	4,229	2,914
Chatham .....	2,848	2,648	5,496	1,992	1,687	3,679	2,406
Cherokee .....	2,265	2,190	4,455	1,386	1,320	2,706	1,351
Chowan .....	729	714	1,443	452	377	829	438
Clay .....	954	769	1,723	599	487	1,086	575
Cleveland .....	3,768	4,160	7,928	3,230	3,245	6,475	4,335
Columbus .....	2,721	2,597	5,318	1,744	1,668	3,412	1,887
Craven .....	1,498	1,541	3,039	998	1,020	2,018	1,207
Cumberland .....	2,989	2,891	5,880	1,801	1,708	3,509	2,220
Currituck .....	796	729	1,525	438	427	865	598
Dare .....	724	671	1,395	600	550	1,150	900
Davidson .....	3,568	3,462	7,030	2,664	2,356	5,020	3,150
Davie .....	1,502	1,406	2,908	1,301	1,005	2,306	1,309
Duplin .....	3,613	2,837	6,450	1,758	1,586	3,344	2,053



*Twenty one Years of Age. Number Enrolled, Average Attendance, and During the School Year Ending June 30, 1901.*

Census of Colored Children.			Enrollment of Colored Children.			Average Attendance of Colored Children.	No. In-stitutes		Number Teachers Attending.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Col. Female.
1,171	1,212	2,383	731	749	1,480	753	---	---	---	---	---	---
169	150	319	115	115	230	133	---	---	---	---	---	---
112	101	223	68	67	135	22	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,098	2,070	4,170	1,306	1,448	2,754	1,639	---	---	---	---	---	---
140	155	295	71	63	134	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,521	1,838	3,359	1,071	1,356	2,427	1,420	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,251	2,255	4,506	1,696	1,753	3,449	1,969	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,590	1,605	3,195	1,359	1,589	2,948	943	---	---	---	---	---	---
811	800	1,611	670	724	1,394	950	---	---	---	---	---	4
1,335	1,249	2,584	405	440	845	599	9	6	4	23	1	8
525	553	1,078	250	268	518	323	1	1	9	9	7	1
979	885	1,864	434	417	851	484	1	1	23	22	2	19
407	388	795	385	352	737	722	---	---	---	---	---	---
386	420	806	260	256	516	289	---	---	---	---	---	---
310	318	628	160	174	334	210	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,495	1,377	2,872	896	852	1,748	1,302	---	---	---	---	---	---
604	572	1,176	400	448	848	548	1	---	50	34	---	---
1,591	1,531	3,122	1,072	1,131	2,203	1,342	---	---	---	---	---	---
91	94	185	69	85	154	45	---	---	---	---	---	---
967	973	1,940	613	599	1,212	773	---	---	---	---	---	---
26	25	51	18	14	32	15	---	---	---	---	---	---
868	1,081	1,949	665	554	1,219	1,035	---	---	---	---	15	20
1,302	1,360	2,662	738	876	1,614	953	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,035	2,108	4,143	1,069	1,242	2,311	1,419	1	1	4	24	35	40
2,365	2,440	4,805	1,273	1,436	2,709	1,619	1	1	10	20	15	25
360	369	729	184	242	426	233	---	---	---	---	---	---
89	81	170	80	60	140	130	---	---	---	---	---	---
574	605	1,179	419	461	880	586	---	---	---	---	---	---
505	451	956	436	415	851	528	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,340	2,451	4,791	1,265	1,377	2,642	1,369	1	1	2	25	15	19



TABLE NO. III—

Counties.	Census of White Children.			Enrollment of White Children.			Average Attendance of White Children.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Durham .....	2,744	2,839	5,583	1,943	1,773	3,716	2,055
Edgecombe .....	1,736	1,690	3,426	765	745	1,510	782
Forsyth .....	4,237	3,686	7,923	2,925	2,449	5,374	2,509
Franklin .....	2,204	2,020	4,224	1,312	1,002	2,314	1,279
Gaston .....	3,641	3,689	7,330	2,037	1,941	3,978	2,413
Gates .....	1,123	1,184	2,307	797	647	1,444	783
Graham .....	815	798	1,613	650	671	1,321	617
Granville .....	1,865	1,839	3,705	910	934	1,844	1,016
Greene .....	1,047	1,039	2,086	747	735	1,482	795
Guilford .....	4,693	4,545	9,238	3,157	3,005	6,162	3,959
Halifax .....	1,839	1,889	3,726	912	867	1,779	1,011
Harnett .....	2,086	1,909	3,995	1,284	1,256	2,543	1,663
Haywood .....	3,100	3,134	6,234	2,617	2,719	5,336	4,580
Henderson .....	2,521	2,209	4,720	1,878	1,497	3,385	1,331
Hertford .....	1,264	1,297	2,561	663	626	1,289	784
Hyde .....	1,042	976	2,018	967	903	1,970	1,528
Iredell .....	3,853	3,605	7,458	2,699	2,482	5,181	3,282
Jackson .....	2,078	1,993	4,071	1,536	1,279	2,815	1,410
Johnston .....	4,314	3,996	8,310	3,397	2,985	6,382	3,568
Jones .....	803	687	1,490	562	481	1,043	572
Lenoir .....	1,830	1,692	3,522	1,616	1,353	2,969	1,479
Lincoln .....	2,305	2,168	4,473	1,349	1,491	2,840	1,853
Macon .....	2,199	2,000	4,199	1,570	1,358	2,928	1,577
Madison .....	4,495	3,442	7,937	2,175	2,027	4,198	2,377
Martin .....	1,541	1,335	2,876	1,354	1,226	2,580	1,725
McDowell .....	2,020	1,831	3,851	1,478	1,360	2,838	1,835
Mecklenburg .....	5,552	5,410	10,962	3,245	3,166	6,401	4,590
Mitchell .....	3,229	2,922	6,151	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montgomery .....	2,002	1,878	3,880	1,233	1,196	2,429	656
Moore .....	2,413	3,100	5,513	1,516	1,625	3,141	2,318
Nash .....	2,646	2,466	5,112	1,652	1,479	3,131	1,720



*Continued.*

Census of Colored Children.			Enrollment of Colored Children.			Average Attendance of Colored Children.	No. Institutes		Number Teachers Attending.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Col. Female.
1,494	1,525	3,019	959	1,023	1,982	894	1	---	16	32	---	---
2,794	2,735	5,529	942	1,070	2,012	846	1	1	3	42	24	25
1,536	1,839	3,375	652	750	1,402	852	1	1	47	65	17	13
2,186	2,136	4,322	1,143	1,095	2,238	1,216	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,292	1,306	2,598	838	861	1,699	921	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,048	1,141	2,189	715	780	1,495	803	---	---	---	---	---	---
4	7	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,844	1,778	3,622	1,087	1,219	2,306	1,299	---	---	---	---	---	---
966	967	1,933	561	723	1,284	680	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,174	2,128	4,302	1,201	1,259	2,460	1,412	1	1	58	56	19	24
2,943	2,811	5,754	1,752	1,972	3,724	1,929	---	1	---	---	5	8
950	943	1,893	440	450	890	596	---	---	---	---	---	---
108	118	226	91	104	195	138	3	---	34	29	---	---
390	375	765	217	233	450	108	1	1	34	20	9	4
1,673	1,655	3,328	1,216	1,177	2,393	1,238	---	---	---	---	---	---
669	727	1,426	705	520	1,225	1,009	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,408	1,336	2,744	822	869	1,691	1,041	---	---	---	---	---	---
126	106	226	79	68	147	95	1	---	18	19	---	---
1,504	1,461	2,965	942	1,020	1,962	1,134	1	1	35	31	---	---
703	699	1,402	546	482	1,028	719	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,330	1,202	2,532	891	1,120	2,011	980	1	---	10	35	---	---
611	618	1,229	358	345	703	413	1	1	---	---	---	---
119	139	258	81	92	173	78	---	---	33	37	12	7
84	89	173	21	19	40	16	1	---	40	35	---	---
1,360	1,256	2,616	1,226	1,149	2,375	1,290	---	---	---	---	---	---
315	404	719	195	223	418	232	---	---	---	---	---	---
3,821	3,952	7,773	2,358	2,582	4,940	2,985	1	1	28	52	20	37
115	112	227	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
580	412	992	379	485	854	197	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,415	1,510	2,925	988	1,022	2,010	1,604	1	1	13	18	22	19
1,940	1,800	3,740	1,126	1,212	2,338	1,237	1	1	12	36	25	27



TABLE NO. III—

Counties.	Census of White Children.			Enrollment of White Children.			Average Attendance of White Children.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
New Hanover.....	1,708	1,628	3,336	952	1,135	2,087	1,462
Northampton.....	1,537	1,479	3,016	1,191	1,062	2,253	1,236
Onslow.....	1,563	1,302	2,865	1,197	1,004	2,201	1,277
Orange.....	1,686	1,499	3,185	992	745	1,737	1,079
Pamlico.....	913	910	1,823	561	553	1,114	346
Pasquotank.....	1,262	1,203	2,465	675	594	1,269	775
Pender.....	1,205	1,120	2,325	702	645	1,347	849
Perquimans.....	892	829	1,721	668	537	1,205	794
Person.....	1,840	1,631	3,471	1,181	854	2,035	611
Pitt.....	2,748	2,558	5,306	1,940	1,831	3,571	2,230
Polk.....	889	810	1,699	637	567	1,204	745
Randolph.....	4,540	4,308	8,848	2,686	2,459	5,145	3,278
Richmond.....	1,460	1,579	3,039	1,345	1,468	2,813	2,250
Robeson.....	3,208	3,122	6,330	2,253	2,650	4,303	1,271
Rockingham.....	3,891	3,682	7,573	2,287	2,061	4,348	2,506
Rowan.....	4,069	3,887	7,956	2,816	2,528	5,344	3,440
Rutherford.....	3,748	3,660	7,408	2,535	2,357	4,892	3,453
Sampson.....	3,066	2,691	5,757	1,993	1,788	3,781	2,452
Stanly.....	2,966	3,022	5,988	1,798	4,569	3,367	2,395
Stokes.....	3,191	2,940	6,131	1,898	1,519	3,417	1,080
Scotland.....	841	923	1,764	412	422	834	805
Surry.....	4,211	3,752	7,963	2,983	2,575	5,558	3,734
Swain.....	1,448	1,482	2,930	1,068	871	1,939	847
Transylvania.....	1,116	1,068	2,183	675	650	1,325	650
Tyrrell.....	619	558	1,177	398	350	748	474
Union.....	3,566	3,278	6,844	3,070	2,893	5,663	3,331
Vance.....	1,176	1,171	2,347	658	705	1,363	870
Wake.....	5,016	4,869	9,885	3,294	3,231	6,525	3,952
Warren.....	1,023	932	1,955	600	505	1,105	656
Washington.....	901	782	1,683	540	482	1,022	620
Watauga.....	2,615	2,435	5,050	1,956	1,838	3,794	2,101



*Continued.*

Census of Colored Children.			Enrollment of Colored Children.			Average Attendance of Colored Children.	No. In-stitutes		Number Teachers Attending.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Col. Female.
2,190	2,215	4,405	779	996	1,775	1,075	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,115	2,118	4,233	1,350	1,514	2,864	1,461	---	1	---	---	15	20
575	642	1,217	399	434	833	492	---	---	---	---	---	---
898	854	1,752	357	375	732	433	---	---	---	---	---	---
517	522	1,039	318	334	652	195	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,189	1,220	2,409	544	587	1,131	635	1	1	5	20	---	---
1,235	1,306	2,541	661	702	1,363	877	---	---	---	---	---	---
912	850	1,762	769	743	1,512	1,182	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,232	1,271	2,503	643	799	1,442	375	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,339	2,339	4,678	1,475	1,596	3,071	1,682	---	---	---	---	---	---
248	242	490	242	263	505	290	---	---	---	---	---	---
701	683	1,384	362	383	745	480	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,265	1,487	2,752	1,185	1,267	2,452	3,270	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,931	2,852	5,783	2,247	2,454	2,701	2,075	1	---	13	14	---	---
1,795	1,947	3,742	1,051	1,138	2,189	1,153	1	1	25	78	22	42
1,291	1,285	2,576	929	1,020	1,949	1,202	1	1	45	46	19	19
937	964	1,901	461	523	984	603	1	1	37	34	17	19
1,666	1,733	3,399	1,007	1,388	2,395	1,512	---	---	---	---	---	---
290	359	649	270	359	629	220	---	---	---	---	---	---
551	518	1,079	374	353	727	167	1	---	31	39	---	---
1,000	970	1,970	767	947	1,714	805	---	---	---	---	---	---
771	576	1,347	498	509	1,007	593	---	---	---	---	---	---
37	27	64	32	18	50	18	1	---	18	17	---	---
105	135	240	65	73	138	73	---	---	---	---	---	---
263	237	500	175	152	327	180	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,471	1,350	2,821	1,020	1,117	2,137	1,256	1	1	47	44	18	21
1,764	1,652	3,416	1,030	952	1,982	1,076	---	---	---	---	---	---
4,543	4,476	9,019	2,822	2,921	4,743	3,374	1	1	5	15	25	39
2,883	2,336	4,719	1,570	1,722	3,292	1,745	---	---	---	---	---	---
881	857	1,738	345	510	855	610	1	1	12	13	11	15
59	65	125	41	54	95	58	4	---	75	10	---	---



TABLE NO. III—

Counties.	Census of White Children.			Enrollment of White Children.			Average Attendance of White Children.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Wayne -----	3,094	2,975	6,069	2,427	2,368	4,795	2,955
Wilkes -----	4,555	4,364	8,919	2,907	2,518	5,425	2,888
Wilson -----	2,452	2,205	4,657	1,811	1,572	3,383	1,985
Yadkin -----	2,480	2,402	4,882	1,696	1,501	3,197	1,885
Yancey -----	2,100	2,204	4,304	1,300	1,381	2,681	1,981
Total -----	231,375	216,927	448,304	151,576	138,602	290,178	172,272



*Continued.*

Census of Colored Children.			Enrollment of Colored Children.			Average Attendance of Colored Children.	No. In-stitutes		Number Teachers Attending.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Col. Female.
2,193	2,255	4,448	1,575	1,689	3,264	1,533	---	---	---	---	---	---
495	509	1,004	296	322	618	420	1	---	34	12	---	---
1,652	1,661	3,313	804	1,101	1,905	1,033	---	---	---	---	---	---
273	290	563	162	161	323	193	---	---	---	---	---	---
60	54	114	64	50	114	68	1	---	24	12	---	---
109,846	109,831	219,677	67,699	73,481	141,180	80,747	47	30	854	1,018	370	477



TABLE NO. IV.—*Reports Showing the Number of Public School Dis-Public School Property, Average Length of Terms in Weeks, and during the School Year Ending June 30, 1901.*

Counties.	Number of School Districts.		Number of Schools Taught.		Value of Public School Property.		Average Length of Term in Weeks.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	City.
Alamance -----	66	28	66	23	\$14,930.00	\$2,575.00	21.000	23.000	-----
Alexander -----	51	8	51	8	4,025.00	285.00	13.490	8.625	-----
Alleghany -----	44	5	40	5	4,677.00	160.00	10.000	11.000	-----
Anson -----	54	44	51	42	5,815.00	4,405.00	13.200	14.000	-----
Ashe -----	103	10	87	6	11,483.25	190.00	13.500	10.166	-----
Beaufort -----	72	39	68	39	9,042.00	3,966.00	15.380	11.923	-----
Bertie -----	65	57	63	56	6,900.00	5,600.00	16.140	14.142	-----
Bladen -----	70	44	62	42	3,686.00	2,506.00	10.225	10.333	-----
Brunswick -----	51	28	50	28	2,650.00	1,780.00	10.000	13.000	8
Buncombe -----	97	20	97	20	1,800.00	2,000.00	31.000	30.000	36
Burke -----	65	13	62	10	4,949.00	910.00	13.900	16.120	-----
Cabarrus -----	56	22	56	20	14,565.00	2,611.00	14.500	12.350	36
Caldwell -----	82	12	80	12	5,350.00	1,000.00	16.000	18.000	-----
Camden -----	20	20	20	12	2,000.00	1,160.00	16.000	16.000	-----
Carteret -----	37	7	40	7	4,020.00	940.00	12.200	11.500	-----
Caswell -----	37	36	37	36	1,550.00	1,210.00	14.000	15.000	-----
Catawba -----	81	20	81	19	8,540.00	1,400.00	14.600	10.400	-----
Chatham -----	90	45	86	44	5,875.00	2,660.00	14.330	16.000	-----
Cherokee -----	46	3	44	2	4,800.00	105.00	12.500	12.000	36
Chowan -----	21	15	21	15	3,515.00	2,568.00	17.500	15.800	-----
Clay -----	19	1	19	1	3,500.00	25.00	14.000	16.800	-----
Cleveland -----	85	23	85	23	20,000.00	3,000.00	14.000	14.000	32
Columbus -----	91	37	81	30	7,240.00	2,772.00	12.600	12.166	-----
Craven -----	47	37	45	37	-----	-----	12.000	12.000	-----
Cumberland -----	87	61	79	56	5,000.00	3,750.00	17.200	17.400	32
Currituck -----	35	13	28	12	2,565.00	830.00	10.928	9.333	-----
Dare -----	19	3	18	3	1,500.00	250.00	10.000	12.000	-----
Davidson -----	97	24	95	24	9,232.00	1,322.00	15.280	11.220	-----



*tracts, Number of School Houses, Number of Schools Taught, Value of Average Monthly Salary of Teachers in the Several Counties in the State*

Average Salary of Teachers Per Month.				Number of School Houses.						No. Houses Built During Year.		
				White.				Colored.			White	Col'd.
White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Number.	Number.
\$32.23	\$26.00	\$25.50	\$24.00	57	1	56	-----	23	8	15	-----	1
23.00	20.00	19.80	18.00	51	15	36	-----	8	4	4	-----	-----
20.00	20.00	17.75	-----	23	5	19	-----	4	4	-----	-----	-----
30.05	23.80	23.47	22.33	42	-----	42	-----	40	-----	40	-----	2
20.50	18.70	16.75	-----	75	23	52	-----	4	1	3	3	-----
29.39	24.88	27.01	22.22	70	2	67	1	39	4	35	2	-----
23.00	22.50	23.00	22.00	65	-----	65	-----	57	-----	57	3	2
25.44	21.61	23.09	20.00	49	3	46	-----	39	5	34	-----	-----
30.00	22.00	32.00	20.00	50	-----	50	-----	27	-----	27	-----	-----
31.53	31.53	21.50	21.50	93	12	73	8	18	1	17	4	-----
24.50	24.36	22.75	20.00	55	14	41	-----	9	4	5	1	-----
26.33	24.56	24.85	23.01	56	6	49	1	16	5	11	-----	-----
22.50	20.00	17.50	15.00	82	-----	82	-----	12	-----	12	-----	-----
25.00	23.50	22.00	20.00	20	-----	20	-----	12	-----	12	-----	-----
28.50	22.00	22.50	21.33	35	-----	34	1	9	-----	9	-----	-----
25.00	24.50	24.00	21.25	36	23	13	-----	36	25	11	-----	-----
26.50	22.85	21.75	19.20	76	3	73	-----	20	8	12	7	3
25.32	21.72	22.33	21.10	74	18	56	-----	34	10	24	-----	-----
27.00	19.00	27.50	16.00	39	15	23	1	1	-----	1	2	-----
26.66	25.79	26.14	26.41	20	-----	20	-----	15	-----	15	1	-----
22.70	18.75	-----	25.00	17	-----	17	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
27.00	25.00	23.00	21.00	85	-----	84	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25.22	22.48	25.78	24.06	81	5	76	-----	33	1	32	3	-----
28.00	28.00	23.00	23.00	40	-----	40	-----	35	-----	35	-----	-----
26.80	22.34	19.91	18.38	65	10	55	-----	50	10	40	6	4
25.13	23.05	23.69	23.33	32	-----	32	-----	13	-----	13	3	1
30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	17	-----	17	-----	3	-----	3	1	-----
27.57	24.53	22.02	24.53	87	16	71	-----	14	7	7	3	1



TABLE NO. IV—

Counties.	Number of School Districts.		Number of Schools Taught.		Value of Public School Property.		Average Length of Term in Weeks.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	City.
Davie -----	45	17	45	17	\$2,870.00	\$985.00	13.330	15.250	-----
Duplin -----	80	49	80	49	7,789.00	5,995.00	11.275	11.797	-----
Durham -----	40	25	40	24	53,950.00	8,250.00	29.250	28.000	38
Edgecombe -----	41	42	41	38	5,335.00	4,360.00	28.428	25.777	36 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
Forsyth -----	72	19	72	19	67,525.00	16,000.00	19.500	19.400	36
Franklin -----	52	43	52	40	2,930.00	2,375.00	16.500	14.000	-----
Gaston -----	78	32	78	30	10,021.00	3,777.00	17.640	18.470	-----
Gates -----	35	27	35	27	2,960.00	2,515.00	14.530	13.270	-----
Graham -----	21	2	21	-----	4,000.00	150.00	14.000	-----	-----
Granville -----	55	43	50	43	7,368.00	3,745.00	17.600	17.600	-----
Greene -----	33	25	33	24	2,244.00	2,000.00	14.272	13.500	-----
Guilford -----	97	31	92	31	41,500.00	8,500.00	18.040	17.700	40
Halifax -----	58	63	59	61	7,776.75	9,155.00	26.180	21.250	-----
Harnett -----	60	28	51	19	4,925.00	1,850.00	12.180	12.500	-----
Haywood -----	13	2	50	2	9,000.00	500.00	17.000	17.000	36
Henderson -----	52	11	51	11	8,370.00	1,300.00	16.667	13.000	-----
Hertford -----	30	29	31	31	2,375.00	2,750.00	15.000	15.200	-----
Hyde -----	31	17	31	17	3,560.00	1,936.00	12.600	12.200	-----
Iredell -----	96	36	94	34	23,714.00	6,320.00	15.890	16.230	30
Jackson -----	44	4	44	3	2,370.00	530.00	13.522	15.000	-----
Johnston -----	110	38	110	38	12,275.00	4,145.00	18.560	14.260	-----
Jones -----	32	22	32	22	1,800.00	1,260.00	14.400	13.333	-----
Lenoir -----	45	26	45	26	6,500.00	3,760.00	16.200	14.000	32
Lincoln -----	57	14	57	14	11,400.00	1,975.00	14.200	14.600	-----
Macon -----	11	4	60	4	9,158.00	550.00	15.454	15.500	-----
Madison -----	79	5	65	1	11,212.00	50.00	11.420	8.000	-----
Martin -----	50	32	49	32	9,000.00	3,500.00	18.000	16.000	-----
McDowell -----	57	13	66	10	4,855.00	550.00	12.150	10.840	-----
Mecklenburg -----	86	61	122	76	60,885.00	12,404.00	19.000	17.000	36
Mitchell -----	59	-----	-----	-----	5,840.00	225.00	-----	-----	-----



*Continued.*

Average Salary of Teachers Per Month.				Number of School Houses.						No. Houses Built During Year.		
				White.				Colored.			White	Col'd.
White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Brick	Number.	Log.	Frame,	Number.	Number.
\$26.00	\$21.10	\$22.46	\$20.45	32	19	13	-----	17	14	3	-----	-----
23.37	23.37	20.50	18.50	140	-----	140	-----	72	-----	72	2	-----
35.00	33.75	25.00	20.75	39	4	33	2	24	2	22	-----	-----
27.50	32.36	26.91	25.39	41	-----	41	-----	42	-----	42	2	-----
29.10	27.50	22.50	22.00	72	1	71	-----	19	4	14	-----	-----
24.75	24.00	21.50	20.07	40	8	32	-----	41	11	30	-----	2
26.73	23.85	25.22	23.04	60	1	59	-----	28	7	21	2	-----
21.49	22.76	24.25	23.31	35	-----	35	-----	27	-----	27	-----	-----
26.33	-----	-----	-----	18	8	10	-----	2	1	1	1	-----
27.66	25.13	20.24	19.94	48	10	38	-----	37	9	28	5	-----
47.00	25.00	23.30	21.21	24	-----	24	-----	24	-----	24	1	1
26.60	24.66	23.00	22.00	82	15	67	4	31	17	14	-----	-----
25.00	23.83	23.80	20.00	48	-----	48	-----	54	5	49	2	-----
27.16	22.92	19.75	18.87	52	1	51	-----	27	-----	27	6	1
28.00	24.50	30.00	-----	49	6	43	1	2	-----	2	-----	-----
29.10	25.25	21.70	20.66	51	4	47	-----	11	4	7	1	-----
25.33	23.28	24.30	21.12	23	1	22	-----	25	2	23	3	1
24.00	24.00	20.00	20.00	31	-----	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
26.22	27.50	19.02	16.61	92	15	76	1	33	13	20	7	2
27.25	20.31	20.00	20.00	44	2	42	-----	4	1	3	-----	-----
28.90	26.97	26.54	22.62	100	-----	100	-----	40	-----	40	1	-----
24.00	21.25	23.40	22.57	30	3	27	-----	21	2	19	-----	-----
28.33	24.00	21.00	18.00	44	-----	44	-----	25	-----	25	-----	-----
26.84	26.39	25.00	23.12	53	11	39	3	14	6	8	1	-----
22.35	22.35	18.05	19.20	58	8	50	-----	4	1	3	4	-----
25.00	21.98	22.50	-----	58	10	48	-----	1	1	-----	3	-----
27.00	27.00	26.00	23.00	50	-----	50	-----	32	-----	32	-----	-----
24.14	24.39	17.74	15.50	45	12	33	-----	9	7	2	3	-----
35.00	28.00	22.00	19.00	60	1	53	2	52	4	48	5	2



TABLE NO. IV—

Counties.	Number of School Districts.		Number of Schools Taught.		Value of Public School Property.		Average Length of Term in Weeks.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	City.
Montgomery -----	56	19	48	17	\$3,549.00	\$720.00	10.000	10.000	-----
Moore -----	88	46	81	44	3,125.00	1,210.00	14.200	13.400	-----
Nash -----	62	45	60	41	5,350.00	3,970.00	16.500	13.333	-----
New Hanover -----	15	15	15	13	82,600.00	18,050.00	28.460	28.615	-----
Northampton -----	43	45	43	45	4,500.00	3,000.00	17.000	14.000	-----
Onslow -----	53	20	38	14	3,275.00	1,295.00	14.600	11.600	-----
Orange -----	50	25	43	18	5,000.00	2,000.00	14.000	13.000	-----
Pamlico -----	27	12	24	12	2,150.00	750.00	11.000	12.000	-----
Pasquotank -----	22	19	22	18	10,815.00	5,820.00	20.250	19.000	-----
Pender -----	48	39	39	32	4,315.00	3,092.00	12.500	10.473	-----
Perquimans -----	29	19	29	19	4,020.00	2,840.00	14.750	14.000	-----
Person -----	36	34	36	34	3,123.00	1,000.00	14.000	13.000	-----
Pitt -----	86	56	86	55	9,650.00	5,262.00	24.000	19.000	-----
Polk -----	31	13	31	12	430.00	165.00	11.600	8.187	-----
Randolph -----	115	23	110	22	10,742.25	1,319.00	15.572	13.000	-----
Richmond -----	40	33	38	30	3,500.00	1,825.00	18.000	18.000	-----
Robeson -----	88	64	87	81	6,811.00	3,855.00	13.370	9.650	-----
Rockingham -----	77	41	78	37	6,530.00	3,470.00	18.000	17.600	32
Rowan -----	84	84	81	42	24,775.00	5,170.00	18.000	15.000	36
Rutherford -----	75	27	69	21	7,642.65	1,441.00	13.000	9.700	-----
Sampson -----	85	53	83	53	7,200.00	3,500.00	12.250	12.250	-----
Scotland -----	23	20	24	21	1,300.00	-----	11.620	11.770	-----
Stanly -----	74	14	74	11	4,020.00	600.00	9.500	9.500	32
Stokes -----	79	18	64	18	6,280.00	562.00	15.100	12.100	-----
Surry -----	62	18	58	18	3,575.00	680.00	20.000	20.000	-----
Swain -----	35	2	32	1	3,650.00	40.00	17.670	18.000	-----
Transylvania -----	33	3	23	3	3,490.00	280.00	15.285	17.666	-----
Tyrrell -----	27	9	26	8	2,255.00	672.00	10.200	10.300	-----
Union -----	86	35	85	34	6,650.00	2,000.00	15.000	15.000	-----
Vance -----	28	29	28	28	2,670.00	2,245.00	18.750	17.750	32



*Continued.*

Average Salary of Teachers Per Month.				Number of School Houses.						No. Houses Built During Year.		
				White.				Colored.			White	Col'd.
White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Number.	Number.
\$22.50	\$21.00	\$20.00	\$17.00									
25.00	22.00	23.00	20.00	75		75		37		37	2	1
29.00	26.00	25.00	23.00	50		50		38		38	1	1
38.00	38.00	29.00	29.00	16		15	1	14		14	2	
33.00	26.00	26.00	23.00	38		38		42	1	41		
25.28	22.45	18.33	18.92	45		45		18		18	3	
26.44	25.70	22.30	18.35	84	16	28		25	14	11	2	
24.33	20.47	25.17	20.13	20		20		12		12		
35.00	26.80	30.14	25.09	22		21	1	19		19	1	2
34.75	21.19	23.22	19.10	43	5	38		36	12	24	2	
25.00	23.71	26.00	22.66	29		29		19		19	1	
26.00	27.00	23.00	21.00	30	8	14		19	14	4	8	1
24.00	24.00	20.00	18.00	86		86		56		56	6	4
24.18	23.21	20.70	22.45	19	4	15		5	3	2		
26.20	22.47	23.40	21.83	96	20	76					3	
25.00	23.00	22.00		35		35		25				
32.06	26.64	29.32	27.07	63	1	62		57	2	55		
27.59	25.60	23.45	21.26	69	19	50		33	19	16	2	2
29.00	26.42	24.41	22.19	76	8	67	1	36	14	22	1	
28.70	26.50	26.37	22.13	59	8	51		21	6	15	5	1
21.25	21.25	19.00	17.00	81	22	59		50	17	33	2	
27.50	24.00	25.00	20.50								1	1
27.00	27.00	26.00	26.00	70	3	66	1	4		4	1	
26.00	23.00	22.27	21.00	71	42	29		16	16		8	
22.50	22.50	20.00	18.00	42	18	20		11	8	3	4	
25.22	22.69	25.00	25.00	34	13	20	1	1		1	2	
24.00	20.00		21.66	26	7	19		3	2	1		
24.80	22.10	25.00	21.50	27		27		9		9		
26.80	25.25	20.50	20.50	80		80		33		33	1	4
25.00	27.11	23.06	21.92	28		28		28				



TABLE NO. IV—

Counties.	Number of School Districts.		Number of Schools Taught.		Value of Public School Property.		Average Length of Term in Weeks.		
	White.	Colored,	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	City.
Wake -----	100	70	99	71	\$10,000.00	\$7,100.00	18.400	18.000	34.2
Warren -----	42	43	37	45	3,436.00	4,431.00	17.050	15.860	-----
Washington -----	29	18	28	18	4,110.00	1,749.00	18.000	16.000	-----
Watauga -----	65	6	65	6	3,938.00	-----	14.770	8.750	-----
Wayne -----	71	42	70	42	16,710.00	7,990.00	16.250	16.260	36
Wilkes -----	111	20	104	17	7,628.00	755.00	14.000	8.000	-----
Wilson -----	47	29	47	29	14,790.00	6,208.00	18.000	13.000	36
Yadkin -----	63	9	58	9	3,650.00	350.00	15.600	15.600	-----
Yancey -----	45	3	45	3	3,500.00	-----	13.000	4.000	-----
Total -----	5,483	2,559	5,411	2,418	885,298.00	266,018.00	15.560	14.498	34 $\frac{1}{2}$



*Continued.*

Average Salary of Teachers Per Month.				Number of School Houses.						No. Houses Built During Year.		
				White.				Colored.			White	Col'd
White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Number.	Number.
\$30.31	\$29.37	\$25.61	\$22.20	92	-----	91	1	68	-----	68	1	1
25.00	21.23	20.85	19.49	36	1	35	-----	42	-----	42	4	4
30.00	26.25	27.50	25.00	28	-----	28	-----	17	-----	17	-----	-----
23.30	19.41	16.08	-----	67	-----	67	-----	6	3	3	1	-----
28.38	26.93	25.33	22.95	71	-----	70	1	42	-----	42	4	-----
21.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	83	22	61	-----	13	6	7	4	-----
30.00	26.00	28.00	24.00	47	-----	47	-----	29	-----	29	-----	-----
25.00	-----	23.60	-----	51	28	21	-----	5	4	1	3	-----
22.00	19.00	16.00	14.00	45	34	10	1	3	2	1	-----	-----
26.92	23.87	22.93	21.20	4,899	597	4,268	34	2,183	353	1,830	63	45



TABLE NO. V.—*Number of Teachers Examined and Approved During*

Counties.	White.								
	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alamance -----	26	27	53	7	18	25	-----	-----	-----
Alexander -----	32	5	37	26	4	30	-----	-----	-----
Alleghany -----	12	4	16	16	5	21	1	-----	1
Anson -----	25	22	47	6	15	21	-----	-----	-----
Ashe -----	40	9	49	30	4	34	-----	-----	-----
Beaufort -----	16	35	51	1	7	8	-----	-----	-----
Bertie -----	9	37	46	5	13	18	-----	-----	-----
Bladen -----	10	34	44	4	9	13	-----	-----	-----
Brunswick -----	20	6	26	15	7	22	1	1	2
Buncombe -----	30	23	53	23	23	46	-----	-----	-----
Burke -----	9	6	15	19	7	26	-----	-----	-----
Caldwell -----	38	23	61	8	2	10	-----	-----	-----
Cabarrus -----	31	19	50	9	5	14	-----	-----	-----
Camden -----	10	7	17	4	-----	4	-----	-----	-----
Carteret -----	13	6	19	3	6	9	-----	-----	-----
Caswell -----	2	9	11	1	3	4	-----	-----	-----
Catawba -----	30	19	49	24	13	37	-----	-----	-----
Chatham -----	39	20	59	13	21	34	-----	-----	-----
Cherokee -----	24	1	25	20	8	28	-----	-----	-----
Chowan -----	2	14	16	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Clay -----	7	4	11	8	8	16	-----	-----	-----
Cleveland -----	36	42	78	10	12	22	-----	-----	-----
Columbus -----	20	30	50	9	9	18	-----	-----	-----
Craven -----	5	29	44	2	5	7	-----	-----	-----
Cumberland -----	20	30	50	15	31	46	-----	-----	-----
Currituck -----	8	10	18	1	4	5	-----	-----	-----
Dare -----	3	9	12	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----
Davidson -----	50	19	69	27	9	36	-----	-----	-----
Davie -----	17	21	38	7	-----	7	-----	-----	-----
Duplin -----	7	48	55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Durham -----	18	32	50	4	5	9	-----	-----	-----
Edgecombe -----	1	30	31	1	15	16	-----	-----	-----



*the School Year Ending June 30, 1901, Showing Race, Sex and Grade.*

Colored.									Total White.			Total Colored.		
First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.								
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
-----	1	1	12	16	28	-----	-----	-----	33	45	78	12	17	29
-----	-----	-----	6	2	8	-----	-----	-----	58	9	67	6	2	8
-----	-----	-----	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	29	9	38	5	-----	5
12	3	15	13	12	25	-----	-----	-----	31	37	68	25	15	40
-----	-----	-----	5	4	9	-----	-----	-----	70	13	83	5	-----	5
8	6	14	3	14	17	-----	-----	-----	17	42	59	11	20	31
6	11	17	14	21	35	-----	-----	-----	14	50	64	20	32	52
6	1	7	8	11	19	-----	-----	-----	14	43	57	14	12	26
4	6	10	3	10	13	-----	-----	-----	36	14	50	7	16	23
3	4	7	4	13	17	-----	-----	-----	53	46	99	7	17	24
1	-----	1	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	28	13	41	6	-----	6
3	-----	3	5	3	8	-----	-----	-----	46	25	71	8	3	11
5	10	15	2	7	9	-----	-----	-----	40	24	64	7	17	24
6	3	9	2	2	4	-----	-----	-----	14	7	21	8	5	13
2	-----	2	1	5	6	-----	-----	-----	16	12	28	3	5	8
3	4	7	4	8	12	-----	-----	-----	3	12	15	7	12	19
-----	-----	-----	14	4	18	-----	-----	-----	54	32	86	17	4	21
9	4	13	45	16	31	-----	-----	-----	52	41	93	24	21	45
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	44	10	64	-----	-----	-----
3	17	20	2	4	6	-----	-----	-----	2	15	17	5	21	26
1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	12	27	-----	1	1
8	6	14	7	5	12	-----	-----	-----	46	54	100	15	11	26
13	3	16	7	9	16	-----	-----	-----	29	39	68	20	12	32
10	10	20	5	21	26	-----	-----	-----	7	34	41	15	31	46
6	2	8	45	17	62	-----	-----	-----	35	61	96	23	47	70
5	2	7	4	2	6	-----	-----	-----	9	14	23	9	4	13
-----	-----	-----	1	2	3	-----	-----	-----	5	10	15	1	2	3
6	1	7	12	7	19	-----	-----	-----	77	28	105	18	8	26
2	2	4	11	2	13	-----	-----	-----	24	21	45	13	4	17
5	7	12	3	27	30	-----	-----	-----	7	48	55	8	34	42
6	2	8	6	29	35	-----	-----	-----	22	37	59	12	31	43
7	1	8	16	21	37	-----	-----	-----	2	45	47	23	22	45



TABLE No. V—

Counties.	White.								
	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Forsyth .....	30	40	70	16	13	29			
Franklin .....	15	38	53		4	4			
Gaston .....	17	18	35	17	25	42			
Gates .....	4	21	25	2	3	5			
Graham .....	13	1	14	3	1	4			
Granville .....	6	47	53	3	7	10			
Greene .....	5	24	29		3	3			
Guilford .....	16	14	30	37	29	66			
Halifax .....	4	60	64		2	2			
Harnett .....	26	9	35	5	8	13			
Haywood .....	17	12	29	20	18	38			
Henderson .....	24	15	39	8	3	11			
Hertford .....	6	21	27		4	4			
Hyde .....	7	5	12	5	5	10			
Iredell .....	39	25	64	24	13	37			
Jackson .....	7	8	15	3	6	9			
Johnston .....	43	33	76	19	16	35			
Jones .....	5	8	13	2	7	9			
Lenior .....	8	28	36	1	10	11			
Lincoln .....	25	20	45	8	7	15			
Macon .....	15	15	30	16	18	34			
Madison .....	36	27	63	10	12	22			
Martin .....	12	10	22	9	17	26			
McDowell .....	17	19	36	14	8	22			
Mecklenburg .....	40	86	126	4	6	10			
Mitchell .....	28	25	50	5	5	10			
Montgomery .....	32	14	46	26	13	39			
Moore .....	15	12	27	26	20	46			
Nash .....	10	23	33	11	25	36			
New Hanover .....	1	15	16	1	4	5			
Northampton .....	6	7	13	4	3	7			
Onslow .....	10	9	19	6	11	17			
Orange .....	11	18	29	1	5	6			



*Continued.*

Colored.									Total White.			Total Colored.		
First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.								
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
3	3	6	13	11	24				46	53	99	16	14	30
6	8	14	11	19	30				15	42	57	17	27	44
4		4	18	15	33				34	43	77	22	15	37
3	10	13	5	9	14				6	24	30	8	19	27
									16	2	18			
15	8	23	7	21	28				6	50	56	22	29	51
7	4	11	5	13	18				3	27	30	12	17	29
7	5	12	12	14	26				53	43	96	19	19	38
21	17	38	9	36	45				4	62	66	30	53	83
6	41	47	4	8	12				37	30	67	2		2
2		2												
1	1	2	4	3	7				32	18	50	5	4	9
14	6	20	5	16	21				6	25	31	19	23	42
4	4	8	6	4	10				12	10	22	14	10	24
4	1	5	22	12	34				63	38	101	26	13	39
			3	1	4				10	14	24	3	1	4
5	2	7	11	18	29				62	49	111	16	20	36
3	1	4	9	8	17				7	15	22	13	10	23
2	2	4	13	16	29				9	38	47	15	18	33
8		8	2	4	6				33	27	60	10	4	14
			2	3	5				31	33	64	2	3	5
			1		1				46	39	85	1		1
8	2	10	9	13	22				21	27	48	17	15	32
3		3	3	3	6				31	27	58	6	3	9
11	27	38	16	27	43				44	92	136	27	54	81
				1	1				30	30	60		1	1
6	4	10	12	7	19				58	27	85	18	11	29
10	8	18	18	16	34				41	32	73	28	24	52
8	3	11	10	17	27				21	48	69	18	20	38
3	9	12		2	2				2	19	21	3	11	14
4	2	6	12	13	25				10	10	20	16	15	31
3	2	5	10	2	12				16	21	37	13	4	17
3		3	6	7	13				12	23	35	9	7	16



TABLE NO. V—

Counties.	White.								
	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pamlico.....	8	6	14	2	2	4			
Pasquotank.....	8	12	20	1	3	4			
Pender.....	7	26	33	2	6	8			
Perquimans.....	4	19	23	2	3	5			
Person.....	4	18	22	1	10	11			
Pitt.....	9	39	48	7	18	25			
Polk.....	4	6	10	6	12	18			
Randolph.....	35	17	52	29	22	51			
Richmond.....	10	6	16	12	10	22			
Robeson.....	22	25	45	15	23	38			
Rockingham.....	25	61	86	1	10	11			
Rowan.....	26	17	43	19	10	29			
Rutherford.....	22	25	47	21	18	39			
Sampson.....	16	20	36	16	20	36			
Scotland.....	3	4	7		3	3			
Stanly.....	59	12	71	1		1			
Stokes.....	19	12	31	13	21	24			
Surry.....	21	18	39	24	12	36			
Swain.....	7	4	11	12	8	20	19	12	31
Transylvania.....	9	5	14	1	1	2			
Tyrrell.....	6	3	9	4	5	9			
Union.....	31	32	63	20	17	37			
Vance.....	2	24	26						
Warren.....	1	42	43		3	3			
Wake.....	42	56	98	7	8	15			
Washington.....	8	9	17	4	5	9			
Watauga.....	24	2	26	3	1	4			
Wayne.....	15	46	61	3	4	7			
Wilkes.....	54	17	71	17	4	21			
Wilson.....	15	23	38	5	8	13			
Yadkin.....	40	12	52	8	7	15			
Yancey.....	15	6	21	20	8	28			
Total.....	1,716	1,971	3,687	902	883	1,785	21	13	34



*Continued.*

Colored.									Total White.			Total Colored.		
First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.								
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1	2		4	4				10	8	18	1	5	6
5	5	10	3	11	14				9	15	24	16	16	32
8	3	11	5	11	16				9	32	41	13	14	27
2	6	8	5	10	15				6	22	28	7	16	23
3	3	6	10	12	22				5	28	33	13	15	28
9	6	15	7	22	29				16	57	73	16	28	44
1	2	3	3	4	7				10	18	28	4	6	10
5	1	6	7	10	17				64	49	113	12	11	23
5	2	7	8	15	23				22	16	38	13	17	30
12	11	23	12	6	18				37	49	86	26	18	44
20	18	38	3	15	18				26	71	97	23	33	56
3	6	9	10	11	21				45	27	72	13	17	30
5	4	9	8	14	22				43	43	86	13	18	31
8	6	14	10	10	20				33	41	74	18	16	34
									3	7	10	4	7	11
6	4	10	2	1	3				60	12	72	8	5	13
2		2	9	6	15				32	33	65	11	6	17
4	2	6	6	2	8				45	30	75	10	4	14
			1	1	2	2		2	38	24	62	5		3
1		1		3	3				10	6	16	1	3	4
3	1	4	1	1	2				18	8	26	4	2	6
4	5	9	19	14	33				51	49	100	23	19	42
9	4	13	9	14	23				2	34	36	16	18	34
14	28	42	2	15	17				1	42	43	16	43	59
12	1	13	35	27	62				49	64	113	47	28	75
8	1	9	3	15	18				12	14	26	11	16	27
			2		2				27	3	30	2		2
10	5	15	7	25	32				18	60	78	17	30	47
6	2	8	5	1	6				71	21	92	11	3	14
9	8	17	4	10	14				20	31	51	13	18	31
5	1	6	3		3				48	19	67	8		8
									35	14	49	1		1
493	392	885	697	933	1,630	2		2	2,618	2,854	5,472	1,190	1,325	2,515



TABLE NO. VI.—*Showing Number White Pupils of Different Ages from*

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.
Alamance-----	425	397	431	387	373	315	303	265	264
Alexander-----	245	233	244	227	253	199	199	176	152
Alleghany-----	250	164	171	150	150	154	188	148	135
Anson-----	177	179	187	213	195	182	184	164	179
Ashe-----	536	391	457	390	422	386	405	371	376
Beaufort-----	261	270	245	263	284	240	236	248	325
Bertie-----	168	172	189	156	188	165	180	173	175
Bladen-----	158	190	187	225	212	242	219	234	231
Brunswick-----	120	150	210	220	211	210	240	200	205
Buncombe-----	267	360	386	421	580	589	621	607	617
Burke-----	250	254	242	223	312	228	247	214	294
Cabarrus-----	220	269	264	249	269	226	224	222	200
Caldwell-----	333	292	240	237	231	240	211	270	235
Camden-----	67	64	70	86	67	62	72	39	59
Carteret-----	154	149	150	156	188	117	170	158	170
Caswell-----	95	98	115	128	125	157	128	110	95
Catawba-----	385	415	464	377	452	389	395	305	321
Chatham-----	268	318	297	311	326	312	311	296	294
Cherokee-----	264	225	240	205	253	226	216	225	203
Chowan-----	80	74	69	89	72	71	70	63	65
Clay-----	115	68	109	101	102	97	88	84	87
Cleveland-----	445	565	735	610	492	625	640	525	480
Columbus-----	226	291	304	278	300	280	293	233	254
Craven-----	97	89	115	76	92	101	90	153	116
Cumberland-----	272	283	322	321	331	270	315	264	281
Currituck-----	61	78	83	103	100	75	100	70	64
Dare-----	63	67	76	87	90	88	76	81	82
Davidson-----	449	462	442	421	462	475	396	382	352
Davie-----	211	197	194	212	221	191	226	151	180
Duplin-----	286	279	302	251	239	268	290	259	331
Durham-----	411	409	475	387	370	304	289	222	243
Edgecombe-----	156	139	135	161	175	136	144	103	116
Forsyth-----	518	471	513	475	493	459	435	419	410



*Six to Twenty-one Studying Different Branches, Year Ending June 30, 1901.*

Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No. Studying Arithmetic.	No. Studying Geography.	No. Studying English Grammar.	No. Studying North Caro- lina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	Civil Govern- ment.
215	153	132	90	86	49	2,564	1,100	755	352	581	302	109
136	113	95	73	46	33	1,006	439	338	88	157	116	62
147	17	99	69	36	28	779	420	315	40	238	86	20
146	147	91	74	45	37	1,551	885	664	201	306	129	65
306	226	182	123	80	90	1,753	822	644	132	231	209	34
174	140	127	88	51	43	2,405	1,258	874	440	578	473	237
122	127	88	80	51	34	1,637	849	533	227	573	237	112
156	200	121	106	62	49	1,929	893	849	232	269	96	85
175	189	186	196	200	32	3,700	1,083	1,818	400	389	1,400	300
541	516	355	358	270	101	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
151	158	108	85	31	29	1,536	856	483	79	195	508	13
192	168	102	95	44	37	2,838	2,072	580	454	336	465	150
187	172	121	90	65	30	1,122	609	513	122	136	130	68
48	32	27	18	10	2	764	459	301	120	160	54	20
106	101	78	54	33	18	1,365	732	404	248	223	405	158
98	73	51	52	22	18	1,174	681	442	153	341	135	39
240	199	137	82	48	20	2,489	1,343	646	492	373	202	197
227	206	207	115	100	91	2,565	1,340	882	519	462	243	77
183	150	112	96	54	56	-----	-----	-----	39	164	86	20
48	42	40	22	4	3	578	348	172	63	175	84	3
75	65	47	36	19	13	460	206	170	5	107	26	3
325	450	240	160	80	63	4,695	1,275	2,805	420	1,275	1,275	1,275
240	205	169	143	88	60	1,783	968	714	161	354	683	52
66	62	58	29	14	9	829	265	320	137	151	142	201
239	189	160	126	69	64	2,535	1,530	1,892	505	766	424	120
58	33	18	7	11	4	765	422	253	83	204	84	2
85	82	70	63	50	60	750	1,250	950	350	200	75	10
299	258	231	161	120	110	2,796	1,404	907	400	380	280	10
150	118	108	71	41	25	1,133	689	433	103	328	86	22
199	192	177	144	99	45	2,708	1,192	802	339	491	444	115
219	155	124	47	27	34	2,728	1,909	1,566	382	554	830	346
78	63	46	29	13	16	965	721	643	160	419	125	49
351	291	238	215	106	78	2,408	1,102	876	1,215	1,328	1,110	379



TABLE NO. VI—

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.
Franklin .....	144	208	204	214	234	202	218	186	176
Gaston .....	450	420	470	370	432	305	302	310	239
Gates .....	96	113	127	139	125	135	131	136	137
Graham .....	116	109	122	119	112	125	107	106	96
Granville .....	155	157	119	172	186	116	158	140	148
Greene .....	124	133	152	138	138	118	135	136	94
Guilford .....	342	353	347	340	376	343	350	304	319
Halifax .....	110	146	158	173	170	161	178	135	144
Harnett .....	163	202	199	201	208	406	170	189	140
Haywood .....	213	215	298	581	662	730	548	336	323
Henderson .....	310	276	300	294	305	277	260	285	239
Hertford .....	83	96	109	119	108	115	111	110	115
Hyde .....	125	137	130	132	140	92	131	132	130
Iredell .....	495	462	478	452	475	414	440	370	393
Jackson .....	270	285	234	226	257	225	227	214	221
Johnston .....	539	625	623	584	567	541	562	482	479
Jones .....	48	52	126	140	135	112	76	90	47
Lenoir .....	183	207	216	188	221	213	211	195	203
Lincoln .....	261	261	266	260	271	242	231	204	201
Macon .....	272	246	262	252	282	233	243	213	228
Madison .....	452	397	388	335	368	359	363	311	285
Martin .....	105	215	318	288	280	282	157	157	135
McDowell .....	245	253	195	275	289	263	251	195	213
Mecklenburg .....	377	412	431	462	435	422	408	374	333
Mitchell * .....									
Montgomery .....	208	200	190	200	209	163	212	180	138
Moore .....	105	210	225	300	250	325	275	310	330
Nash .....	290	282	268	298	246	278	284	299	213
New Hanover .....	197	184	234	256	245	195	209	145	195
Northampton .....	133	173	182	206	177	180	197	166	195
Onslow .....	197	167	208	186	191	166	178	167	170
Orange .....	138	120	143	144	157	142	164	131	148
Pamlico .....	90	86	115	90	123	110	97	93	70



*Continued.*

Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No. Studying Arithmetic.	No. Studying Geography.	No. Studying English Grammar.	No. Studying North Caro- lina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	Civil Govern- ment.
150	150	93	62	62	39	1,682	778	627	214	299	227	48
216	155	133	100	40	36	2,100	1,307	875	402	550	607	101
124	99	67	40	27	19	1,106	626	418	163	234	60	15
89	71	57	46	35	-----	436	201	128	26	73	176	8
106	97	90	38	20	21	1,375	901	500	171	377	267	100
94	89	59	35	19	10	1,086	553	373	145	203	135	15
232	234	145	127	70	38	2,821	1,581	1,049	354	625	366	59
113	92	56	46	19	12	1,386	683	521	207	239	272	32
160	155	102	100	82	66	1,514	736	610	244	379	206	96
207	216	159	149	127	74	3,015	2,229	2,119	409	363	219	15
209	190	131	103	64	36	1,061	1,172	747	131	455	263	155
119	75	68	41	33	15	1,000	613	435	112	289	123	13
140	132	160	150	140	99	1,333	1,314	1,820	740	427	119	108
315	268	229	152	108	82	3,183	1,740	1,311	570	612	459	489
191	134	119	84	60	43	1,134	622	250	43	273	191	30
379	283	260	198	111	104	3,981	1,884	1,837	472	1,136	413	92
49	46	34	36	30	22	916	620	574	136	348	511	126
196	148	116	86	61	33	1,899	1,030	651	257	371	254	53
177	127	113	101	56	39	1,840	842	501	348	305	201	42
185	163	132	89	70	59	1,450	802	430	95	365	173	70
273	221	176	131	76	63	1,620	737	506	90	277	256	33
146	132	108	104	72	51	2,318	1,833	1,514	800	740	950	743
189	150	120	89	67	44	1,359	695	440	98	174	105	13
264	245	182	131	69	42	4,928	2,135	1,609	445	1,060	373	233
171	100	65	40	41	18	1,420	607	384	137	108	132	44
240	160	102	142	103	164	2,908	2,232	1,492	1,264	1,128	982	305
217	143	113	105	59	36	322	906	583	322	543	310	68
94	61	37	24	7	1	2,084	1,558	1,684	1,413	719	1,439	99
177	166	125	80	49	47	1,437	855	568	345	456	167	142
137	121	112	79	60	47	1,431	837	641	384	154	1,301	167
116	107	76	65	44	36	1,118	708	497	280	308	115	-----
73	60	48	24	24	11	874	441	323	91	218	165	271



TABLE NO. VI—

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.
Pasquotank-----	82	88	125	131	157	118	124	102	113
Pender-----	112	108	120	135	106	120	109	115	83
Perquimans-----	101	78	107	100	118	104	116	106	89
Person-----	152	162	205	166	153	182	156	131	133
Pitt-----	256	306	266	340	306	278	308	256	246
Polk-----	132	98	113	92	130	87	113	83	89
Randolph-----	500	466	498	431	460	404	389	363	407
Richmond-----	226	258	341	324	405	325	343	157	154
Robeson-----	334	371	381	371	411	320	392	346	324
Rockingham-----	417	419	455	413	421	381	360	325	306
Rowan-----	580	498	568	499	536	439	452	384	359
Rutherford-----	367	337	405	342	370	292	365	280	270
Sampson-----	281	317	292	303	349	303	340	311	280
Scotland-----	84	57	117	59	98	48	77	60	43
Stanly-----	196	188	251	219	267	217	225	193	196
Stokes-----	303	307	298	311	304	280	281	278	262
Surry-----	467	373	443	365	475	307	285	370	302
Swain-----	192	151	176	153	195	156	183	159	145
Transylvania-----	93	84	97	85	77	96	85	70	81
Tyrrell-----	54	62	56	61	62	75	57	56	56
Union-----	574	465	561	539	494	496	479	476	474
Vance-----	110	135	142	119	153	116	123	120	92
Wake-----	360	393	415	403	429	447	427	411	376
Warren-----	86	107	104	97	106	96	107	80	110
Washington-----	90	107	94	90	100	88	89	86	83
Watauga-----	337	330	300	305	295	262	290	266	242
Wayne-----	542	437	438	429	419	452	467	405	305
Wilkes-----	523	408	470	414	510	434	476	438	392
Wilson-----	374	316	341	320	322	226	224	269	249
Yadkin-----	291	289	292	290	265	249	294	222	226
Yancey-----	214	189	200	194	198	214	181	190	220
Total-----	23,499	23,348	25,163	24,430	25,688	23,621	23,702	21,443	20,705

\* No report, on account of the May flood.



*Continued.*

Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No. Studying Arithmetic.	No. Studying Geography.	No. Studying English Grammar.	No. Studying North Caro- lina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	Civil Govern- ment.
67	58	31	15	14	10	1,066	604	382	157	209	44	67
91	72	65	48	36	27	987	565	386	183	237	200	22
81	70	53	43	21	15	955	570	322	164	183	136	28
123	118	99	56	42	31	1,254	668	518	285	299	120	58
224	186	138	117	82	56	2,102	1,201	903	510	460	316	301
57	66	38	31	20	32	741	381	254	46	83	193	46
297	290	213	156	112	76	2,915	1,617	997	240	809	366	102
105	119	98	60	75	49	-----	-----	-----	100	264	50	-----
246	250	204	144	98	61	2,711	1,386	1,091	281	844	257	81
253	245	179	111	65	40	2,955	1,579	1,005	249	986	871	406
299	279	204	170	62	40	3,441	2,186	1,003	502	758	319	130
225	215	170	134	70	85	2,106	1,355	962	262	519	414	312
263	218	176	140	111	62	2,657	1,260	1,036	470	630	417	91
44	33	25	11	10	6	565	337	239	44	96	34	-----
160	130	120	112	60	61	1,630	775	440	209	134	135	8
221	199	140	107	63	52	1,663	1,008	445	338	268	219	37
305	200	200	180	85	96	1,691	375	970	412	400	75	-----
106	124	81	52	31	31	757	360	225	41	161	259	41
59	63	42	34	23	16	625	244	133	45	84	42	8
43	41	35	28	14	13	542	211	141	232	84	14	-----
435	250	337	160	186	139	2,643	1,518	1,096	374	608	254	140
78	81	49	26	14	5	889	633	396	65	364	161	79
419	211	188	147	96	94	4,190	1,844	1,397	676	879	1,138	441
75	67	34	25	7	5	79	224	183	43	858	518	369
55	56	38	22	15	12	672	500	350	150	160	140	100
215	149	135	120	85	96	1,613	790	580	190	208	163	42
236	233	176	128	84	57	3,506	1,824	1,149	315	1,150	1,654	241
356	276	242	197	109	95	1,964	1,000	676	241	267	251	48
220	156	133	110	71	52	2,251	1,116	943	578	789	921	87
178	196	121	116	45	38	1,275	726	557	201	180	115	33
180	198	120	84	54	40	1,240	460	740	140	401	301	109
17,252	14,731	11,616	8,963	5,849	4,357	164,022	84,537	68,330	27,412	39,051	33,378	10,599



TABLE NO. VII.—*Showing Number of Colored Pupils of  
Branches, Year*

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.
Alamance .....	123	108	127	150	114	121	122	113	109
Alexander .....	18	19	14	10	8	19	20	22	17
Alleghany .....	33	18	16	12	14	7	6	15	8
Anson .....	188	223	232	221	263	217	204	207	199
Ashe .....	6	12	8	5	12	8	10	9	5
Beaufort .....	142	187	256	187	216	211	225	201	162
Bertie .....	207	243	266	262	300	271	310	275	274
Bladen .....	153	189	198	206	245	254	238	252	230
Brunswick .....	61	80	76	190	110	100	80	180	178
Buncombe .....	43	42	46	58	97	121	142	149	155
Burke .....	38	48	49	46	54	46	45	45	37
Cabarrus .....	63	77	80	81	97	71	93	70	72
Caldwell .....	58	40	45	42	40	32	38	39	34
Camden .....	28	40	36	51	42	39	51	40	46
Carteret .....	45	46	24	27	36	25	36	13	25
Caswell .....	140	133	158	153	165	151	176	154	151
Catawba .....	80	69	84	76	64	69	81	81	62
Chatham .....	133	160	202	168	215	159	203	193	157
Cherokee .....	13	14	14	9	9	10	12	9	8
Chowan .....	109	110	92	99	129	94	140	120	92
Clay .....	1	1	4	5	1	1	4	3	1
Cleveland .....	34	92	92	92	194	69	171	69	79
Columbus .....	106	126	142	146	159	119	126	122	113
Craven .....	182	197	188	248	261	237	292	331	215
Cumberland .....	219	258	237	254	244	230	214	207	204
Currituck .....	28	37	42	33	32	36	39	45	37
Dare .....	14	12	13	15	10	16	12	9	5
Davidson .....	80	83	79	85	79	71	74	66	55
Davie .....	68	72	75	72	78	66	75	67	66
Duplin .....	171	196	219	209	221	186	239	209	202
Durham .....	238	222	245	218	204	165	162	134	108
Edgecombe .....	158	167	209	158	240	224	220	178	156



*Different Ages from Six to Twenty-one, Studying Different  
Ending June 30, 1901.*

Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No Studying Arithmetic.	No. Studying Geography.	No. Studying English Grammar.	No. Studying North Carolina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	Civil Government.
108	81	66	45	34	19	746	388	223	72	89	165	36
16	18	9	10	9	7	126	63	48	29	17	40	5
11						16	11	8		4	2	
174	186	140	114	96	47	1,535	643	486	144	275	258	139
7	4	9	5	2	2	39	22	20	1			1
153	155	99	94	39	30	1,604	883	536	501	520	930	450
265	208	208	157	88	65	1,635	925	572	362	254	690	32
218	190	174	142	114	65	1,588	670	492	125	61	507	16
80	100	60	48	189	97	836	366	430	140	114	400	50
106	92	78	68	51	28							
29	31	15	21	9	5	248	174	133	34	90	116	
58	53	51	29	29	14	684	636	121	128	205	80	126
49	27	16	20	11	15	320	102	63	22	38	30	36
38	37	18	10	3	1	276	119	72	26	18	25	
13	14	17	5	8	2	142	80	51	29	23	83	68
115	100	73	60	17	18	901	565	212	58	141	138	
55	39	33	24	18	11	560	335	233	17	129	223	91
157	153	113	79	71	40	1,361	639	416	241	86	407	129
9	16	10	10	6	3					44	56	
90	74	50	37	19	1	1,098	547	322	136	131	582	100
2	2	1		3		7	5	3		3	2	
79	56	79	33	56	23	965	598	575	23	460	506	99
102	91	86	66	42	50	945	523	401	254	205	445	178
171	168	124	142	16	9	1,702	1,118	987	221	829	834	332
153	164	119	95	65	43	1,391	806	512	220	167	495	166
27	26	16	17	6	1	220	115	116	39	57	93	35
11	12	5	4	5	5	175	98	70	10	5	10	
50	50	40	30	28	10	463	209	170	38	61	171	7
68	64	37	29	15	13	374	303	186	36	94	75	5
251	174	136	131	92	45	1,468	647	234	185	145	302	128
74	61	62	52	25	12	1,105	647	468	161	225	284	131
117	70	43	40	24	8	1,427	816	742	221	601	261	187



TABLE NO. VII—

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.
Forsyth -----	160	139	112	115	100	76	120	101	88
Franklin -----	150	147	187	173	216	193	216	193	167
Gaston -----	148	150	155	135	175	130	156	125	156
Gates -----	73	101	110	121	152	126	145	123	136
Graham -----									
Granville -----	182	198	213	203	218	189	203	170	170
Greene -----	113	90	89	101	117	105	99	126	104
Guilford -----	138	125	123	103	138	107	123	88	111
Halifax -----	247	279	321	352	317	279	388	361	369
Harnett -----	88	56	66	80	74	65	79	65	79
Haywood -----	14	16	21	29	28	16	14	12	9
Henderson -----	40	36	48	40	34	38	50	22	35
Hertford -----	159	183	184	194	204	178	238	227	199
Hyde -----	70	80	69	82	91	87	90	82	99
Iredell -----	147	140	146	129	148	131	164	124	123
Jackson -----	10	15	11	9	14	13	8	10	13
Johnston -----	149	172	146	155	175	147	154	176	152
Jones -----	24	43	90	130	122	110	91	78	86
Lenoir -----	133	138	175	168	164	136	187	170	122
Lincoln -----	65	57	55	56	62	48	64	56	52
Macon -----	7	11	10	6	20	19	13	18	20
Madison -----	7	5	6	7	4	3	2	2	2
Martin -----	165	285	311	287	200	172	140	127	107
McDowell -----	37	34	45	43	38	36	41	33	36
Mecklenburg -----	351	323	386	369	402	366	348	319	286
Mitchell -----									
Montgomery -----	51	50	69	60	75	54	63	78	60
Moore -----	100	190	210	215	208	198	175	150	160
Nash -----	166	192	211	198	235	195	253	184	175
New Hanover -----	146	164	168	160	218	167	178	147	151
Northampton -----	172	194	233	203	255	233	264	235	255
Onslow -----	80	68	80	64	82	64	74	79	71
Orange -----	62	47	42	67	49	59	57	56	94



*Continued.*

Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No. Studying Arithmetic.	No. Studying Geography.	No. Studying English Grammar.	No. Studying North Carolina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	Civil Government.
96	70	42	47	20	14	480	402	294	321	349	212	28
162	148	127	88	47	24	1,422	583	615	196	164	380	94
112	87	74	52	30	14	807	417	250	98	96	395	11
120	98	77	69	57	51	954	478	296	99	98	275	37
163	134	87	90	91	35	1,186	619	469	155	233	593	119
84	74	55	43	27	8	661	372	289	135	109	301	95
92	85	62	43	25	14	887	504	385	116	143	216	7
253	241	102	128	66	23	1,176	754	2,167	270	369	324	84
64	47	35	50	26	25	554	291	163	93	57	129	8
9	7	8	6	3	2	87	49	31	16	13	7	-----
30	27	10	8	1	2	176	84	61	28	5	32	10
165	152	129	81	47	26	1,194	707	551	165	347	339	92
101	99	101	81	61	32	438	374	200	107	82	23	7
121	77	77	77	33	21	1,033	498	357	200	257	365	191
14	7	8	2	-----	-----	74	56	12	18	13	-----	-----
144	134	126	96	63	56	968	453	343	185	226	397	169
72	51	42	34	16	12	766	720	423	96	240	511	126
121	134	87	80	39	31	832	432	289	122	149	343	20
53	46	39	25	12	13	401	202	130	54	88	86	5
10	15	6	6	-----	3	97	82	37	15	24	14	-----
1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	5	2	-----	1	1	-----
101	88	74	87	93	76	1,560	1,175	790	425	306	430	149
32	11	20	8	2	2	196	115	88	42	31	58	-----
264	199	164	78	47	22	2,663	1,037	683	205	597	312	14
48	40	43	41	27	20	344	213	166	50	36	104	12
130	125	20	15	10	4	1,462	1,090	694	615	462	374	101
161	131	89	70	46	32	112	732	395	205	386	295	43
110	91	49	22	7	-----	1,601	1,363	1,290	1,098	343	1,112	30
199	204	131	131	80	53	1,540	868	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
52	42	55	44	16	13	242	175	150	56	18	209	3
49	58	34	21	10	12	402	238	132	69	42	127	-----



TABLE NO. VII--

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.
Pamlico-----	52	45	59	51	67	47	49	48	50
Pasquotank ----	120	87	91	99	108	105	97	102	85
Pender-----	117	112	126	137	108	124	107	119	87
Perquimans ----	99	114	114	128	129	122	129	131	129
Person-----	106	94	116	135	141	95	131	112	106
Pitt-----	217	291	227	223	236	219	236	206	189
Polk-----	35	42	35	40	47	29	48	54	43
Randolph-----	73	71	79	70	80	55	77	57	59
Richmond-----	250	240	335	325	385	315	325	135	130
Robeson-----	358	371	414	417	476	337	444	369	338
Rockingham ---	192	180	209	204	197	165	179	180	183
Rowan-----	231	216	204	162	174	162	178	145	152
Rutherford ----	93	86	98	68	86	88	82	95	76
Sampson-----	156	179	202	202	220	163	229	213	184
Scotland-----	93	138	157	130	146	107	139	136	111
Stanly-----	48	44	38	31	37	40	89	30	43
Stokes-----	44	43	52	57	61	47	51	52	65
Surry-----	89	94	79	100	93	83	89	73	80
Swain-----	3	2	4	6	3	2	4	4	5
Transylvania ---	4	5	8	7	15	16	8	8	7
Tyrrell-----	25	23	27	25	26	33	35	28	31
Union-----	175	205	196	173	213	181	215	166	149
Vance-----	162	199	168	166	200	167	178	169	152
Wake-----	519	347	255	369	383	365	357	326	296
Warren-----	177	250	257	275	304	271	285	318	254
Washington-----	72	93	87	84	91	72	90	120	84
Watauga-----	8	8	5	12	7	6	6	8	4
Wayne-----	385	344	315	294	353	265	273	238	203
Wilkes-----	47	57	50	49	56	47	57	43	47
Wilson-----	142	185	196	183	191	148	204	150	124
Yadkin-----	19	30	28	30	23	26	30	23	19
Yancey-----	14	11	7	8	10	12	8	9	10
Total-----	10,560	11,363	11,609	11,802	12,963	11,098	12,491	11,233	10,474



*Continued.*

Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.	No. Studying Arithmetic.	No. Studying Geography.	No. Studying English Grammar.	No. Studying North Carolina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	Civil Government.
45	39	41	37	16	8	371	224	187	117	128	303	187
71	48	34	27	10	6	635	300	291	55	56	89	23
87	74	62	65	30	28	708	330	182	83	63	172	37
95	93	85	54	34	21	928	566	402	207	205	405	56
98	84	70	50	26	18	546	309	276	56	72	74	18
171	153	131	90	68	63	1,699	878	404	287	270	293	200
41	30	21	14	12	9	334	143	67	15	16	239	39
41	52	40	30	25	15	463	208	119	47	47	96	23
80	68	84	50	24	14	-----	-----	-----	120	183	43	-----
293	264	193	131	85	58	2,141	960	410	164	264	368	37
148	130	100	59	31	13	1,275	735	374	164	252	340	190
123	106	83	65	27	20	1,318	862	320	84	222	75	27
50	65	38	34	19	9	586	342	201	65	121	129	35
165	136	137	103	65	43	1,680	716	480	290	344	819	297
127	57	68	44	31	5	795	371	241	154	129	343	47
18	30	16	8	5	15	285	202	168	112	52	5	-----
50	42	31	25	20	12	274	186	127	36	53	43	28
75	90	63	63	65	70	500	305	-----	80	98	60	-----
1	1	1	1	-----	-----	26	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
9	11	16	4	5	3	75	65	31	3	2	1	-----
20	13	15	6	10	7	222	83	54	30	55	76	-----
120	125	88	69	44	18	1,701	590	440	130	170	195	40
130	109	77	66	32	17	1,132	565	395	103	143	247	60
296	258	197	154	91	60	2,029	1,005	327	321	358	427	53
263	232	165	100	50	28	1,879	1,022	739	248	222	625	101
59	47	33	13	5	5	500	300	200	60	65	115	90
8	8	1	3	6	6	34	16	3	2	2	5	-----
199	148	92	105	40	41	1,890	967	513	290	411	967	95
41	37	24	14	16	19	258	190	129	87	86	144	82
111	96	81	46	31	17	1,088	631	555	308	311	677	177
17	18	18	15	8	9	210	104	61	50	57	50	17
9	7	3	4	-----	-----	19	4	24	1	2	4	2
8,999	7,910	5,968	4,849	2,111	1,984	73,720	41,259	28,908	12,516	13,911	23,203	5,953



TABLE NO. VIII.—*Showing Amount Apportioned to White and Polls, Poll Tax Levied and*

Counties.	Amount Ap- portioned to Whites.	Amount Ap- portioned to Colored.	Assess'd Value of Property of Whites.	Assess'd Value of Property of Colored.
Alamance -----	\$11,631.38	\$3,529.22	\$47,341	\$89,164
Alexander -----	4,202.26	386.76	109,732	11,682
Alleghany -----	2,622.62	214.66	713,491	7,460
Anson -----	4,224.00	4,811.75	1,865,677	92,350
Ashe -----	6,568.03	253.97	1,551,456	8,844
Beaufort -----	7,262.84	2,707.97	2,838,359	164,217
Bertie -----	6,393.00	5,007.00	2,312,975	272,647
Bladen -----	4,229.70	2,238.30	1,654,733	134,086
Brunswick -----	3,242.55	1,409.36	1,111,097	105,355
Buncombe -----	20,704.92	2,073.25	10,233,740	147,889
Burke -----	5,523.12	1,164.24	1,410,206	32,957
Cabarrus -----	8,028.17	3,470.41	3,413,430	91,799
Caldwell -----	5,581.13	859.50	1,737,224	20,234
Camden -----	2,257.70	1,100.00	544,140	42,146
Carteret -----	3,570.00	659.40	903,901	39,000
Caswell -----	3,173.49	2,092.08	1,292,184	552,640
Catawba -----	9,127.30	1,528.80	3,237,802	32,361
Chatham -----	7,795.25	3,336.40	2,812,010	109,845
Cherokee -----	5,352.20	221.80	1,648,856	2,947
Chowan -----	2,626.00	2,178.61	1,404,756	140,970
Clay -----	1,848.61	55.08	504,105	1,154
Cleveland -----	10,147.84	2,494.72	4,037,127	45,519
Columbus -----	7,387.02	2,570.42	2,112,955	144,793
Craven -----			2,733,292	371,640
Cumberland -----	11,999.93	5,901.42	4,015,112	185,266
Currituck -----	2,304.10	738.80	677,770	29,124
Dare -----	1,428.00	170.00	410,820	12,503
Davidson -----	10,545.00	1,768.50	3,559,677	49,097
Davie -----	5,016.99	1,424.90	1,709,303	39,048
Duplin -----	7,646.62	3,000.20	1,994,649	103,177
Durham -----			10,405,987	199,855
Edgecombe -----	8,723.31	7,122.09	4,677,755	143,261



*Colored, Assessed Value of Property of White and Colored, Insolvent Amount Applied to Schools.*

Number White Polls.	Number Colored Polls.	Number of Insolvent White Polls.	Number of Insolvent Colored Polls.	Total Poll Tax Levied.	Amount of Poll Tax Paid for Schools.	Amount Actually Paid by Whites on Property and Polls.	Amount Actually Paid by Colored on Property and Polls.
3,320	731	100	150	\$2.50	\$1.50	\$13,501.38	\$1,256.99
1,488	97	83	50	-----	1.56	4,202.66	386.76
1,366	44	132	10	2.00	1.50	2,622.62	214.66
1,568	1,243	1,099	Both	2.00	1.50	6,844.58	Both
2,561	65	-----	-----	2.36	1.50	6,619.10	113.42
2,460	1,493	275	549	2.00	1.50	9,204.27	1,321.82
1,513	1,374	88	188	2.10	1.50	6,432.85	2,551.76
1,473	839	122	246	2.00	1.50	4,034.30	2,349.43
1,150	644	350	47	2.00	1.29	2,497.24	1,382.66
5,464	996	1,707	Both	-----	1.50	29,126.75	-----
1,748	188	-----	-----	2.70	1.50	5,160.37	341.32
2,449	655	368	-----	2.56	1.50	10,305.96	1,441.33
1,885	219	75	50	2.00	1.50	-----	-----
518	331	9	35	2.60	1.50	1,944.05	506.30
1,578	251	118	88	2.00	1.50	4,006.29	447.20
1,025	700	200	548	2.46	1.50	3,862.48	1,344.75
2,600	329	100	71	2.00	1.50	10,247.00	298.00
2,471	981	-----	-----	2.24	1.50	-----	-----
1,392	43	143	11	3.35	-----	-----	-----
781	728	137	Both	2.00	1.29	2,528.56	253.74
554	22	73	4	1.50	1.50	1,775.66	105.00
3,074	562	384	-----	2.60	1.50	11,089.16	924.94
2,115	738	136	109	2.00	1.50	6,767.00	1,199.70
1,558	1,711	1,200	-----	3.05	-----	-----	-----
2,379	1,250	750	Both	2.24	1.50	-----	-----
835	348	37	72	2.00	1.50	2,296.13	443.10
705	83	80	20	2.00	1.50	1,809.28	147.01
3,150	394	300	100	2.00	1.50	10,682.42	529.37
1,479	288	51	53	1.90	1.50	5,184.53	395.88
2,231	830	267	158	-----	1.50	6,937.89	1,430.71
2,680	1,239	315	430	1.50	1.50	21,000.00	1,350.00
1,763	2,189	500	Both	2.49	1.50	10,511.23	2,650.72



TABLE NO. VIII—

Counties.	Amount Ap- portioned to Whites.	Amount Ap- portioned to Colored.	Assess'd Value of Property of Whites.	Assess'd Value of Property of Colored.
Forsyth-----	\$16,818.18	\$4,808.62	\$7,569,494	\$160,466
Franklin-----	6,039.40	4,050.60	2,611,490	169,744
Gaston-----	11,361.50	4,026.90	4,415,070	61,079
Gates-----			1,006,796	92,076
Graham-----	1,598.00	11.00	599,095	8,297
Granville-----	6,681.14	4,631.03	3,408,022	155,613
Greene-----	3,475.78	1,900.99	1,414,459	83,306
Guilford-----	17,543.00	7,100.00	7,271,300	206,379
Halifax-----	18,256.40		3,810,455	331,869
Harnett-----	4,508.15	2,150.49	1,435,561	61,299
Haywood-----	7,195.38	250.00	1,915,407	1,365
Henderson-----	7,719.44	962.76	2,074,914	31,792
Hertford-----	5,736.43	3,614.45	1,784,885	249,441
Hyde-----	2,522.50	1,782.50	945,604	27,778
Iredell-----	12,755.49	3,532.49	4,521,445	100,747
Jackson-----			1,247,508	13,333
Johnston-----	15,462.67	3,817.58	3,534,834	113,666
Jones-----	2,611.03	1,892.97	1,130,229	
Lenoir-----	7,986.32	2,433.47	2,111,324	125,198
Lincoln-----	6,283.98	1,500.74	2,101,716	35,971
Macon-----	4,880.15	303.80	1,165,233	9,489
Madison-----	8,203.12	167.98	1,504,789	4,000
Martin-----	6,405.00	3,595.00	2,122,310	156,754
McDowell-----	4,962.93	749.57	1,015,441	5,862
Mecklenburg-----	17,680.39	6,967.81	10,467,455	332,020
Mitchell*-----				
Montgomery-----			1,669,008	29,153
Moore-----	6,836.12	3,627.00	2,945,687	99,688
Nash-----	9,666.54	4,874.96	3,373,485	157,825
New Hanover-----	19,140.39	7,705.01	7,950,050	431,262
Northampton-----	6,592.28	5,576.80	2,759,260	220,885
Onslow-----	4,494.15	1,295.00	1,417,545	58,174
Orange-----	5,117.26	1,914.30	2,072,659	86,809
Pamlico-----	1,823.00	1,039.00	672,074	49,993



*Continued.*

Number White Polls.	Number Col- ored Polls.	Number of Insolvent White Polls.	Number of In- solvent Col- ored Polls.	Total Poll Tax Levied.	Amou't of Poll Tax Paid for Schools.	Amount Actu- ally Paid by Whites on Property and Polls.	Amount Actu- ally Paid by Colored on Property and Polls.
4,066	1,507	-----	-----	\$2.30	\$1.19	\$22,605.87	Both
2,114	1,602	345	638	2.45	1.50	7,856.75	\$1,751.54
2,868	831	410	Both	2.60	1.50	14,303.49	Both
887	517	27	81	2.00	1.50	3,628.18	846.77
612	5	40	-----	3.11	1.50	1,988.23	-----
1,776	1,464	203	476	2.30	1.50	9,212.04	1,763.23
1,120	871	37	56	2.30	1.50	4,226.03	1,456.45
4,463	1,039	534	450	1.50	1.50	20,100.00	1,300.00
1,862	2,649	-----	-----	-----	1.50	7,256.04	Both
1,687	536	159	109	2.85	1.50	4,730.91	845.76
2,157	76	447	-----	3.00	1.19	7,195.38	250.00
1,769	189	202	76	3.27	1.50	6,358.34	340.73
999	1,037	111	222	2.00	1.50	4,544.79	1,671.49
886	527	59	167	2.45	1.50	3,001.08	840.50
3,310	861	730	Both	2.55	1.54	-----	-----
1,651	67	234	19	3.00	1.50	4,961.43	-----
3,873	1,022	141	103	2.00	1.50	16,951.46	1,935.32
776	484	16	205	2.00	1.50	2,958.74	514.12
1,840	1,143	630	Both	2.45	1.50	9,171.94	1,939.85
1,702	287	7	5	1.50	1.50	6,680.76	445.26
1,568	64	165	18	3.20	1.60	-----	-----
2,900	54	715	14	2.60	1.50	7,738.13	64.00
1,386	945	37	86	2.00	1.50	5,546.84	1,492.13
1,455	193	255	-----	2.45	1.50	-----	-----
4,489	2,820	1,725	Both	2.50	1.50	28,879.08	4,827.64
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,786	556	-----	-----	2.45	1.29	2,303.94	717.24
2,413	940	315	216	2.15	1.50	8,449.24	1,257.44
2,523	1,455	60	290	2.15	1.50	-----	-----
2,186	1,607	548	720	2.69	1.50	15,929.51	2,001.43
1,509	1,574	27	82	2.03	1.50	8,547.13	2,635.39
1,488	437	90	180	3.00	1.50	4,599.93	490.21
1,413	643	-----	-----	2.00	1.50	-----	-----
905	405	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



TABLE NO. VIII —

Counties.	Amount Ap- portioned to Whites.	Amount Ap- portioned to Colored.	Assess'd Value of Property of Whites.	Assess'd Value of Property of Colored.
Pasquotank -----	\$5,997.41	\$3,673.47	\$2,308,656	\$182,276
Pender -----	3,106.19	2,050.08	1,096,814	123,466
Perquimans -----	2,943.15	2,196.75	1,325,303	114,725
Person -----	4,338.75	3,128.75	1,752,245	67,807
Pitt -----	12,589.50	4,980.00	4,187,756	163,015
Polk -----	2,291.58	644.19	882,103	14,590
Randolph -----	12,886.37	1,950.03	3,796,399	50,622
Richmond -----	4,863.00	1,652.00	4,366,283	96,358
Robeson -----	11,372.00	5,542.77	4,048,812	221,781
Rockingham -----	13,252.75	6,487.25	4,542,250	132,453
Rowan -----	14,314.65	4,651.80	6,138,195	161,986
Rutherford -----	7,704.32	1,977.04	2,881,328	50,710
Sampson -----	5,757.00	3,399.00	2,029,973	73,748
Scotland -----	1,995.50	1,468.60		
Stanly -----	6,288.79	690.06	2,093,635	29,354
Stokes -----	7,783.00	1,257.00	1,876,785	27,306
Surry -----	10,501.40	1,449.50	2,843,625	30,574
Swain -----	4,204.54	110.54	963,729	3,247
Transylvania -----	2,845.23	286.98	1,038,351	7,500
Tyrrell -----	2,003.87	496.63	620,843	25,445
Union -----	10,336.58	2,944.32	3,115,858	70,498
Vance -----			2,247,250	157,183
Wake -----	24,245.57	13,362.88	10,183,644	559,002
Warren -----	4,201.39	4,144.21	2,437,211	291,893
Washington -----	4,170.34	2,192.66	1,252,418	76,686
Watauga -----	5,360.00	137.80	1,387,152	5,397
Wayne -----	10,620.75	7,784.00	4,780,683	279,005
Wilkes -----	8,621.36	973.88	1,917,310	24,772
Wilson -----	11,182.03	3,800.16	3,831,619	68,431
Yadkin -----	6,011.75	685.35	1,598,708	14,628
Yancey -----	2,925.80	45.00	571,147	
Total -----	666,143.95	234,333.19	258,929,110	102,705,100

\* No report.



*Continued.*

Number White Polls.	Number Col- ored Polls.	Number of Insolvent White Polls.	Number of In- solvent Col- ored Polls.	Total Poll Tax Levied.	Amou't of Poll Tax Paid for Schools.	Amount Actu- ally Paid by Whites on Property and Polls.	Amount Actu- ally Paid by Colored on Property and Polls.
1,121	858	5	16	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$5,837.08	\$1,714.99
992	829	20	373	2.00	1.50	-----	-----
821	614	30	35	2.10	1.50	3,650.55	1,094.13
1,328	728	329	-----	2.00	1.50	5,146.04	1,194.25
2,746	2,074	213	390	2.00	1.50	10,771.54	2,678.44
690	100	26	11	2.45	1.50	-----	-----
3,682	436	450	-----	2.25	1.50	12,356.32	745.12
1,955	1,454	360	720	2.21	1.19	10,630.36	1,046.90
3,172	1,923	-----	-----	3.00	1.50	-----	-----
3,268	1,342	-----	965	-----	1.50	15,326.45	Both
3,655	912	435	186	1.80	1.35	16,623.39	1,304.07
2,892	425	Both	1,898	2.28	1.50	9,524.39	1,549.28
2,713	915	250	350	2.50	1.50	7,723.45	1,505.24
-----	-----	-----	-----	2.64	1.50	-----	-----
2,002	249	220	80	2.25	1.50	-----	-----
2,587	356	-----	-----	2.00	1.50	7,369.15	Both
3,417	356	Both	401	2.00	1.50	10,583.02	Both
1,025	19	130	4	2.90	1.50	3,293.21	28.35
917	60	186	29	3.80	1.50	2,857.63	65.64
620	222	29	29	2.60	1.50	2,004.01	335.30
2,818	815	197	156	3.18	1.50	9,848.23	1,349.40
1,175	1,039	-----	-----	-----	1.25	5,533.80	1,575.42
4,683	2,954	314	941	2.00	1.50	25,229.67	4,593.67
945	1,462	51	202	2.30	1.42	5,660.93	2,320.91
911	723	23	90	2.00	1.50	3,620.85	1,222.03
1,904	38	88	7	2.25	1.50	5,626.60	174.32
3,070	1,662	240	480	-----	1.50	15,603.01	2,504.03
3,374	281	498	Both	3.00	1.50	3,451.16	44.59
2,459	1,308	-----	-----	1.95	1.50	13,920.95	2,085.18
2,033	143	66	10	2.00	1.50	5,770.09	468.00
1,498	8	-----	-----	-----	1.29	-----	-----
192,245	73,588	21,198	14,775	-----	-----	648,880.10	81,769.53



# REPORT OF CROATAN INDIAN SCHOOLS IN ROBESON AND SCOTLAND COUNTIES.

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROBESON COUNTY.

Paid teachers .....	\$1,995.08
Paid for houses .....	481.68
Total .....	2,476.76

## Number of Croatan children—

Males .....	812
Females .....	865
Total .....	1,737

## Enrolled in School—

Males .....	614
Females .....	525
Total .....	1,139

Average attendance .....	291
Number of districts .....	22
Number of houses .....	29
Average length of school terms in weeks.....	10.21

Value of school property ..... 1,995.00

Average salary of teachers—Male, \$30.16; female, \$24.20.

Number of Indian teachers—First grade, 4; second grade, 7.

Scotland reports 115 Croatan children, but gives no other statistics.



## CHAPTER 543.

**An act to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars to the public schools of North Carolina.**

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) be and the same is hereby appropriated, annually, out of the State Treasury for the benefit of the public schools, to be distributed to the respective counties of the State, *per capita* as to school population on the first Monday in January of each year, using the school census of the previous scholastic year as a basis of apportionment.

SEC. 2. That the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall issue warrants upon the State Auditor for the amount due each county under section one of this act, said warrants to be drawn in favor of the County Treasurer of each county to be credited to the general public school fund of the county.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated annually out of the State Treasury for the purpose of bringing up to the constitutional requirement for a four months public school term in each school district in the State, those public schools whose terms, after the distribution and application of all other school funds, do not comply with said requirement, to be distributed and applied in the manner hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 4. That at the January meeting of each year the County Board of Education shall report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction the number of school districts in the county which can not have a four months term, with the funds available from county sources and State appropriations other than that provided for in section three (3) of this act, special local taxes not included. The County Board of Education shall also report the amount of all school funds available for the use of the entire county, and also the amount that is available for the use of the particular district or districts needing additional help. They shall also report the amount of expenses incurred per month in running the schools in each of said districts, the school census of the entire county and of each of said districts, by race, the number of pupils enrolled in each of said schools during the current term, the average daily attendance, and the salary paid to the teachers of each of said schools. And, in the event that there is on hand an unexpended balance of moneys properly belonging to the public school fund, the full facts in connection therewith shall be reported. The State Superintendent of



Public Instruction shall forthwith lay these facts before the State Board of Education, which shall thereupon, after full investigation, fix and determine the amount which must necessarily be appropriated to each of said counties to enable each district therein to have a four months term of public school: *Provided*, that if the said State Board of Education shall find that the one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) hereby appropriated is insufficient for the purpose of giving to all of said counties the required amount, the said board shall deduct from such required amount for each county such a fixed percentage for all counties alike as shall reduce the aggregate of the amounts to be distributed to the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00): *Provided further*, that if the State Board of Education shall find that the one hundred thousand dollars, provided for in this section, is more than sufficient for the purpose of giving to all of said counties such said amounts required for the accomplishment of a four months term in each school district, the said board shall distribute such surplus *per capita* in like manner with, and in addition to, the appropriation provided for in sections one and two of this act. Every report required to be made by the provisions of this section shall be accompanied by affidavits from the County Superintendent of Schools, the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, to the effect that all fines, penalties and forfeitures and other moneys properly belonging to the school fund of the county have been so applied and that the constitutional limitation of taxation has been reached in said county; and unless the report is accompanied by such affidavits it shall not be considered by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or by the State Board of Education.

SEC. 5. That when said apportionment has been so made an itemized statement thereof shall be filed with the State Auditor, who shall thereafter, upon the warrant of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, issue his warrants upon the State Treasurer for the amounts appropriated to the several counties, payable to the County Treasurer of the respective counties to which the said itemized statement shows the same to have been appropriated.

SEC. 6. That no school with a school census under sixty-five (65) in number shall receive any benefit from the appropriation made in section three (3) of this act unless the formation or continuance of such school district shall have been, for good and sufficient cause, approved by the County Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 7. That any county school officer who shall knowingly make any misrepresentation of facts in his report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction required by the provisions of this act,



shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be removed from office and may be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 8. That it shall be a misdemeanor for any county officer to apply moneys properly belonging to the public school fund, arising from any source to any other purpose than that of the public schools.

SEC. 9. That all moneys appropriated by the provisions of this act shall be distributed by the Boards of Education of the several counties to the several school districts in the counties in such way as to extend to all the children of any county, or nearly as practicable, equal school opportunities and advantages, and so as to make the school term or terms in each district in a county in every year, as nearly as may be, equal with the same of every other district in the county.

SEC. 10. That the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall include in his annual reports a full showing of everything done under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. That chapter six hundred and thirty-seven (637) of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (1899) and all other laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 11th day of March, A. D. 1901.



TABLE NO. IX.—*Showing Amount Apportioned to Counties According to Sections 1 and 3, Chapter 543, Laws of 1901.*

Counties.	Amount Apportioned per Capita, According to Section 1, Chapter 543, Laws of 1901, 15 cents Per Capita.	Number of Districts Helped.		Amount App'rtioned to Help Needy Districts, Section 3, Chapter 543, Laws of 1901.
		White.	Colored.	
Alamance -----	\$1,330.95	33	6	\$1,309.09
Alexander -----	583.35	49	6	1,146.72
Alleghany -----	493.80	43	5	1,771.56
Anson -----	1,173.00	29	20	1,415.00
Ashe -----	1,137.00	101	10	3,693.10
Beaufort -----	1,207.55	45	31	1,781.99
Bertie -----	1,149.50	36	44	1,019.47
Bladen -----	968.70	42	24	1,686.17
Brunswick -----	748.20	45	21	2,114.77
Buncombe -----	2,212.35	*	*	-----
Burke -----	928.80	51	10	2,089.20
Cabarrus -----	1,204.50	18	8	633.25
Caldwell -----	858.75	25	6	937.76
Camden -----	278.55	1	-----	66.68
Carteret -----	607.20	9	5	515.50
Caswell -----	765.90	32	30	1,922.26
Catawba -----	1,229.55	*	*	-----
Chatham -----	1,292.70	44	7	1,259.00
Cherokee -----	696.00	*	*	-----
Chowan -----	507.45	*	*	-----
Clay -----	266.10	13	1	369.58
Cleveland -----	1,481.55	86	21	2,133.58
Columbus -----	1,197.00	39	32	2,043.44
Craven -----	1,077.30	*	*	-----
Cumberland -----	1,602.75	21	4	1,182.74
Currituck -----	338.10	36	13	2,084.69
Dare -----	234.75	19	3	1,009.30
Davidson -----	1,231.35	44	18	1,220.13
Davie -----	579.60	*	*	-----
Duplin -----	1,686.15	57	35	2,360.63

\* No needy districts.



TABLE NO. IX—*Continued.*

Counties.	Amount Appor- tioned per Capita, According to Section 1, Chapter 543, Laws of 1901, 15 cents Per Capita.	Number of Districts Helped.		Amount App'rtioned to Help Needy Dis- tricts, Section 3, Chapter 543, Laws of 1901.
		White.	Colored.	
Durham -----	\$1,290.30	*	*	-----
Edgecombe -----	1,352.55	*	*	-----
Forsyth -----	1,694.85	*	*	-----
Franklin -----	1,281.90	32	27	\$909.00
Gaston -----	1,489.20	20	5	315.00
Gates -----	674.40	11	10	647.68
Graham -----	243.60	15	-----	348.00
Granville -----	1,099.05	13	-----	956.32
Greene -----	602.85	18	6	507.00
Guilford -----	2,031.00	*	*	-----
Halifax -----	1,422.00	*	*	-----
Harnett -----	883.20	38	12	1,052.18
Haywood -----	969.00	4	1	146.56
Henderson -----	822.75	31	9	603.75
Hertford -----	883.35	4	8	358.90
Hyde -----	516.60	16	2	538.54
Iredell -----	1,530.30	17	10	350.58
Jackson -----	645.45	16	2	423.60
Johnston -----	1,691.25	12	6	317.03
Jones -----	433.80	13	10	727.10
Lenoir -----	908.10	8	13	392.94
Lincoln -----	855.30	48	11	1,591.00
Macon -----	668.55	49	-----	1,544.21
Madison -----	1,256.50	49	4	1,503.04
Martin -----	823.80	9	12	422.00
McDowell -----	685.50	44	13	1,761.41
Mecklenburg -----	2,810.25	*	*	-----
Mitchell -----	956.70	57	4	1,572.20
Montgomery -----	730.80	48	16	1,937.80
Moore -----	1,265.70	53	31	2,043.17
Nash -----	1,327.80	*	*	-----

\* No needy districts.



TABLE NO. IX—*Continued.*

Counties.	Amount Appor- tioned per Capita, According to Section 1, Chapter 543, Laws of 1901, 15 cents Per Capita.	Number of Districts Helped.		Amount App'rtioned to Help Needy Dis- tricts, Section 3, Chapter 543, Laws of 1901.
		White.	Colored.	
New Hanover.....	\$1,161.15	*	*	-----
Northampton.....	1,087.35	11	14	\$394.23
Onslow.....	612.30	13	11	321.19
Orange.....	740.55	32	2	978.44
Pamlico.....	429.30	28	12	383.32
Pasquotank.....	731.10	*	*	-----
Pender.....	729.90	15	2	245.65
Perquimans.....	522.45	11	4	258.00
Person.....	896.10	14	13	745.00
Pitt.....	1,497.60	*	*	-----
Polk.....	328.35	17	8	657.14
Randolph.....	1,534.80	53	18	1,563.48
Richmond.....	868.65	11	15	677.64
Robeson†.....	2,077.50	24	18	1,174.27
Rockingham.....	1,697.25	41	21	617.88
Rowan.....	1,579.80	13	14	557.33
Rutherford.....	1,396.35	60	17	2,549.10
Sampson.....	1,373.40	39	26	762.15
Scotland.....	577.35	4	5	241.41
Stanly.....	995.55	68	9	2,761.00
Stokes.....	1,081.50	61	14	1,408.44
Surry.....	1,396.50	13	10	392.75
Swain.....	449.10	*	*	-----
Transylvania.....	363.45	27	3	890.38
Tyrrell.....	251.55	8	2	232.97
Union.....	1,449.75	50	24	1,798.85
Vance.....	864.45	*	*	-----
Wake.....	2,835.60	*	*	-----
Warren.....	1,001.10	-----	1	31.58
Washington.....	513.15	*	*	-----
Watauga.....	776.25	64	3	1,295.53

\* No needy districts.



TABLE NO. IX—*Continued.*

Counties.	Amount Appor- tioned per Capita, According to Section 1, Chapter 543, Laws of 1901, 15 Cents Per Capita.	Number of Districts Helped.		Amount App'rtioned to Help Needy Dis- tricts, Section 3, Chapter 543, Laws of 1901.
		White.	Colored.	
Wayne -----	\$1,577.55	*	*	-----
Wilkes -----	1,488.45	70	17	\$2,092.44
Wilson -----	1,195.50	*	*	-----
Yadkin -----	816.75	53	8	1,423.92
Yancey -----	662.70	42	4	1,630.18
Total -----	100,475.00	2,375	862	82,798.89

\* No needy districts.

† In Robeson County ten Croatan districts were helped.



## LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

County.	Superintendent.	Post-office	County Boards of Education	Post office.
Alamance	Rev. W. S. Long	Elon College	J. O. Atkinson J. I. White	Elon College. Graham.
Alexander	A. Frank Sharpe	Hiddenite	A. N. Roberson A. A. Hill	Lacey. Taylorsville.
Alleghany	E. Leff Wagner	Whitehead Ex-Elkin.	Thos. F. Murdock W. E. White	York Institute. Avilla.
Anson	James M. Wall	Wadesboro	C. J. Taylor J. T. Fender	Laurel Springs. Whitehead.
Ashe	J. O. Goodman	Beaver Creek	J. H. Wagoner W. C. Hardison	Plainfield. Wadesboro.
Beaufort	S. C. Bragaw	Washington	L. L. Little J. W. Kiker	Ansonville.
Bertie	R. W. Askew	Windsor	Allen Jones, Jr. Thos. J. Hauck	Jefferson. Baldwin.
Bladen	W. I. Shaw	Klondike	J. E. Weaver E. W. Ayers	Gale. Washington.
Brunswick	John H. Mintz	Shallotte	Alex. Hudnell H. D. Satterthwaite	Aurora. Washington.
Buncombe	S. F. Venable	Asheville	Dr. H. V. Dunston P. T. Perry	Windsor. Merry Hill.
Burke	Herbert O'Houk	Morganton	Jno. L. Harrington S. N. Ferguson	Lewiston. Bladenboro
Cabarrus	Chas. E. Boger	Concord	A. McA. Council Rev. W. S. Ballard	Councils. Clarkton.
Caldwell	Y. D. Moore	King's Creek	G. H. Bellamy A. C. Meares	El Paso. Calabash.
			Peter Rouark M. J. Bearden	Shallotte. Asheville.
			Dr. Geo. W. Whitson J. H. Sams	Asheville. Mars Hill.
			Jno. A. Lackey E. H. Tilley	Morganton. Cora.
			W. H. Pool J. P. Cook	Bridgewater. Concord
			D. J. Little W. F. Smith	Bost's Mill.
			P. G. Moore M. L. Greer	Granite Falls. King's Creek.
			I. W. Moore	Collettsville.



Camden	Chas. H. Spencer	South Mills	G. H. Riggs	South Mills.
Carteret	Capt. Joseph Pigott	Straits	E. J. Sawyer	Shiloh.
Caswell	A. E. Henderson	Yanceyville	J. H. Morrisett	Harlowe.
Catawba	A. P. Whisenhunt	Hickory	C. N. Mason	Beaufort.
Chatham	James L. Griffin	Siler City	Z. J. Howland	Locust Hill.
Cherokee	Thos. J. Hill	Murphy	B. B. Arrington	Ridgeville.
Chowan	R. H. Willis	Edenton	L. A. Gwynn	Gatewood.
Clay	T. H. Hancock	Hayesville	R. L. Mitchell	Newton.
Cleveland	J. A. Anthony	Shelby	C. B. Flintoff	Louise.
Columbus	L. W. Stanley	Whiteville	P. A. Hoyle	Sherrill's Ford.
Craven	S. M. Brinson	New Bern	S. T. Wilfong	Pittsboro.
Cumberland	S. D. Cole	Fayetteville	J. A. Sherrill	Richmond.
Currituck	A. S. Doane	Waterlily	J. M. Edwards	Pluck.
Dare	R. B. Etheridge	Manteo	Ostian Perry	Andrews.
Davidson	P. L. Ledford	Thomasville	J. M. Richardson	Pastell.
			P. E. Nelson	Murphy.
			M. L. Mauney	Edenton.
			A. T. Bush	Cisco.
			J. E. Coffield	Mintonsville.
			R. H. Welch	Shooting Creek.
			G. H. Haigler	Brasstown.
			G. S. McClure	Hayesville.
			W. J. Winchester	King's Mountain.
			H. P. Allison	Fallston.
			T. D. Falls	Boiling Springs.
			D. S. Lovelace	Fair Bluff.
			Rev. J. A. Smith	Whiteville.
			J. E. L. Winecoff	Lake Waccamaw.
			H. H. Holton	Bellair.
			Daniel Lane	New Bern.
			R. A. Nunn	North Harlowe.
			Jno S. Morton	Fayetteville.
			S. H. Strange	Fayetteville.
			H. H. Bolton	Vass.
			J. H. Smith	Currituck.
			E. R. Johnson	Knott's Island.
			E. D. Bowden	Harbinger.
			J. T. Summerill	Manteo.
			A. V. Evans	Mann's Harbor.
			J. P. Midyett	
			W. J. Owen	Lexington.
			J. C. Skeen	
			Rev. W. H. Rich	



## LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC.—Continued.

County.	Superintendent.	Post-office.	County Boards of Education.	Post office.
Davie	J. D. Hodges	Augusta	Isaac Roberts N. A. Peebles	Nestor. Vadkin College.
Duplin	Samuel W. Clement	Wallace	W. H. Grady O. P. Middleton W. B. Southerland John W. Umstead	Albertson. Warsaw. Rose Hill. Flat River
Durham	C. W. Massey	Durham	G. E. Pope R. C. Graham J. R. Gaskill J. T. Howard	Durham. Durham. Tarboro. Conetoe.
Edgecombe	R. M. Davis	Tarboro	W. T. Braswell E. W. Hauser J. C. Pinnix	Whitakers Vienna. Kernersville.
Forsyth	Walter O. Cox	Winston	Jno. F. Griffith J. H. Uzzle Jno. C. Winston	Winston. Mapleville. Franklinton.
Franklin	R. B. White	Franklinton	L. N. Williams Thos. Wilson F. P. Hall	Centerville. Gastonia. Belmont.
Gaston	F. B. Rankin	Mount Holly	R. K. Davenport R. W. Costen J. S. Belton	Sunbury. Hazleton. Hazleton.
Gates	T. W. Costen, Jr	Gatesville	Franklin Matthews W. H. Garrison H. P. Hyde	Yellow Creek. Robbinsville Stecoah.
Graham	J. N. Moody	Robbinsville	J. C. Edwards F. W. Hancock J. H. Webb	Oxford. Stem. Buchanan.
Granville	J. C. Howard	Oxford	G. B. Royster L. V. Morrill L. J. H. Mewborne	Snow Hill. Jason. Ormondsville.
Greene	Rev. M. P. Davis	Snow Hill	W. A. Darden J. A. Holt W. T. Whitsett	Oak Ridge. Whitsett. Greensboro.
Guilford	J. R. Wharton	Greensboro	W. F. Alderman H. P. Robinson J. A. Collins	Whitsett. Greensboro. Littleton.
Halifax	A. S. Harrison	Enfield	E. W. Hyman	Enfield. Scotland Neck.



Harnett	Rev. J. S. Black	Linden	T. W. Harrington	Harrington.
Haywood	R. R. Sentell	Clyde	Joseph Williams	Angier.
Henderson	J. M. Justice	Hendersonville	J. D. Ezzell	Dunn.
Hertford	Hon. J. C. Scarborough	Murfreesboro	J. N. Mease	Canton.
Hyde	J. M. Watson	Swan Quarter	J. L. Morgan	Clyde.
Iredell	J. A. Butler	Statesville	J. R. Boyd	Follie.
Jackson	W. R. Sherrill	Webster	McD. Ray	Hendersonville.
Johnson	Ira T. Turlington	Smithfield	J. W. Morgan	Horse Shoe
Jones	W. H. Hammond	Trenton	F. A. Brown	Fruitland.
Lenoir	Rev. C. W. Howard	Kinston	J. H. Picott	Winton
Lincoln	G. T. Heafner	Crouse	J. A. Riddick	Reddicksville.
Macon	T. J. Johnston	Franklin	J. E. Vann	Winton.
Madison	J. M. James	Marshall	T. H. B. Gibbs	Fairfield.
Martin	R. J. Peele	Williamston	S. S. Mann	Swan Quarter.
McDowell	W. F. Wood	Marion	W. P. Burrus	Englehard.
			J. H. Hill	Statesville
			M. W. White	Mount Mourne.
			M. A. Feimster	Armfield.
			R. L. Madison	Cullowhee.
			M. Buchanan	Sylva.
			W. T. Deitz	Webster.
			W. F. Gerald	Pine Level.
			John Stephenson	Atta.
			I. W. Wood	Rome
			T. A. Bell	Pollocksville.
			F. M. Dixon	Tuckahoe.
			B. L. Brock	Trenton.
			Dr. F. A. Whitaker	Kinston.
			W. B. Nunn	Repose.
			W. O. Mosely	Kinston.
			A. L. Micle	Lincolnton.
			R. B. Sullivan	Lincolnton.
			D. C. K. Wilkinson	Chronicle.
			M. L. Kelly	Franklin.
			Rev J. A. Deal	Franklin.
			T. C. Bryson	West's Mills.
			Jasper Ebbs	Spring Creek.
			E. N. Fry	Hot Springs.
			L. J. Bailey	Walnut Run.
			Hon J. T. Waldo	Hamilton.
			J. A. Whitley	Everetts.
			S. R. Biggs	Williamston.
			J. R. Denton	Dysartsville.
			J. L. Bradley	Old Fort.
			Jno. L. Wilson	Marion.



## LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC.—Continued.

County.	Superintendent	Post office	County Boards of Education	Post office.
Mecklenburg	R. J. Cochrane	Charlotte	Wm. Anderson Jno. McDowell M. A. Alexander	Charlotte. Charlotte. Sanderfer.
Mitchell	D. W. Green	Wing	J. H. Greene J. W. Gudger	Bakersville. Bakersville.
Montgomery	R. T. Poole	Troy	Jno. A. Bailey Jno. L. Stewart M. E. Shamberger	Spruce Pine. Star. Pekin.
Moore	Rev. C. M. McIntosh	Carthage	R. A. Bruton Prof. D. L. Ellis J. W. Graham	Mt. Gilead. Sanford Aberdeen.
Nash	W. S. Wilkinson	Rocky Mount	Prof. M. A. McLeod T. V. Avent Thomas Westray	Broadway. Ila. Stanhope.
New Hanover	Prof. W. Catlett	Wilmington	J. C. Beal W. A. Johnson W. H. Sprunt	Red Oak. Wilmington. Wilmington.
Northampton	Paul J. Long	Jackson	Donald McRae A. J. Conner R. L. Reese	Rich Square. Rich Square. Rich Square.
Onslow	A. W. Cooper	Jacksonville	C. G. Peebles F. W. Hargett Chas. Gerock	Garysburg. Jackson. Hillsboro.
Orange	Chas. E. Maddry	Hillsboro	Jno. Williams J. P. Lockhart S. T. Forrest	Efland. Chapel Hill. Merritt.
Pamlico	Prof. Geo. T. Farnell	Bayboro	D. W. Burch Paul Daniels W. T. Mayo	Mesic. Alliance.
Pasquotank	Prof. S. L. Sheep	Elizabeth City	B. F. McCotter J. C. Commander M. T. Sawyer	Elizabeth City. Elizabeth City. Elizabeth City.
Pender	Rev. D. P. McGeachy	Burgaw	E. V. Davenport J. B. Davis J. T. Bland	Rocky Point Burgaw. Daughton.
Perquimans	W. G. Gaither	Hertford	A. C. Ward C. H. Newby J. H. Miller J. B. Perry	Hertford. Winfall. Durant's Neck.



Person	G. F. Holloway	Roxboro	J. A. Beam	Bethel Hill.
Plitt	Prof. W. H. Ragsdale	Greenville	W. A. Warren	Winterville.
Polk	W. M. Justice	Mill Spring	W. A. Bradsher	Greenville.
Randolph	J. M. Way	Asheboro	A. G. Cox	Bethel.
Richmond	J. H. Walsh	Rockingham	G. B. King	Tryon.
Robeson	J. A. McAlister	Lumberton	B. M. Whitehurst	Collinsville
Rockingham	E. P. Ellington	Reidsville	T. T. Ballinger	Maud.
Rowan	Robert G. Kizer	Salisbury	J. M. Putnam	Asheboro.
Rutherford	A. L. Rucker	Rutherfordton	J. P. Arledge	Ramseur.
Sampson	Street Brewer	Clinton	W. N. Elder	Rockingham.
Stanley	R. L. Smith	Albemarle	J. N. Birkhead	Diggs.
Scotland	M. L. John	Laurinburg	P. C. Whitlock	Robertel.
Stokes	W. B. Harris	Danbury	Dr. J. H. Williamson	Umberton.
Surry	John H. Allen	Dobson	E. K. Proctor, Jr.	Raynham.
Swain	L. Lee Marr	Bryson City	L. R. Hamer	Charm.
			E. J. Britt	Leaksville.
			H. P. Roard	Madison.
			G. W. Martin	Reidsville.
			D. W. Johnston	Salisbury.
			Rev. R. Strickley	Mount Ulla.
			J. G. Goodman	Yost.
			P. A. Sloop	Rutherfordton.
			Rev. C. K. Justice	Forest City.
			A. H. McDaniel	Jeter.
			S. B. Grant	Clinton.
			W. J. Pugh	Newton Grove.
			W. A. Bizzle	Turkey.
			C. E. Daniel	Albemarle.
			S. H. Hearne	Norwood
			D. N. Bennett	Palmerville.
			Person Palmer	Laurinburg.
			W. G. Quackenbush	Fairley.
			A. F. Patterson	Elmore.
			W. H. Morrison	Danbury.
			S. B. Taylor	Slate.
			W. T. Mitchell	Sylvan.
			D. F. Tillotson	Dobson.
			W. M. Cundiff	Needmore.
			A. H. Freeman	Whittier.
			J. C. Kapp	Bryson City.
			John S. Woodward	
			J. H. Teague	
			W. T. Conley	



## LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC.—Continued.

County.	Superintendent.	Post-office.	County Boards of Education.	Post office.
Transylvania	W. L. Carmichael	Brevard	J. L. Bell J. M. Hamlin Wm. Maxwell	Columbia. Columbia. Columbia.
Tyrrell	Samuel R. Bateman	Columbia	Dr. D. W. Cohn J. G. Brickhouse	Gum Neck. Monroe.
Union	Maj L. D. Andrews	Monroe	D. F. Armstrong F. D. Ashcraft	Waxhaw. Monroe.
Vance	J. C. Kittrell	Kittrell	A. W. Heath J. W. Marsh	Henderson.
Wake	Rev. W. G. Clements	Raleigh	W. E. Gary R. H. Southerland	Townsville. Cary.
Warren	James R. Rodwell	Warrenton	Thos. Taylor A. W. Moye	Auburn. Raleigh.
Washington	Jesse O. Everett	Plymouth	Thos. Johns Rev. J. L. Foster	Warrenton. Churchill.
Watauga	B. B. D. ugherty	Boone	A. S. Webb W. J. White	Plymouth. Roper.
Wayne	E. T. Atkinson	Goldsboro	W. G. Coleman Cicero Norman	Creswell. Yerger.
Wilkes	C. C. Wright	Straw	R. M. Peacock W. H. Hardison	Boone. Riverside.
Wilson	J. W. Hayes	Elm City	T. P. Adams W. M. Frauncum	Goldsboro. Mount Olive.
Yadkin	A. J. Martin	Hamptonville	L. G. Maxwell Jas. E. Robinson	Fremont. Wilkesboro.
Yancey	M. C. Honeycutt	Cane River	W. F. English Barnes Aycock	Dimmette. Mount Zion.
			R. A. Spainhour J. W. Dimmette	Wilson Moyton.
			T. C. Land Col. F. J. Bruton	Taylor. Huntsville.
			Jesse A. Moore R. T. Barnes	Yadkinville. Longtown.
			L. A. Speas H. W. Douglas	Bald Creek. Athlone.
			F. D. Holcombe E. E. Neill	Elmer.
			L. H. Hutchins Penley Dayton	



## SUPERINTENDENTS OF GRADED SCHOOLS.

Prof. C. F. Tomlinson,	Winston.
Prof. W. C. Newbold,	Ashboro.
Prof. Walter Thompson,	Concord.
Prof. Alexander Graham,	Charlotte.
Prof. Matt D. Thompson,	Statesville.
Prof. C. L. Coon,	Salisbury.
Prof. L. C. Brogden,	Kinston,
Prof. J. A. Matheson,	Durham.
Prof. J. T. Henry,	Thomasville.
Prof. R. J. Tighe,	Asheville.
Prof. E. S. Sheppe,	Enfield.
Prof. T. T. Candler,	Selma.
Prof. E. P. Moses,	Raleigh.
Prof. T. R. Foust,	Goldsboro.
Prof. H. P. Harding,	Newbern.
Prof. J. J. Blair,	Wilmington.
Prof. E. P. Mangum,	Wilson.
Prof. Z. D. McWhorter,	Mount Olive.
Prof. R. M. Davis,	Tarboro.
Prof. Harry Howell,	Washington.
Prof. J. A. Jones,	Fayetteville.
Prof. J. T. Alderman,	Henderson.
Prof. R. H. D. Connor,	Oxford.
Prof. E. D. Broadhurst,	Greensboro.
Prof. J. B. Spillman,	Lexington.
Prof. W. B. Dove,	Reidsville.
Prof. Jeff Davis,	Mount Airy.
Prof. F. M. Curtis,	Burlington.
Prof. A. B. Hill,	Rockingham.
Prof. E. C. Brooks,	Monroe.
Prof. W. C. Allen,	Waynesville.
Prof. W. M. Hinton,	Elizabeth City.
Prof. L. L. Stevens,	Albemarle.
Prof. S. G. Harden,	Shelby.
Prof. Geo. H. Crowell,	High Point.
Prof. Wm. V. Boyle,	Rocky Mount.
	Gastonia.
Prof. Bruce Craven,	Price's Mills.
Prof. E. E. Sams,	Marion.



The following letter of instructions was attached to each warrant for needy districts sent to County Treasurers:

RALEIGH, March 25, 1902.

*To County Treasurers:*

This warrant, for money appropriated to help needy districts in your county, WILL BE PROMPTLY paid upon presentation to The Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, but you are earnestly requested by the State Treasurer not to present it for payment till absolutely needed by the schools.

This money is legally usable only for the purposes set forth in Chapter 543 of the Public Laws of 1901. Your special attention is called to Sections 3 and 9 of that act. You are urged to use every effort to have the intention of the Legislature and the pledge to our people scrupulously carried out, by so using this money as to secure a four months school in every district specified as needing aid in the application from your county on file in this office. When this has been done, the County Superintendent and Chairman of Board of Education are requested to certify that fact to the State Superintendent, in order that the certificate may be filed with the application heretofore made, and the record in this office as to the use of this second \$100,000 may be complete.

Please give this attached note to your County Superintendent.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Supt. Public Instruction.*



# Reports of County Boards of Education of Funds Required to Equalize School Terms in Various White Districts.

*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc., of Districts Needing Help.*

## ALAMANCE.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
59	45	26	\$27.25	\$12.24	63	47	25	\$27.00	\$4.68
51	36	25	26.25	21.36	72	50	40	35.00	27.92
55	37	23	27.50	19.80	39	23	15	26.00	26.71
49	36	30	35.00	59.64	74	46	33	31.25	3.64
57	49	34	25.65	9.12	42	38	29	25.00	32.00
62	42	21	30.50	18.32	48	45	34	25.00	23.00
78	56	42	54.00	88.08	52	30	16	31.25	41.00
72	42	26	31.50	27.92	32	26	15	27.00	55.52
53	45	26	28.25	16.08	77	83	60	40.00	33.72
52	47	28	32.00	32.72	71	52	45	30.00	3.50
32	24	19	25.00	50.00	56	40	27	27.40	22.68
54	40	28	42.00	79.44	Pleasant Grove Townsp.				64.35
44	36	25	31.00	51.84	33	13	9	25.75	48.88
60	60	24	26.20	10.40	34	16	12	26.50	50.24
36	32	22	31.00	64.96	29	-----	-----	25.00	52.44
62	32	29	36.00	42.32	36	25	15	26.75	47.96
					109	38	36	47.50	5.05

## ALEXANDER.

58	41	28	20.45	30.11	53	32	22	20.75	25.20
57	61	48	20.75	31.31	47	33	23	20.00	22.20
37	22	18	20.25	29.31	53	50	29	21.15	26.80
41	39	30	18.75	28.44	43	38	14	21.00	26.20
57	48	28	21.00	32.31	120	117	88	40.00	37.17
56	36	30	21.00	25.33	68	49	31	20.00	18.61
70	53	41	21.50	27.33	69	54	36	20.80	21.81
91	74	57	42.00	56.66	48	42	28	18.75	19.75
59	35	21	42.10	29.73	40	27	15	20.80	21.81
62	41	27	21.13	25.85	63	40	31	21.25	16.22
58	34	33	21.00	25.33	76	46	37	20.00	11.22
65	48	39	26.50	32.64	84	67	40	20.00	11.22
106	92	59	41.50	50.40	55	32	21	18.00	10.10
56	50	31	21.00	26.20	38	26	24	18.75	13.10
60	47	31	20.75	25.20	115	83	53	32.00	24.81
78	50	35	20.00	22.20	92	62	42	31.42	46.40



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## ALEXANDER—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
87	61	40	\$20.00	\$0.72	65	41	29	\$21.50	\$16.87
84	55	37	21.50	6.72	52	48	38	21.00	14.87
52	37	27	21.50	6.72	100	69	49	31.00	20.31
73	59	38	20.00	.73	75	62	43	21.43	16.59
73	52	31	20.00	.73	41	33	29	21.00	14.87
77	55	41	20.00	.73	63	40	35	21.25	15.87
66	45	27	20.00	.73	42	42	34	20.70	13.67
177	99	72	53.00	39.16	79	39	23	21.46	16.71

## ALLEGHANY.

99	49	35	35.00	56.25	41	38	19	18.50	18.62
74	46	22	20.00	13.61	78	79	45	28.00	31.58
85	46	25	20.00	20.00	56	50	36	25.00	44.25
32			20.00	20.00	53	46	23	20.75	32.06
44	31	23	17.00	17.00	61	38	23	26.75	51.25
77	52	32	25.00	36.75	37	37	23	26.50	46.91
106	78	35	22.00	32.00	29	23	15	19.00	31.22
52	46	26	25.00	30.00	65	45	20	20.00	35.40
73	60	44	21.00	28.00	60	42	36	21.10	39.80
47			20.00	20.00	42	31	16	22.50	37.45
54	33	24	25.00	29.25	66			34.62	89.17
60	52	33	40.00	90.00	65	38	22	66.50	107.64
100	68	45	43.00	62.00	70	79	25	25.50	14.28
65	55	34	25.00	30.56	104	55	39	27.50	28.14
63			30.50	82.50	91	79	35	27.50	19.77
107	55	44	25.40	46.60	29			34.69	23.20
76	52	35	25.00	8.96	69	69	45	25.00	18.76
23	22	17	18.00	22.50	59	45	39	45.58	96.32
40	33	24	25.00	31.25	79	77	44	25.94	43.76
69	48	31	20.00	21.35	63	50	37	20.00	26.72
36	28	26	20.00	25.00	66	52	31	25.25	45.29
127	94	51	43.50	60.63					

## ANSON.

70	42	37	30.00	19.00	49	25	20	35.00	24.00
50	27	19	30.00	10.00	72	39	27	25.00	40.00
36	32	19	25.00	22.00	40	26	15	35.00	54.00
94	138	98	90.00	135.00	50	37	25	35.00	25.00
90	27	13	25.00	22.00	130	85	75	25.00	25.00
55	26	18	25.00	22.00	38	31	17	25.00	43.00
90	56	33	40.00	31.00	24	27	17	25.00	37.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## ANSON—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
38	18	11	\$25.00	\$45.00	48	43	23	\$25.00	\$6.00
130	36	20	25.00	22.00	101	50	34	30.00	131.00
101	50	35	25.00	41.00	52	42	36	25.00	29.00
69	24	12	25.00	10.00	93	62	24	35.00	23.00
51	28	23	25.00	33.00	37	32	18	25.00	35.00
47	27	20	25.00	33.00	51	47	34	25.00	33.00
27	20	16	25.00	40.00	48	45	33	25.00	32.00

## ASHE.

29	-----	-----	20.00	55.50	120	-----	-----	25.00	24.26
53	-----	-----	20.00	30.00	65	-----	-----	25.00	24.75
65	-----	-----	20.00	25.00	112	-----	-----	25.00	24.75
55	-----	-----	20.00	30.00	141	-----	-----	45.00	44.37
48	-----	-----	20.00	32.00	67	42	18	25.00	24.75
77	-----	-----	22.50	30.00	85	65	35	25.00	24.75
65	52	28	25.00	30.70	36	-----	-----	22.50	40.00
65	-----	-----	20.00	26.00	52	-----	-----	25.00	50.00
69	-----	-----	25.00	40.00	56	-----	-----	23.00	40.00
41	-----	-----	20.00	45.00	89	-----	-----	25.00	35.00
49	49	25	18.00	17.72	71	-----	-----	25.00	36.50
98	-----	-----	25.00	24.63	60	-----	-----	20.00	28.00
83	-----	-----	25.00	24.63	53	-----	-----	22.50	40.00
51	-----	-----	20.00	19.49	68	-----	-----	25.00	47.00
40	-----	-----	18.00	44.83	66	-----	-----	20.00	20.90
105	-----	-----	22.00	22.00	68	-----	-----	20.00	19.00
70	46	24	20.00	20.00	84	-----	-----	20.00	14.00
40	-----	-----	25.00	43.00	38	-----	-----	20.00	32.00
65	-----	-----	20.00	20.00	65	-----	-----	22.50	32.00
78	-----	-----	20.00	15.00	78	-----	-----	20.00	15.00
37	-----	-----	20.00	39.30	73	-----	-----	20.00	19.00
19	-----	-----	18.00	50.00	62	-----	-----	20.00	25.00
75	-----	-----	25.00	41.00	53	-----	-----	20.00	30.00
48	-----	-----	20.00	30.00	73	-----	-----	25.00	32.00
69	58	34	20.00	21.00	57	-----	-----	20.00	13.60
99	70	30	25.00	26.00	108	68	35	20.00	3.60
40	40	32	20.00	30.00	92	-----	-----	20.00	9.00
50	-----	-----	20.00	30.00	59	-----	-----	20.00	13.60
65	51	30	20.00	23.00	60	51	29	20.00	13.60
84	-----	-----	25.00	40.00	78	-----	-----	25.00	30.00
66	-----	-----	25.00	57.00	99	-----	-----	25.00	26.00
42	42	30	22.50	54.00	68	54	40	25.00	33.00
31	22	14	20.00	35.00	80	-----	-----	25.00	29.00
42	-----	-----	25.00	54.00	42	-----	-----	22.50	33.00
130	-----	-----	40.00	24.37	99	-----	-----	25.00	31.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## ASHE—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
70	-----	-----	\$20.00	\$18.00	60	-----	-----	\$20.00	\$29.30
83	-----	-----	25.00	33.00	40	-----	-----	22.50	43.00
66	-----	-----	20.00	19.00	50	-----	-----	25.00	42.00
76	-----	-----	22.50	25.00	51	-----	-----	20.00	43.00
61	-----	-----	20.00	20.00	60	-----	-----	22.50	41.90
76	-----	-----	25.00	32.00	57	-----	-----	25.00	50.00
62	-----	-----	25.00	32.00	41	-----	-----	22.50	47.00
79	-----	-----	20.00	30.00	70	69	30	35.00	55.00
75	-----	-----	25.00	31.00	90	-----	-----	25.00	14.20
98	-----	-----	25.00	25.00	80	-----	-----	18.00	12.00
77	-----	-----	30.00	48.00	115	-----	-----	25.00	24.50
80	-----	-----	25.00	27.70	82	-----	-----	45.00	94.50
92	-----	-----	25.00	25.00	62	-----	-----	25.00	39.50
73	-----	-----	25.00	28.00	65	-----	-----	22.50	39.50
84	84	46	25.00	26.00	85	64	35	22.50	14.50
82	-----	-----	25.00	37.00	75	56	38	20.00	15.00
59	-----	-----	22.50	41.00	92	-----	-----	30.00	29.50

## BEAUFORT.

72	61	37	31.25	3.48	49	33	24	25.00	3.75
74	42	34	31.50	6.00	51	51	20	20.50	8.00
47	42	32	32.00	29.00	43	24	15	27.00	17.18
52	35	31	36.00	17.00	52	52	30	30.50	50.50
62	44	36	36.00	34.00	54	34	23	35.00	37.74
79	45	41	35.00	20.00	113	68	65	60.00	112.25
69	61	50	35.00	25.00	41	41	18	30.00	19.00
40	24	12	25.00	15.00	70	36	29	31.00	16.00
41	31	20	30.00	45.00	73	50	32	33.00	29.00
19	19	10	20.00	30.00	53	43	34	30.00	24.00
19	13	13	20.00	30.00	50	43	30	32.00	28.00
50	36	28	25.00	10.89	31	22	17	25.00	14.75
46	30	20	25.00	7.65	82	82	54	30.00	16.25
37	37	29	25.00	11.50	36	55	45	29.00	30.00
63	43	22	25.00	6.50	36	30	14	25.00	11.30
37	37	14	25.00	11.50	106	55	49	53.00	106.50
26	25	16	30.00	31.50	100	89	59	60.00	6.00
42	37	26	25.00	9.74	43	39	35	33.00	44.00
30	23	12	25.00	10.14	30	23	18	27.50	7.30
65	32	25	25.00	11.07	17	10	10	26.00	19.00
66	37	21	29.00	17.25	34	33	10	27.00	22.00
85	50	27	30.00	30.75					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## BERTIE.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
56	26	18	\$23.00	\$1.52	37	24	15	\$25.00	\$24.77
34	28	20	23.00	1.52	20	18	11	21.00	8.77
27	14	9	23.00	9.52	58	39	26	25.00	24.77
32	20	15	25.00	17.52	40	29	24	21.00	8.77
29	21	16	23.00	1.52	25	17	13	25.00	24.77
31	26	15	55.00	17.52	34	27	15	23.00	16.77
55	43	27	25.00	9.52	38	30	14	25.00	24.39
53	25	18	23.00	1.52	50	25	18	25.00	24.39
50	40	17	23.00	1.52	30	24	18	25.00	24.39
31	36	17	23.00	9.52	46	40	21	21.00	8.39
30	25	15	23.00	9.52	21	17	11	25.00	24.39
23	20	15	23.00	9.52	40	19	14	23.00	16.39
23	22	17	23.00	9.52	33	20	17	21.00	8.39

## BLADEN.

25	20	14	17.00	28.99	65	42	34	22.00	13.78
18	18	13	22.00	22.78	56	39	27	20.00	12.71
40	30	28	22.09	22.18	64	45	28	20.00	12.71
59	31	16	22.00	22.18	55	25	16	20.00	12.71
39	29	22	25.00	25.88	53	35	28	20.00	12.71
61	43	43	22.00	31.46	39	35	26	25.00	34.38
40	36	29	22.00	25.64	28	23	16	22.50	27.00
49	39	24	22.00	25.64	61	44	33	25.00	34.38
18	18	7	22.00	25.64	55	44	27	25.00	34.38
35	22	17	25.00	36.71	63	No School.			
24	22	16	25.00	20.88	52	52	39	22.50	30.27
24	15	13	25.00	20.88	123	87	70	65.00	87.44
22	22	16	20.00	31.91	38	30	20	20.00	26.91
16	16	10	20.00	31.91	31	29	19	18.00	18.91
45	13	10	20.00	32.42	79	70	52	65.00	57.40
44	37	26	22.50	42.42	73	50	33	25.00	22.33
34	28	15	22.52	42.42	8	8	8	15.00	12.15
37	24	12	22.50	21.04	51	25	17	22.00	12.00
25	25	16	20.00	18.71	37	23	13	22.00	30.12
102	61	41	40.00	25.42	31	21	16	22.00	29.38
156	126	99	75.00	47.63	57	35	30	25.00	42.63
78	43	31	20.00	12.71					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## BRUNSWICK.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
36	30	27	\$30.00	\$25.00	73	60	38	-----	\$27.50
44	27	12	33.00	39.96	28	20	11	\$22.50	35.00
44	25	17	30.00	30.00	55	35	18	32.50	45.00
36	30	27	30.00	25.00	54	40	22	31.96	50.00
44	36	30	25.00	22.88	36	34	23	34.14	29.00
48	37	31	25.00	20.75	74	48	36	30.00	20.90
53	53	26	25.00	36.00	50	42	27	20.00	26.75
62	40	34	25.00	22.00	40	20	15	-----	40.00
44	32	27	20.00	17.00	37	30	15	25.00	49.61
74	37	24	25.00	12.96	45	36	30	25.00	35.00
64	38	17	33.33	20.87	36	34	23	30.00	35.00
50	30	19	25.00	38.25	68	-----	-----	-----	60.00
251	200	160	118.33	110.14	44	26	15	34.86	50.00
33	16	13	-----	22.00	51	45	26	25.00	40.00
52	30	20	30.00	8.32	70	40	30	39.06	40.00
45	28	20	27.47	45.05	32	21	15	30.00	14.44
20	13	6	25.00	17.50	24	18	13	20.00	20.37
59	50	36	35.00	37.50	47	26	17	20.00	25.00
53	41	26	25.00	50.00	43	39	25	25.00	30.00
33	27	22	35.00	50.00	26	14	9	24.44	20.00
36	32	30	30.00	20.00	23	17	12	-----	21.71
29	21	15	32.50	50.00	30	19	14	-----	13.60
40	27	18	27.50	50.00					

## BURKE.

92	66	31	30.00	20.00	112	64	43	28.00	11.20
106	58	37	30.00	20.00	81	51	29	25.00	27.10
72	36	22	30.00	20.00	57	20	10	25.00	48.70
71	42	31	30.00	20.00	96	27	17	25.00	13.60
70	37	15	25.00	37.00	46	37	20	25.00	58.60
91	33	23	30.00	32.90	73	58	45	25.00	34.30
93	25	20	25.00	25.00	60	29	16	25.00	46.00
63	38	31	25.00	43.30	61	42	14	25.00	45.10
98	60	28	30.25	31.80	72	57	33	25.00	35.00
85	59	40	25.00	20.00	72	42	28	25.00	35.00
49	28	14	25.00	58.00	153	95	85	50.00	22.30
89	62	49	25.00	19.90	52	23	14	25.00	53.20
71	40	29	25.00	25.60	61	24	18	25.00	50.00
73	38	27	25.00	34.60	78	60	26	25.00	29.80
107	76	47	25.00	3.70	79	47	22	25.00	28.90
91	72	51	25.00	18.10	61	33	24	25.00	45.10
50	32	26	25.00	36.95	91	61	33	25.00	25.00
67	35	24	25.00	36.95	65	42	30	25.00	25.00
94	34	16	25.00	15.40	63	42	23	25.00	25.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## BURKE—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
102	62	29	\$28.00	\$3.25	68	32	21	\$25.00	\$38.80
123	64	36	28.00	3.25	50	42	26	25.00	55.00
74	25	12	25.00	33.40	51	39	19	25.00	40.50
47	41	23	25.00	33.40	82	52	25	25.00	25.00
82	44	18	25.00	20.00	29	20	15	25.00	75.00
66	38	28	25.00	20.00	59	29	19	25.00	50.00
111	71	29	25.00	20.00					

## CABARRUS.

48	33	23	31.00	17.00	55	50	43	25.50	27.00
70	47	33	41.25	24.00	41	33	26	25.50	27.00
51	18	13	26.00	17.00	41	35	25	26.75	32.00
42	25	23	25.50	12.00	70	60	49	27.50	14.00
77	43	30	30.75	16.00	64	51	41	25.00	13.80
56	43	32	34.50	14.50	95	71	56	41.75	31.25
63	50	41	26.50	9.75	52	25	20	31.00	44.00
56	43	21	23.50	13.20	42	35	30	35.00	47.50
39	15	11	26.00	7.75	50	21	15	31.00	44.00

## CALDWELL.

66	51	35	25.00	9.02	72	41	32	20.00	15.00
42	20	12	20.00	15.00	167	96	79	50.00	11.00
114	96	67	40.00	50.16	56	36	24	20.00	15.00
63	54	38	25.00	12.45	52	22	18	25.00	35.00
72	41	25	25.00	3.72	650	40	21	25.00	9.00
63	40	27	25.00	4.00	71	35	20	25.00	15.00
42	27	20	25.00	45.00	55	28	17	20.00	4.24
58	46	35	26.00	44.00	23	21	7	20.00	14.63
57	44	53	20.00	14.56	55	42	30	25.00	40.00
59	40	32	24.00	9.82	34	28	12	20.00	25.00
107	50	33	30.00	16.90	45	27	16	16.00	21.64
53	40	28	25.00	29.26	61	50	21	20.00	9.97
50	37	20	20.00	15.00	43	34	28	20.00	38.48
186	129	103	70.00	46.21	75	50	20	26.00	40.00
66	41	31	25.00	18.75	55	40	31	20.00	8.70
69	49	38	20.00	15.00	18	15	12	20.00	29.12
75	30	20	28.00	21.00	75	56	29	19.00	16.00
64	58	33	25.00	18.75	51	35	18	20.00	10.00
74	50	35	25.00	8.70	37	11	7	20.00	22.73
65	45	35	20.00	15.00					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## CAMDEN.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
76	65	55	\$55.00	\$66.68					

## CARTERET.

35	27	14	32.00	43.75	52	38	33	\$25.00	\$15.00
46	---	---	25.00	37.50	26	---	---	40.00	40.00
80	66	47	30.00	45.00	18	---	---	20.00	40.00
43	26	21	25.00	50.00	96	66	61	40.00	60.00
28	22	14	20.00	23.00					

## CASWELL.

87	---	---	25.00	34.36	39	38	27	25.00	31.32
37	---	---	25.00	32.42	25	---	---	25.00	24.28
64	---	---	25.00	34.23	60	---	---	25.00	27.76
60	---	---	25.00	41.37	54	32	20	25.00	12.66
59	---	---	25.00	41.60	59	---	---	25.00	33.64
80	---	---	25.00	29.60	69	---	---	25.00	15.16
59	---	---	25.00	16.18	22	---	---	25.00	15.25
38	30	20	25.00	8.54	40	---	---	25.00	15.76
52	40	26	25.00	12.00	64	---	---	25.00	31.00
60	30	22	25.00	6.95	59	---	---	25.00	21.58
58	---	---	25.00	30.56	73	45	28	25.00	24.71
78	---	---	25.00	51.92	38	2	---	20.00	57.73
44	---	---	25.00	37.50	71	---	---	25.00	44.65
95	41	26	27.50	38.38	46	---	---	25.00	39.63
46	34	30	30.00	43.00	29	---	---	25.00	43.54
31	23	15	20.00	10.30	31	24	18	25.00	66.67

## CHATHAM.

66	42	34	26.00	44.00	25	18	13	20.00	17.00
43	30	24	26.00	24.00	27	20	18	21.00	24.00
61	44	35	26.00	24.00	43	30	26	26.00	34.00
48	33	27	19.00	6.00	45	32	25	21.00	9.00
64	43	36	26.00	44.00	43	30	24	26.00	24.00
48	30	28	24.00	11.00	55	33	30	26.00	24.00
67	45	37	26.00	24.00	94	54	47	43.00	44.00
45	30	23	21.00	14.00	36	25	20	26.00	39.00
71	48	38	30.00	25.00	38	23	19	23.00	27.00
26	19	17	21.00	34.00	56	37	26	26.00	24.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## CHATHAM—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
34	28	20	\$20.00	\$16.00	64	43	29	\$29.00	\$30.00
34	29	19	25.00	36.00	45	29	20	26.00	26.00
57	35	29	26.00	16.00	43	31	22	21.00	6.00
28	20	18	26.00	37.00	68	47	35	26.00	14.00
29	21	19	26.00	34.00	50	35	29	26.00	24.00
95	60	48	44.00	22.00	50	36	30	26.00	24.00
43	25	21	25.00	20.00	59	39	31	26.00	24.00
48	30	23	-----	22.00	208	110	81	70.00	10.00
51	40	30	25.00	20.00	75	45	30	32.00	23.00
35	27	22	25.00	20.00	59	43	28	28.00	17.00
40	29	23	23.00	12.00	67	45	30	30.00	25.00
40	30	25	26.00	26.00	59	40	29	30.00	25.00
75	46	30	27.00	15.00					

## CLAY.

55	44	25	20.22	25.80	76	61	22	20.18	7.80
50	35	24	20.88	24.50	99	40	29	25.50	5.95
69	33	16	20.42	7.45	71	46	35	25.40	23.00
72	42	27	18.92	8.60	75	44	25	25.40	5.85
80	53	33	23.00	14.00	102	49	28	25.50	3.10
56	49	27	22.53	26.80	123	56	36	37.34	30.75
181	101	62	78.98	115.98	43	34	19	15.70	30.00

## CLEVELAND.

54	-----	-----	30.00	34.60	43	-----	-----	27.00	16.75
63	-----	-----	30.00	34.60	61	-----	-----	29.00	17.45
82	-----	-----	32.00	36.50	64	-----	-----	43.00	26.00
70	-----	-----	37.00	27.25	68	-----	-----	29.00	17.45
112	-----	-----	48.00	36.75	425	-----	-----	126.00	66.00
161	-----	-----	79.00	57.25	90	-----	-----	27.00	16.75
82	-----	-----	32.00	24.50	83	-----	-----	63.00	33.00
112	-----	-----	47.00	32.75	69	-----	-----	34.00	19.20
109	-----	-----	37.00	27.25	74	-----	-----	27.00	16.75
85	-----	-----	35.00	22.85	10	-----	-----	4.00	1.40
70	-----	-----	32.00	21.50	63	-----	-----	29.00	29.75
163	-----	-----	63.00	39.00	40	-----	-----	27.00	21.75
136	-----	-----	53.00	34.50	123	-----	-----	54.00	43.50
71	-----	-----	29.00	20.15	81	-----	-----	32.00	24.50
52	-----	-----	29.00	20.15	71	-----	-----	32.00	24.50
68	-----	-----	27.00	19.25	41	-----	-----	27.00	21.75
50	-----	-----	27.00	16.75	48	-----	-----	29.50	23.13



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## CLEVELAND—CONTINUED.

No. White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
73	-----	-----	\$32 00	\$24.50	49	-----	-----	\$29.50	\$23.13
70	-----	-----	32.00	24.50	64	-----	-----	32.00	24.50
61	-----	-----	29.50	23.13	88	-----	-----	32.00	24.50
53	-----	-----	34.50	25.88	43	-----	-----	16.00	12.25
101	-----	-----	37.00	27.25	99	-----	-----	47.00	41.75
75	-----	-----	32.00	24.50	166	-----	-----	80.00	76.25
104	-----	-----	32.00	24.50	126	-----	-----	32.00	45.50
32	-----	-----	17.00	16.25	67	-----	-----	27.00	26.72
68	-----	-----	29.50	23.13	132	-----	-----	43.00	42.00
81	-----	-----	29.50	23.13	116	-----	-----	64 00	61.00
114	-----	-----	32 00	24.50	61	-----	-----	29.50	28.63
727	-----	-----	360.00	487.63	102	-----	-----	32 00	30.50
138	-----	-----	53.00	54.50	45	-----	-----	21 00	19 00
63	-----	-----	32 00	33.50	180	-----	-----	84 00	76 00
94	-----	-----	32 00	33.50	89	-----	-----	29.50	28.63
138	-----	-----	64.00	67 00	105	-----	-----	32 00	30.50
95	-----	-----	53.00	54.50	55	-----	-----	29 50	28.63
82	-----	-----	92 00	33.50	47	-----	-----	29 50	28.63
80	-----	-----	29.50	31.38	63	-----	-----	29.50	28.63
83	-----	-----	37.00	37.75	111	-----	-----	29 50	19.00
81	-----	-----	29.50	23.13	46	-----	-----	17.00	14.00
61	-----	-----	32.00	24.50	65	-----	-----	29.50	19 00
118	-----	-----	32.00	24.50	52	-----	-----	29 50	19.00
80	-----	-----	33.00	28.50	88	-----	-----	32 00	20.00
66	-----	-----	32.00	24.50	83	-----	-----	29.50	19 00
128	-----	-----	43.00	26.00	54	-----	-----	32.00	33.50

NOTE.—After this application was sent in the County Superintendent requested that \$1,000.28 be deducted as not necessary. After the warrant was sent to Cleveland for \$2,432.38, it was found that the request was still \$298.80 more than was necessary, so the County Treasurer returned to the State Treasurer \$298.80; so Cleveland only received \$2,133.58.

## COLUMBUS.

69	49	29	28 00	17.38	133	-----	-----	91.25	103.81
32	-----	-----	26 00	5.52	72	-----	-----	26 00	35.00
73	56	37	28 00	20.57	54	-----	-----	30 00	37.50
47	-----	-----	26.00	35.25	63	-----	-----	26 00	16.45
71	-----	-----	26.00	21.12	75	48	34	30 00	18.70
37	-----	-----	30.00	21.12	59	34	-----	26 00	30.50
66	-----	-----	25.00	27.50	60	55	25	31.00	8.25
139	130	88	65 00	81.25	65	-----	-----	31.00	16.50
53	30	25	25.00	31.25	32	-----	-----	25.00	23 00
48	31	19	29 00	47.25	67	-----	-----	35.00	25.75
72	-----	-----	30 00	4.45	23	-----	-----	25.00	31.25
70	53	41	26.00	32.50	21	-----	-----	25.00	26.85



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## COLUMBUS—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
46	38	19	\$25 00	\$31 25	59			\$30.00	\$25.24
62			25 00	31 25	186	109	86	92 00	120 50
19			20 00	25 00	55	33	19	30 00	32 25
51			25.00	2.47	62			26 00	21 35
45	44	30	25 00	31.25	44			25.00	2 10
28			25 00	26 65	58			30 00	9.20
87	54	38	30.00	18 27	55	34	22	25.00	27 60
79			30.00	33.68					

## CUMBERLAND.

22	23	12	25.00	69 64	70	28	23	28.00	15 40
42	44	26	30 00	62 04	62	47	20	23 00	6 44
36			25 00	50 32	15			21.00	63 30
28	23	16	20 00	41 36	33	22	13	24 00	50 46
32	12	18	25 00	55 84	53	19	12	24 00	22.86
42	28	17	22.50	32 04	16	14	10	20 00	57 92
12	9	8	20.00	63.44	67	44	34	28 00	19 54
32	26	23	24 00	51 84	25			20 00	45 50
86	28	23	100.00	281 32	18	14	9	20.00	55 16
11			15.00	44 82	53			22 00	11 86

## CURRITUCK.

38				29.00	75				25.00
31	25		22 00	31.75	84				24 77
54	25	20	25 00	27 90	16				55.00
42			25 00	44 25	48				41 34
59	43	28	25.00	37.75	17				53 00
40	31	17	25 00	25 00	40				51.75
26				55 00	24				46.75
39				37.00	38	19	8	25.00	46 45
37	11	7	20 00	40.00	42				48 69
40				40 00	54	25	15	25 00	16 75
43				41 29	65				21 75
30	20	10	25 00	40.00	72	25	14	25 00	24.30
38	37	13	25.00	35 00	54				24 30
49				35.24	55	40	29	25.00	12.85
15				61 40	52				23 61
39				57 00	42				47.00
11				75 00	43				52.00
36				35.00	27				61.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## DARE.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
84	-----	-----	-----	\$27.60	70	-----	-----	-----	\$43.00
97	-----	-----	-----	14.60	12	-----	-----	-----	88.90
62	-----	-----	-----	51.80	129	-----	-----	-----	25.00
91	-----	-----	-----	19.60	70	-----	-----	-----	43.00
74	-----	-----	-----	38.90	163	-----	-----	-----	75.00
63	-----	-----	-----	50 70	136	-----	-----	-----	50 00
15	-----	-----	-----	88.50	49	-----	-----	-----	66.10
37	-----	-----	-----	79.30	42	-----	-----	-----	73 80
105	-----	-----	-----	25.00	31	-----	-----	-----	85.90
69	-----	-----	-----	44 10		-----	-----	-----	

## DAVIDSON.

36	29	20	\$22 00	16.20	50	39	29	\$24.50	15.50
53	41	30	27.00	20.85	38	21	18	24.00	22.10
48	35	23	24.00	13.60	43	36	28	27.00	28.85
37	27	19	22 00	12 65	60	27	21	27.00	15 00
96	74	59	42.00	19.20	29	23	16	22 00	27 05
63	29	15	27.00	10.35	61	42	31	27 00	13.45
119	80	46	52.00	23.55	61	42	27	27 00	13 45
30	19	15	24 00	34.50	79	59	40	35.00	17 55
44	42	31	27.00	24.80	64	45	27	27 00	8 80
56	34	26	25.00	13.20	56	38	22	32.00	41 20
52	43	28	27.00	19.40	55	36	22	27.00	17 75
44	37	25	27.00	24.80	44	30	20	27.00	24 80
38	31	26	27.00	34.10	49			23 25	13 05
38	29	21	24.50	24 10	39	32	21	27.00	37.55
65	46	33	29.50	17 25	34	25	21	27 00	40 30
69	45	30	29.50	11.05	39	33	26	22.00	17 55
57	41	38	27.00	19.65	82	67	45	37.00	20 90
89	49	26	37.00	10.05	54	41	25	27 00	24 30
60	37	23	32.00	35.00	43	34	25	22 00	11 35
63	40	26	27.00	13.35	28	26	21	22.00	31 60
44	25	14	22 00	15.80	60	36	27	26 00	11 00
60	44	30	27.00	15.00	59	45	30	27.00	16 55

## DUPLIN.

50	49	39	31.25	26 15	62	36	19	30.00	4 05
54	42	42	30.18	6.00	76	41	40	36.87	12.50
96	58	18	25 48	11.34	61	41	25	26.56	12 25
46	30	12	25.00	10 34	69	60	38	25 00	19 75
83	62	38	30 00	19.25	59	42	29	25.00	19.75
65	54	36	37.31	18 25	57	45	24	25.00	19.75



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc — Continued.*

## DUPLIN—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
47	35	28	\$25.00	\$19 70	82	70	39	\$26.50	\$10.50
80	46	27	31 87	26.40	18	17	8	25.00	53.45
49	32	21	22 50	10 00	74	66	35	25.00	14.50
62	53	32	27.17	23 29	48	20	15	20 00	1.50
59	42	32	26 00	24.00	49	53	32	28.75	36.50
26	26	20	27.25	35 00	44	25	14	28.82	35.30
130	87	66	57 00	54.00	37	26	22	30.27	31.10
46	40	25	30.12	40.50	56	30	25	30 00	20.57
76	58	44	41 25	47 00	67	30	20	25.00	11.00
33	30	25	25.00	26.00	89	78	60	53.13	47.53
56	23	18	27.50	20 00	47	28	18	28.75	31 76
36	36	16	25.00	25.00	42	32	23	23 30	26.54
32	14	11	25.00	25 00	31	19	10	22 00	21.34
78	64	47	47 50	42.37	26	23	20	20.50	32.00
33	20	17	27 02	33.11	20	27	20	26.77	49.20
54	20	12	30 25	51 23	80	49	33	37.50	11.30
44	29	23	25.00	25.00	65	55	34	31.43	29.73
43	20	16	25.00	25.00	62	46	25	25.00	2 13
33	20	14	25.00	22.52	147	105	75	85 00	70.00
47	35	35	25.00	9.75	83	58	48	52 50	35.00
65	53	40	22.50	21 50	65	40	30	25 00	23.50
51	42	23	25.00	21.50	51	26	15	25.00	25.00
101	87	60	40.00	40.00					

## FRANKLIN.

67	46	21	27.50	10.00	55	47	30	27.50	10.00
58	39	22	27.00	10 00	63	45	20	27.50	10 00
100	66	41	60.00	45.00	82	46	24	27.50	10.00
52	36	19	27.50	10.00	87	45	21	30.00	10.00
71	49	25	27.50	10.00	53	43	17	27.50	10.00
29	16	11	25.00	10 00	70	59	38	27.50	10.00
91	58	32	27.50	5.00	69	55	25	27.50	10.00
66	52	25	27.50	10.00	43	40	17	26 00	14.00
60	50	25	27.50	10.00	84	65	37	60.00	30.00
82	65	45	33.00	12.00	45	29	12	27.50	10.00
51	47	25	27.50	10.00	24	15	12	25.00	16.00
81	64	31	27 50	10.00	70	50	30	30.00	10.00
27	17	12	25 00	20.00	61	40	22	27.50	10.00
71	41	24	27 50	10.00	64	54	25	27.50	10.00
121	75	68	65 00	60.00	97	62	33	27.50	5.00
54	40	26	27.50	10.00	88	51	30	27.50	5.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## GASTON.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
72	-----	-----	\$32.50	\$10 14	79	-----	-----	\$28 50	\$10.11
52	-----	-----	27 50	10 10	28	-----	-----	27 50	30.05
520	-----	-----	150 00	.68	43	-----	-----	27 50	30.05
45	-----	-----	28 50	10 11	54	-----	-----	28.50	10.11
44	33	23	27 50	2.11	55	-----	-----	27.50	10.11
37	-----	-----	28.50	10.11	74	-----	-----	29.50	10 11
40	-----	-----	27.50	10 11	47	-----	-----	28 50	10 11
46	-----	-----	27.50	10.11	41	25	16	35.00	10.45
32	18	16	27.50	10.11	134	51	28	30 00	4.60
40	-----	-----	27.50	10.11	45	45	31	20.00	4.60
64	-----	-----	28.50	10.11	51	28	21	28.00	6.60

## GATES.

88	82	80	67.50	116.20	42	39	31	27.50	23.02
27	21	19	27.50	38.50	50	47	39	27.50	21.43
34	29	27	27.50	38.50	75	60	48	27 50	26.41
81	70	58	27 50	39.50	53	47	40	27.50	42.50
44	40	32	27 50	17.58	109	103	101	67 50	65.00
69	58	46	27.50	20.12					

## GRAHAM.

121	-----	-----	45 00	35.00	65	49	22	25 00	22.00
60	48	22	25.00	28.00	92	-----	-----	30.00	9.60
77	47	25	25 00	7.60	74	-----	-----	25.00	11.00
63	44	23	25.00	24 40	66	-----	-----	20.00	.60
67	41	18	22.50	9.60	62	-----	-----	20.00	5.20
28	19	8	20.00	46.40	67	-----	-----	25.00	19.60
28	-----	-----	20.00	46.40	40	-----	-----	20.00	32.00
24	-----	-----	20.00	51.20					

## GRANVILLE.

63	32	23	29.90	39.20	47	33	26	31.00	29.00
343	218	207	258.00	332.00	61	42	36	30.00	32.50
84	56	35	27.50	21.00	70	50	32	32.00	29.00
41	28	22	27.50	22 50	50	33	22	26.00	18 00
84	60	40	32.50	35.00	82	53	34	27.00	26.00
64	50	32	34.00	34 00	61	44	30	26.50	22.00
59	42	31	32.00	33.00	87	61	56	57.00	102.12
76	45	30	31.00	27 00	47	28	21	29.00	42.00
78	52	39	32.50	37.00	70	51	38	32.00	25.00
62	30	24	31.00	27.00	63	25	20	31.00	23.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## GREENE.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
52	49	21	\$26.00	\$22 00	60	58	33	\$26.50	\$6.00
51	29	22	27.50	29.00	37	27	17	20.50	22.00
55	48	28	26.00	16.00	56	46	17	27.50	20.00
42	31	16	25.50	35.00	56	31	20	24.00	6.00
55	35	18	23.50	6.00	49	32	17	25.50	23 00
56	33	24	23.50	5.00	52	36	20	25.50	19 00
51	36	18	30.50	40.00	45	46	20	26.00	32 00
52	48	26	25.50	19.00	49	30	20	26.00	26.00
41	24	15	23.00	26.00	60	58	33	30.50	26.00
59	-----	-----	26.00	10.00	52	49	21	31.00	42.00

## HARNETT.

43	30	20	20.00	7.04	32	25	20	20.00	16.70
28	18	12	20.00	12.86	30	24	18	20 00	18.19
18	11	10	20.00	21.72	79	57	40	45.00	24.60
299	299	275	120.00	76.84	37	30	25	22 50	17.38
76	50	33	25.00	9 64	158	125	100	50.00	20 30
67	55	40	25 00	30.42	69	60	50	25.00	10 12
52	38	27	25.00	4.32	50	43	21	25.00	8.71
46	41	38	25 00	34.43	54	27	22	30.00	31.22
55	38	26	25 00	33.90	44	43	28	30 00	34.39
52	44	35	25.00	33.82	11	9	8	20.00	13 25
67	66	32	25.00	12 75	35	25	17	20.00	26 38
72	51	37	25.00	17.05	57	43	28	22.50	27.96
77	52	30	25 00	14 62	65	46	25	22.50	12.21
52	44	36	25.00	17.15	52	36	25	22.50	28.76
86	59	49	25.00	13 45	22	20	12	20.00	5.88
91	68	49	30.00	26 32	52	44	40	22.50	30.01
58	63	45	30.00	34 52	32	26	18	20 00	14 40
66	55	38	25.00	29.16	33	23	20	22.50	26.68
33	28	20	20.00	23.98	44	30	25	20.00	26.68

## HAYWOOD.

39	29	10	25 00	44.48					
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## HENDERSON.

50	18	8	27.33	37.50	93	77	40	25.00	3.75
89	55	31	30.00	9.75	136	110	55	45.00	10.00
91	-----	-----	-----	6.75	82	64	35	24.23	7.50



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## HENDERSON—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
72	57	20	\$25.00	\$30.00	51	23	11	\$25.00	\$14.75
64	-----	-----	20.00	20.00	119	-----	-----	30.00	16.25
42	-----	-----	25.00	13.75	79	-----	-----	30.00	21.25
62	23	11	25.00	2.50	57	-----	-----	30.00	20.25
73	59	42	31.43	8.75	74	51	33	25.00	17.50
60	47	29	25.00	25.00	37	33	28	20.00	21.00
56	35	17	25.00	28.75	55	80	50	42.50	64.50
43	33	14	23.33	26.25	75	-----	-----	30.00	13.50
94	68	38	25.00	22.50	42	42	27	25.00	26.75
52	45	34	25.00	35.00	35	-----	-----	-----	21.25

## HERTFORD.

45	22	11	38.40	53.60	37	28	20	32.59	40.00
60	33	21	29.41	17.64	32	19	12	25.00	20.00

## HYDE.

82	-----	-----	-----	13.68	55	-----	-----	-----	29.93
38	-----	-----	-----	21.78	41	-----	-----	-----	36.25
42	-----	-----	-----	27.69	53	-----	-----	-----	21.44
44	-----	-----	-----	36.72	44	-----	-----	-----	36.25
48	-----	-----	-----	16.19	100	-----	-----	-----	49.16
41	-----	-----	-----	40.70	149	-----	-----	-----	50.00
37	-----	-----	-----	48.02	50	49	35	21.15	16.22
120	-----	-----	-----	39.57	39	-----	-----	-----	23.35

## IREDELL.

54	45	20	27.50	19.42	43	35	19	24.50	13.06
57	52	38	27.50	28.83	53	43	28	25.50	12.75
50	38	18	27.50	8.52	57	44	23	27.50	10.15
66	44	32	32.50	6.12	25	20	18	27.50	17.80
74	56	40	32.50	29.48	74	50	33	27.50	18.00
42	36	27	27.50	17.94	75	61	37	25.00	4.20
69	40	35	25.50	9.20	57	50	35	27.50	26.45
69	50	35	25.50	13.13	64	40	34	27.50	13.67



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## JACKSON.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
28	-----	-----	\$20 00	\$52.40	66	49	18	\$25.00	\$20.00
46	34	31	20.00	24.80	59	43	16	20.00	9 20
21	28	25	20.00	46.40	50	39	25	20.00	20.00
51	43	28	20.00	20.00	28	16	10	20.00	40.00
56	34	26	20.00	20.00	84	54	33	28.00	12.00
39	20	12	20.00	29.60	58	45	27	22.00	30 80
57	36	19	20.00	20.00	52	41	27	20.00	39.20
59	58	35	20.00	8.80	54	40	18	20.00	10.40

## JOHNSTON.

37	37	21	25.75	4.86	52	43	28	26.00	7.52
57	38	21	28.25	13.85	48	48	28	31.75	12.20
52	40	26	34.50	21.79	76	58	27	28.50	11.00
58	52	18	26.00	12 38	69	58	32	28.10	9.28
47	35	16	27.00	14.88	50	50	38	26.25	5.00
63	32	23	30.40	2.12	133	88	65	90 00	88.61

## JONES.

23	-----	-----	20 00	15.00	52	-----	-----	20.00	35.28
41	-----	-----	25.00	49.75	31	-----	-----	22.50	57.78
108	-----	-----	50.00	85.00	22	-----	-----	25 00	35 70
49	-----	-----	25.00	59.83	37	-----	-----	20.00	19 10
56	-----	-----	25.00	38.44	38	-----	-----	20.00	32 30
38	-----	-----	20 00	5 28	26	-----	-----	20.00	9.10
35	-----	-----	20.00	35.28					

## LENOIR.

61	40	29	28.50	40.49	65	39	30	26.00	30.49
38	31	25	26.00	30.49	47	30	23	26.00	30.49
56	38	31	26.00	30.49	34	34	26	25.00	5.00
35	34	23	26 00	30 49	119	75	58	57.50	20.00

## LINCOLN.

125	82	57	45 00	67.50	80	46	35	31.00	11.50
76	58	34	26.00	9 52	69	45	38	31.00	9 77
31	30	20	31.00	11.50	56	29	20	26 00	10.25
76	26	17	26.00	10.25	64	36	16	26.00	6.67



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## LINCOLN—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
78	50	20	\$26 00	\$8 22	56	53	35	\$28.50	\$26 00
104	85	39	26 00	4 67	61	60	41	26.00	24 00
48	66	37	26 00	10.25	69	47	38	26.00	17.75
10	8	6	4.00	4 75	78	51	36	28.70	26 00
63	38	16	26 00	28.00	51	26	18	33.00	36 00
59	47	32	26 00	27.75	55	55	49	26.00	24 00
103	72	52	35.00	38 30	71	40	30	22 00	33 00
43	37	32	31.00	32.30	59	51	41	21.00	20 00
55	35	23	26.00	28 00	82	60	50	29.00	18 50
50	38	24	26 00	28.00	77	58	35	26 00	9 85
49	29	19	26.00	28.00	83	46	31	31 00	14 50
90	58	35	26 00	45 95	82	69	44	28 00	13 45
54	40	23	26.00	28.00	61	45	31	26 00	12.48
44	38	24	26 00	28 00	96	79	48	29 00	14 00
44	30	20	21.00	32.00	54	34	17	26 00	11 75
110	71	49	41 00	33 60	90	63	37	26 00	12.75
87	64	46	26 00	24.00	66	60	36	26 00	12.75
73	54	40	29 00	26 40	82	55	38	31 00	14.50
41	26	22	26 00	21.70	78	57	35	29.00	13.15
84	77	50	45.00	73 75	28	27	19	10.50	5.50

NOTE.—Lincoln was allowed, in addition to these amounts, \$283.99 to correct error in amount needed.

## MACON.

224	166	100	80.00	79 11	50	31	12	20.00	20.00
135	78	60	45.00	34.30	36	---	---	---	37.00
58	35	20	24 00	23.93	57	31	11	20 00	12.00
138	110	70	45.00	39.37	90	65	38	27.50	10.00
58	49	18	24 80	24.80	46	---	---	22.50	21 60
51	43	25	21 20	21.20	42	28	16	20.00	25 60
82	61	31	25 00	10.00	51	---	---	20.00	23.60
79	45	26	22 50	12 00	45	37	23	20.00	45 60
83	---	---	25 00	22.00	60	33	19	22.00	16 40
90	47	31	47.50	95 00	20	---	---	---	59.00
73	---	---	25 00	5.00	57	---	---	22.00	27.60
63	49	26	20 00	15.00	66	39	8	22 00	8.00
41	28	20	25.00	36 20	40	---	---	30.00	55.20
65	49	21	25.00	17.20	72	46	17	22.50	6.80
76	55	25	22 00	3.00	59	32	14	30.00	40.80
49	40	22	20 00	5.00	55	25	16	22.50	31.70
59	---	---	25.00	5 00	25	---	---	---	50.00
76	---	---	30.00	30.00	119	---	---	25.00	40.00
71	---	---	30.00	35.00	104	52	19	20.00	60.40
30	21	14	20.00	42.00	129	---	---	25.00	65.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## MACON—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
59	30	15	\$22.00	\$39.60	108	---	---	\$20.00	\$50.00
40	-----	-----	20.00	12.80	118	-----	-----	40.00	40.00
76	-----	-----	25.00	10.00	70	-----	-----	25.00	10.00
32	-----	-----	22.50	33.40	31	-----	-----	22.50	22.00
46	27	13	22.50	27.00					

## MADISON.

155	141	109	50.00	49.21	102	75	38	35.00	23.77
150	135	104	50.00	52.80	106	70	32	30.00	3.10
52	45	38	25.00	35.69	86	54	29	25.00	21.26
75	60	45	30.00	48.90	207	164	98	50.00	13.30
68	57	41	25.00	24.21	61	44	23	25.00	36.52
55	40	31	25.00	50.07	76	52	24	30.00	3.67
48	36	21	30.00	44.70	60	46	28	25.00	40.68
81	70	56	30.00	25.24	46	35	30	25.00	50.10
91	76	54	25.00	2.37	73	60	35	30.00	11.98
53	40	19	30.00	35.77	75	62	30	30.00	16.38
98	71	54	30.00	15.88	98	70	32	30.00	1.28
111	74	41	30.00	16.20	75	52	21	25.00	17.39
71	59	30	30.00	16.40	51	42	26	25.00	47.98
128	89	50	30.00	18.20	97	65	37	25.00	26.33
101	74	42	30.00	16.07	91	66	32	30.00	38.26
112	80	51	30.00	12.28	114	72	46	30.00	15.76
101	75	35	30.00	29.54	99	71	41	30.00	18.24
151	135	75	40.00	25.68	71	60	37	30.00	20.52
66	47	26	25.00	14.35	60	43	32	25.00	.45
68	45	35	30.00	32.30	61	40	36	25.00	37.78
67	42	33	30.00	32.30	102	71	34	30.00	30.78
105	82	47	35.00	30.79	86	63	29	25.00	22.14
72	65	36	30.00	30.06	79	59	23	30.00	33.50
132	120	70	40.00	9.52	84	65	31	30.00	34.32
158	141	93	50.00	6.26					

## MARTIN.

62	57	36	35.00	25.00	48	38	29	25.00	15.00
34	28	19	25.00	15.00	32	32	23	25.00	17.00
19	15	12	25.00	10.00	37	26	19	30.00	15.00
20	19	15	25.00	25.00	25	21	15	25.00	25.00
36	29	23	30.00	30.00					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## M'DOWELL.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
293	299	219	\$212.50	\$434.35	49	35	22	-----	\$17.55
76	49	30	25.00	6.40	52	38	19	-----	27.00
77	39	29	22.50	6.15	52	46	28	-----	21.40
71	53	48	25.00	8.35	64	45	33	-----	18.80
88	30	20	30.00	14.80	38	26	20	-----	48.60
96	68	45	30.00	5.20	52	50	34	-----	37.40
66	38	25	22.50	6.70	32	31	30	-----	35.60
66	54	32	30.00	44.70	51	38	27	-----	17.45
83	47	16	25.00	5.85	57	40	25	-----	48.75
65	45	34	25.00	18.80	38	32	16	-----	30.60
66	50	26	25.00	16.15	42	23	15	-----	19.50
76	65	30	25.00	6.20	49	37	27	-----	17.55
89	56	35	30.00	15.55	23	14	10	-----	71.25
67	40	16	22.50	6.25	57	51	30	-----	57.65
73	45	28	24.66	5.19	55	43	31	-----	25.25
37	30	16	25.00	38.15	61	40	22	-----	3.75
34	41	25	25.00	17.30	60	39	23	-----	3.00
41	30	20	20.00	37.95	42	37	23	-----	27.50
46	32	21	20.00	37.70	58	31	20	-----	27.50
60	38	18	22.00	13.00	34	28	18	-----	47.50
64	40	31	25.00	24.80	41	37	28	-----	44.75
60	34	23	-----	15.00	33	22	18	-----	30.75

## MITCHELL.

184	105	79	50.00	80.40	100	52	30	25.00	35.00
121	81	45	25.00	11.45	100	48	27	25.00	35.00
52	30	19	15.00	15.00	124	60	25	25.00	19.40
119	100	63	30.00	42.65	94	53	29	25.00	18.90
44	23	13	18.00	27.00	95	57	32	20.00	18.25
58	29	18	18.00	27.00	103	75	30	25.00	33.05
92	55	33	20.00	20.00	113	65	26	25.00	26.55
57	40	31	20.00	35.00	106	54	29	25.00	31.10
107	32	30	20.00	10.45	71	55	40	23.50	47.00
51	42	32	25.00	55.00	60	36	16	16.00	19.00
100	56	30	20.00	15.00	120	78	33	20.00	2.00
116	46	23	20.00	4.60	79	67	35	22.50	38.65
94	46	20	20.00	18.90	101	47	22	18.00	6.35
56	44	21	15.00	15.00	55	44	27	20.00	35.00
74	55	30	20.00	31.90	107	81	35	22.50	20.50
106	70	32	25.00	31.10	162	109	68	45.00	74.70
124	66	20	25.00	19.40	60	32	18	25.00	55.00
92	50	28	25.00	40.20	75	36	30	18.00	23.75
					58	29	18	18.00	27.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc —Continued.*

## MITCHELL—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
129	75	36	\$30.00	\$36.15	99	43	28	\$25.00	\$35.65
71	40	20	17 00	21 85	79	45	20	20.00	28.65
92	77	49	20.00	20.20	69	33	30	25 00	55.15
42	24	12	20 00	35.00	91	57	30	22 00	28.85
91	60	23	25 00	40.85	83	72	47	20.00	26.50
81	50	28	25 00	47 35	84	65	30	20 00	25.40

## MONTGOMERY.

76	47	37	30.00	37.01	37	53	39	20.00	25.00
102	48	30	27.00	32.51	36	30	25	25 00	29.30
36	41	23	20.00	25.00	80	42	26	27 50	40.00
77	36	21	25.00	30.00	68	36	23	25 00	29.53
311	173	112	110.00	140.00	91	60	45	30.00	38.10
85	-----	-----	22.50	25.00	70	47	28	25.00	24.36
108	-----	-----	30.00	37 50	48	42	18	25 00	40.00
82	49	23	25.00	30.00	147	65	45	60.00	76.02
85	73	38	25.00	30.00	90	59	49	30.00	49.68
90	56	28	25.00	30.00	59	-----	-----	30 00	40.00
54	54	40	22.50	30 00	47	36	28	25.00	29.68
62	42	30	25.00	20.00	91	60	45	30.00	40.65
37	25	18	22.50	29 50	59	44	35	25 00	37.88
35	23	16	22.50	30.00	46	38	26	22.50	34.74
39	23	18	25.00	30.00	49	32	25	25.00	30.00
144	106	79	50.00	57.25	68	38	26	25.00	35.00
52	40	27	25.00	13.00	49	40	30	25.00	31.34
64	29	18	25 00	23.75	50	40	30	25.00	25.50
42	26	16	22.50	9.50	49	34	26	22.50	35.00
38	30	20	20.00	25.00	46	36	26	20.00	22.47
43	27	23	30.00	37.50	37	46	22	25.00	11.16
50	41	22	25.00	20 00	55	46	37	22.50	35.00
29	37	23	20.00	15.10	11	28	20	20.00	11.74
46	40	22	22.50	34.00	20	12	7	20.00	20.00

## MOORE.

54	41	30	25.00	18.75	61	47	33	25.00	17.29
45	32	21	25.00	25.00	51	30	26	25.00	25 08
60	47	33	25.00	3.15	62	48	39	25.00	40.57
19	14	10	25.00	4.00	91	75	60	35.00	65.86
34	20	16	25.00	25.00	21	18	14	20.00	21.00
50	38	27	25.00	22.00	40	32	27	25.00	6.92
47	35	24	25.00	16.00	93	80	72	35.00	50.84



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## MOORE—CONTINUED.

No. White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
79	61	45	\$30.00	\$27.24	40	30	20	\$25.00	\$28.90
66	50	38	25 00	23.00	43	31	24	25.00	8.70
74	60	49	25.00	12 86	34	26	20	25.00	32.60
74	58	45	25.00	23 00	114	98	80	69 20	69.20
61	47	35	25.00	16	17	12	9	20 00	34.00
75	60	50	25.00	12.98	31	20	16	20.00	10.00
64	51	46	25.00	6.23	37	22	18	30.00	12.74
64	50	42	25.00	21.62	75	60	53	20 00	22.59
57	42	31	25.00	30.00	31	20	17	30 00	.10
85	70	51	25.00	26.82	85	68	50	180 00	26.61
80	67	49	25.00	21 00	368	250	220	132.00	120.00
190	160	115	100 00	38 11	192	138	120	25 00	32.00
76	56	45	25.00	22.21	61	50	42	25.00	15.00
74	61	40	25.00	5.33	73	59	46	25.00	15.88
26	17	12	20.00	18.00	63	50	40	25 00	11.25
34	23	18	20.00	18.00	73	60	51	25.00	15.00
51	39	26	25.00	22.44	78	60	55	55.00	63.68
42	33	20	25.00	37.90	52	40	32	25.00	30.00
47	36	29	25.00	7.90	46	30	23	25.00	24.24
46	34	25	25.00	21.27					

## NORTHAMPTON.

108	78	65	95.00	32.78	74	32	22	26.00	7.01
68	58	44	35.00	29 26	71	60	49	55.00	29.26
31	26	16	25 00	21.72	73	51	26	40 00	10.87
52	45	29	32 00	7.78	142	106	80	80.00	57.48
30	17	13	26 00	20 39	53	37	23	31.07	7.35
104	40	28	52 00	27 26					

## ONSLow.

40	40	27	25.00	9.63	23	15	7	25.00	9.75
46	35	27	30.00	6 87	28	31	21	25.00	8.50
36	28	14	20.00	1.52	53	45	28	30.00	20.00
38	30	15	25 00	9 33	38	22	16	25.00	10.29
48	-----	-----	30 00	30.00	78	62	39	35 00	44.90
51	44	29	30.00	22.96	48	39	27	30.00	24.25
122	83	53	30.00	17.00					



## Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.

## ORANGE.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
36	34	22	\$26 50	\$18.43	76	44	23	\$31.00	\$18.99
58	31	12	24 00	22 53	32	21	20	34.00	56 26
36	35	25	26 50	24 82	33	29	27	27 00	22 00
42	33	24	33 50	2.08	36	25	24	25.00	14 00
91	74	50	30 50	21 48	37	36	27	26 00	18 30
49	30	22	34 00	31 23	46	27	25	26 00	17 81
57	34	34	30 00	22 48	69	37	25	32 75	42 82
47	35	24	33 71	47 54	51	47	28	27 00	17 79
38	30	20	27 00	34 51	90	65	60	60 00	44 00
61	35	30	34 00	---	58	28	24	30 50	34 14
45	25	13	25 00	34 79	32	24	17	28 00	39.76
62	40	23	27.00	16 50	56	---	---	30.00	27 30
200	103	99	75 00	23 80	45	33	25	25.00	3 97
83	---	---	31 00	52 00	63	26	18	26.00	4 12
66	51	47	44.00	14.52	30	26	15	26 00	35.30
87	65	59	47.00	47 90	34	23	15	25 00	7.72
			47.00	91 87					

## PAMLICO.

50	41	24	20.00	2 81	76	-----	-----	-----	18 54
60	52	39	37.44	80.95	96	-----	-----	-----	55 00
82	-----	-----	-----	47 46	106	-----	-----	-----	13.19

## PENDER.

65	63	41	35.00	22.62	63	35	25	25 00	12.22
83	57	40	45 00	21 82	68	38	24	25.00	6 69
45	24	16	30 00	6 60	65	46	26	27 00	6.33
32	24	22	30.00	20.72	46	-----	-----	25.00	9.63
51	45	35	30 00	11 35	24	-----	-----	25 00	2 44
90	87	61	80.00	76 32	31	17	13	20 00	2 68
68	46	39	25 00	3.97	42	22	18	25.00	20.82
54	29	22	25 00	5.10					

## PERQUIMANS.

33	25	20	26.25	16.00	55	46	38	26.25	10.00
70	25	12	26 25	6 00	47	40	34	27.00	10.00
42	36	24	26.25	16 00	42	35	27	22.00	6 00
58	43	31	26.25	6.00	79	33	24	26.50	10.00
42	34	22	26.25	16.00	70	52	45	28.00	10.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## PERQUIMANS—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
53	40	31	\$26.00	\$11 00	39	30	25	\$28.50	\$25.00
44	32	27	26.00	6 00	49	37	33	28.00	5.00
28	20	18	26.00	16 00	29	15	18	30.00	25.00
43	33	26	26.00	6.00					

## PERSON.

71	44	34	30.00	31 25	77	44	25	30.00	23.75
62	44	23	30.00	42.50	69	29	22	30.00	33.75
84	56	35	30.00	15 00	61	45	30	30.00	37.50
38	26	16	25 00	52.50	66	35	20	30.00	22 50
32	26	16	25.00	60.00	78	53	22	30 00	23 75
67	40	30	30.00	36 25	77	51	25	30.00	13 75
53	35	27	30.00	43.75	85	64	30	30.00	-----

## POLK.

98	50	32	47 00	74.25	54	19	12	25.00	18.75
48	-----	-----	25.00	18.75	49	36	20	25.00	18.75
54	25	15	20 00	15.00	65	-----	-----	25.00	18.75
71	37	24	22.50	16 88	57	39	34	30.00	22 50
150	28	18	35.00	26.25	83	30	25	30.00	22.50
104	50	30	35.00	27 41	58	33	28	25.00	18 75
131	49	49	35.00	26 25	77	28	25	25.00	18.75
66	-----	-----	25.00	18 75	45	-----	-----	-----	15 00
55	19	16	28.00	12.00					

## RANDOLPH.

70	59	39	27.47	9.90	84	50	37	25 00	5.00
46	40	33	26.06	13 25	81	55	35	28.25	.09
55	46	38	31.68	23.00	42	36	23	25.00	25.00
30	28	17	22 50	10.00	27	50	20	25.00	32.01
106	88	74	50.00	36.00	37	30	21	23.00	27.00
79	65	46	30.00	19 55	66	27	22	23 00	17.00
57	38	34	26.23	7.55	55	26	18	20.00	10.00
68	36	28	25.93	13.74	31	20	10	22.50	25.00
38	11	8	21 00	3 53	78	42	32	27.50	10 00
66	49	34	26 07	10 30	57	14	12	21.00	2 00
60	32	22	27.50	10.00	60	43	33	40.00	40.00
95	47	35	27.50	18.00	43	36	21	26.96	13 09
30	26	18	22.50	20.00	48	45	42	25.00	13.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## RANDOLPH—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
65	49	27	\$29.00	\$11.50	37	28	17	\$23.00	\$27.00
35	22	12	23 00	34.00	34	24	17	22.50	25.00
53	40	31	26.00	17.52	34	24	18	22.50	25.00
74	52	40	30.00	15.00	53	46	38	25.00	11.45
49	38	29	23.00	17.00	50	30	20	25.00	17.50
46	34	29	25 00	25.00	51	45	28	24 00	1.00
36	27	20	20.00	8.00	43	24	18	21.00	9.00
54	45	29	25.00	25.00	50	44	35	27.50	10.00
52	33	24	25.00	25.00	213	182	140	145.50	218.60
39	18	15	25.00	25.00	60	51	42	22 50	10.00
79	58	36	25.00	5.00	43	24	18	20 00	5.00
63	44	30	25.00	2.25	45	38	34	25.00	25 00
75	32	21	25.00	2.25	42	23	14	22.50	10.00
29	22	16	20 00	15.00					

## RICHMOND.

56				22.54	30				42 00
41	28	12	22 50	28 00	29	18	15	26.00	11.66
25				15.00	23				8.37
24	8	6	25.00	11.80	30	23	15	26.00	3 20
30				38.00	50				1.50
44	38	25	23.50	4 00					

## ROBESON.

51			25.00	1.78	47			25.00	.12
55	44	28	25.00	5.14	56			25.00	8.99
59	36	16	27 50	2.26	54	37	24	25.00	3.38
53			25 00	3.31				25.00	26 05
40	31	25	20.00	32.97	111	98	63	60.00	6.39
26	13	9	22.00	2 33	73	61	40	55 00	101.27
37	17	13	25.00	.61	73	51	30	50 00	23.80
50	44	32	25.00	7.60	118			60.00	47.72
22		13	25.00	11 87	221	140	100	115.00	80.34
22	23	13	25.00	16 66	96	74	50	60.00	41.17
51	29	18	22.00	17.57	93	70	60	60 00	96.68
25	19	14	25 00	8 19	120			65.00	33 20
24			25.00	9.94					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## ROCKINGHAM.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
57	40	32	\$26.99	\$12.96	57	29	22	\$26.25	\$18.90
51	35	23	25.25	6.00	79	45	27	30.00	18.00
51	49	30	27.75	16.00	25	19	11	25.00	17.00
66	45	24	25.33	6.32	45	41	24	25.72	3.88
49	33	23	25.24	5.96	128	98	56	56.89	2.40
50	25	12	25.25	6.00	101	54	36	28.54	1.46
47	31	27	31.25	9.50	103	94	57	58.00	14.20
62	46	35	31.56	10.74	93	64	41	28.00	2.45
64	41	24	28.50	8.13	122	103	87	63.11	13.20
65	54	36	28.50	6.00	108	62	42	35.60	10.40
74	28	22	27.87	1.97	104	67	46	30.22	28.04
69	60	30	25.30	4.95	142	81	57	54.51	15.00
93	68	39	25.47	2.88	119	81	54	51.25	15.00
91	75	42	49.81	7.24	57	45	34	51.25	7.80
32	23	17	27.66	4.77	78	60	32	30.45	3.46
77	51	31	27.75	19.32	77	41	37	26.35	7.94
62	49	25	25.31	11.24	80	62	38	30.86	14.50
38	27	20	25.90	13.60	94	69	43	32.50	10.38
46	25	16	27.73	11.92	61	32	21	50.72	6.47
153	63	43	55.50	22.00	45	48	35	25.68	6.88
30	24	21	25.48	16.92					

## ROWAN

36	30	22	26.25	33.30	40	38	32	26.00	22.42
56	51	41	31.25	27.35	29	27	24	25.50	31.07
32	26	25	30.00	39.00	46	40	37	30.00	29.69
61	50	34	31.00	5.57	57	52	45	30.00	11.30
52	48	41	30.00	29.00	47	44	41	25.00	7.70
41	38	32	25.00	22.70	53	47	42	27.50	19.25
53	45	36	26.00	9.45					

## RUTHERFORD.

59	48	32	25.00	19.90	90	40	29	26.00	33.85
240	140	106	90.00	133.83	89	43	20	25.20	9.51
44	29	23	25.00	36.03	78	29	11	25.00	1.62
52	31	26	25.00	37.28	79	50	30	25.00	20.01
30	21	12	26.25	41.95	76	26	22	25.00	30.48
91	65	45	30.00	51.27	56	38	29	26.25	34.88
46	36	24	26.00	47.12	69	37	30	27.50	31.23
80	60	40	35.00	60.37	74	33	24	31.50	1.42
75	25	14	31.25	67.52	137	95	74	70.00	99.04



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## RUTHERFORD—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
84	72	35	\$25.00	\$30.71	64	26	15	\$25.00	\$30 17
78	65	50	25.00	25.27	34	30	20	20.00	30.10
84	45	28	25.00	37.15	44	34	17	12.50	20 01
73	55	39	25 00	33 85	120	60	40	52.50	64 02
78	27	20	31 00	59.80	48	25	17	26.00	14 30
60	33	19	25.00	32.55	77	48	27	25 00	30.48
48	40	27	22.50	31.60	98	43	35	25 00	30 48
82	52	36	25 00	37.15	100	36	28	25.00	18.61
38	53	34	13.50	12.58	56	25	20	28.00	8.50
	39	20	20 00	29 73	83	47	31	25.00	32.74
461	189	170	90 00	57.55	93	94	68	52.00	4.16
63	47	18	27 55	19.95	88	39	28	30.00	29.75
93	59	41	29 00	7 00	68	57	27	22.50	8 85
92	65	50	52 00	8.71	50	20	13	31.25	48.65
80	32	24	25 00	19.57	51	32	21	25.00	47.40
63	31	19	25.00	28.75	57	38	18	20.00	12.21
55	55	27	22 50	30 35	54	33	29	30.00	59.13
84	41	27	25.00	39 91	20	22	16	20.00	15.86
44	18	12	25 00	35.65	44	21	15	25.00	38 55
63	20	13	26.45	45.69	33	30	5	22.00	29 85
63	37	20	25.75	43.29	----	----	-----	7 50	17.42

## SAMPSON.

74	-----	-----	35.00	19.25	90	-----	-----	25.00	2.50
58	-----	-----	28.00	15.40	95	-----	-----	22.50	2.25
39	-----	-----	25.00	13.75	75	-----	-----	22.50	2.25
38	-----	-----	30.00	16.50	58	-----	-----	20 00	2.00
29	-----	-----	25.00	13.75	76	-----	-----	27.50	2 75
22	-----	-----	20.00	11.00	73	-----	-----	25 00	2.50
70	-----	-----	20.00	15.00	106	-----	-----	25.00	2.50
72	-----	-----	32.50	24.40	35	-----	-----	18.00	1 80
37	-----	-----	20.00	15.00	36	-----	-----	20.00	10.00
31	-----	-----	20 00	15.00	66	-----	-----	22.50	11.25
28	-----	-----	20.00	15.00	64	-----	-----	22.50	11.25
60	-----	-----	25.00	18.75	51	-----	-----	22.50	11.25
36	-----	-----	20.00	15.00	42	-----	-----	20 00	10.00
55	-----	-----	22.50	22.50	44	-----	-----	20.00	10.00
62	-----	-----	25.00	25.00	61	-----	-----	22.50	11.25
53	-----	-----	20.00	20.00	91	-----	-----	45.00	40.50
27	-----	-----	18.00	18.00	49	-----	-----	22.50	20 25
85	-----	-----	22.50	2.25	65	-----	-----	33.00	29 70
46	-----	-----	18.00	1.80	50	-----	-----	25 00	22.50
73	-----	-----	20.00	2.00					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## STANLEY.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
70	42	32	\$30.00	\$7 50	45	35	30	\$30.00	\$55 00
59	43	26	30.00	7.50	79	55	40	30.00	37 50
71	-----	-----	30.00	7 50	62	36	29	25 00	31.25
62	50	34	30.00	30.00	51	51	38	30 00	45.00
30	28	25	20 00	20 00	36	36	27	25.00	37.50
32	-----	-----	20 00	20 00	37	35	25	25.00	37.50
68	50	46	25 00	25.00	66	35	23	30.00	37.50
35	18	15	20.00	20.00	50	38	31	25.00	37.50
43	41	37	25 00	25.00	54	54	32	30.00	30.00
52	36	32	25.00	25 00	76	36	33	30.00	30.00
81	35	22	30.00	30 00	92	90	38	30.00	22 50
52	36	32	30.00	30.00	96	65	43	30.00	22 50
31	33	21	20.00	20 00	78	57	45	30 00	22.50
237	106	92	90.00	90 00	61	46	28	30.00	30 00
54	37	29	25.00	25.00	58	41	27	30.00	30.00
66	45	40	30 00	30.00	67	69	47	30.00	30.00
173	121	109	90.00	100.00	94	62	27	30.00	22.50
550	215	200	210.00	210.00	68	65	45	30.00	30.00
101	82	66	60.00	90 00	75	45	31	30.00	30.00
34	-----	-----	25.00	37.50	42	29	19	25.00	37.50
51	-----	-----	25.00	37 50	43	30	24	25.00	37.50
59	-----	-----	30.00	45.00	72	59	36	30.00	30.00
155	88	65	60.00	90.00	83	48	26	30.00	30.00
42	42	34	25.00	47.50	68	28	12	30.00	37.50
62	38	24	30.00	45 00	52	37	23	30.00	45 00
55	14	10	25.00	31.25	69	37	22	30.00	37.50
46	44	30	25.00	31.25	162	-----	-----	60.00	60.00
69	52	44	25.00	25.00	47	28	17	30.00	45.00
55	45	30	25.00	31.25	57	41	31	30.00	37.50
52	43	32	25.00	31.25	73	52	45	30.00	30.00
73	59	46	25.00	31 25	47	25	17	30.00	37.50
40	38	31	25.00	31.25	77	40	19	30.00	30.00
42	33	70	25.00	31.25	50	37	26	30.00	37.50
57	38	27	25.00	31.25	48	31	22	30.00	37.50

## SCOTLAND.

33	-----	-----	27.50	28 87	38	-----	-----	27 50	1 32
31	-----	-----	27.50	28.62	24	-----	-----	27.50	27.47



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## STOKES.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
103	72	48	\$44.00	\$41.00	79	45	20	\$25 00	\$12 22
88	62	44	30.00	31.58	65	49	28	25.00	35.00
97	48	38	25.00	45 25	46	38	30	25.00	19 00
90	60	32	25.00	10.00	70	43	26	25 00	20.00
88	63	25	30.00	32.00	77	54	27	22 50	13.00
84	67	38	27 50	30 75	58	52	26	25 00	35 00
73	38	24	30.00	6.00	98	68	37	28 00	22 00
74	36	24	25.00	20 00	80	62	38	30.00	40.00
73	35	25	25.00	20 00	94	55	34	25.00	10 00
194	107	80	59.00	36 00	70	46	27	25.00	20.00
50	33	19	20.00	18.00	75	60	28	25 00	25 00
69	58	34	25.00	20 00	86	64	48	30.00	68.55
65	46	25	25.00	25.00	72	46	33	25.00	28.00
85	74	49	28 50	16.25	68	45	25	30.00	45.00
80	36	25	25.00	12.00	76	60	47	20.00	4.00
116	89	60	52.50	60.00	70	40	32	22.50	20 00
60	36	25	25 00	40.00	76	43	27	22 50	14 00
73	33	44	25.00	25.00	60	47	40	22 50	30.00
81	46	32	25.00	11 64	58	44	28	25 00	40.00
55	54	38	25.00	35.00	175	119	88	60.00	65 00
53	40	32	25.00	37.00	29	25	21	23.00	32.00

## SURREY.

61	27	17	20.00	-----	52	36	17	22.50	15.00
49	35	20	25.00	20.00	53	51	30	26 25	30.00
40	29	15	25.00	20.00	135	117	88	60.00	80.00
57	38	22	25.00	12 75	53	42	18	25.00	20.00
63	54	31	25.00	25.00	48	36	23	25.00	20.00

## TRANSYLVANIA.

69	44	30	25.00	20.65	58	44	22	20.00	15.00
81	56	28	25.00	20 00	70	-----	-----	-----	31.00
112	105	80	40.00	70.00	41	35	15	20.00	36.00
26	17	10	25.00	75.00	45	47	35	25.00	56.30
43	-----	-----	33.33	36.88	61	52	28	21 36	12.99
31	18	14	20.00	46.65	86	56	43	32.00	28.00
111	79	65	40.00	49 60	116	69	37	30.00	30.00
69	-----	-----	-----	40.65	106	56	25	30.00	4.55
77	52	35	25.00	20.00	90	-----	-----	-----	11.45
76	-----	-----	20.00	4.60	57	-----	-----	-----	18.70
47	33	20	20 00	15.00	90	82	51	30.00	14.70
33	21	14	20.00	24.80	74	45	23	20.00	8 05
55	47	25	20.00	19.55	61	46	26	33.33	78.13
36	29	18	20.00	36.00					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued*

## TYRRELL.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
48	32	20	\$26 00	\$4 00	40	26	18	\$21 00	\$8.27
124	80	56	60.00	70.00	37	30	23	25 00	4.95
10	-----	-----	16.00	34 00	6	4	4	22.00	8.00
18	16	9	25.00	30.00	11	10	7	23.00	16.00

## UNION.

65	44	31	30.00	25 00	75	60	40	27.61	10.45
44	37	22	25.00	5 00	62	50	35	24 60	8.40
78	48	24	25.00	4.65	65	57	34	25 50	.95
60	50	25	27.50	15.00	57	42	24	25.00	20.70
141	54	24	27 50	15.00	92	64	21	30.00	12 02
52	30	18	25 00	10.00	53	47	27	25.50	4.00
62	50	35	25.00	10.00	82	45	29	30.17	2.70
65	57	34	30.00	19 00	37	27	14	25.00	10.00
75	68	45	27.50	9 00	81	59	33	40.00	38 50
57	42	24	25.00	22 00	66	45	40	30.00	20.00
66	50	21	27 50	9.00	121	80	40	51 75	3.39
92	64	21	30.00	12 00	89	65	39	30.00	16.05
70	65	31	27.50	9.00	71	50	31	33.37	41 08
64	59	20	27.50	11.29	154	114	60	90.00	60.00
53	47	27	25 50	4 00	86	80	38	30.18	23.75
82	45	29	30.00	2 00	47	41	20	25.00	3.00
37	27	14	25.00	10 00	56	29	20	30.00	23.00
66	45	40	27 50	10.00	66	30	20	36.75	44 45
85	56	26	27.50	10.00	75	52	35	30.00	15.34
89	68	39	30.00	20 00	30	21	15	22.50	5.16
86	80	38	30 00	23 00	110	-----	-----	70.00	58.00
43	35	25	28.00	3 00	132	80	50	52.50	50.00
47	41	20	30 00	23.00	98	80	60	50.62	47.50
34	30	20	25.00	13.00	70	56	37	53.33	47.33
75	32	35	30.00	16 00	72	56	48	26.37	25.50
30	21	15	25.00	28 00	75	69	40	28 50	29.00
132	80	50	50.00	40.00	76	64	53	25.00	15.00
98	80	60	50 00	45.00	60	56	25	35.00	15.00
70	56	37	33.33	48.33	64	58	42	26.00	19.00
67	49	35	26 58	6.35	117	57	22	62.41	29.69
65	44	31	30.88	27.75	61	51	31	25.00	15.00
78	48	24	25 00	5.00	71	49	30	25.00	15.00
60	50	25	27.31	14 25	102	81	43	47.50	33 00
141	54	24	27.50	15.00	28	24	20	26.96	37.85
81	50	30	35.10	10.40	60	49	30	33.00	33.33
52	30	18	23.00	2.00	66	52	21	25.00	8.78
47	36	25	27 21	7 75	50	44	27	25.25	26.58
89	54	28	27.67	10.70	39	35	20	20.00	5.78



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## UNION—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
58	28	20	\$22.50	\$5.08	102	81	43	-----	\$65.00
52	42	22	25.63	20.92	28	24	20	-----	18.00
56	47	30	25.00	22.00	60	49	30	-----	60.00
64	54	30	29.43	29.75	66	52	21	-----	27.00
74	54	41	33.87	47.50	50	44	97	-----	27.00
64	53	29	25.00	12.83	39	35	20	-----	27.00
72	56	48	25.00	20.00	38	28	20	-----	37.00
75	69	40	25.00	19.00	52	42	22	-----	28.00
76	64	53	25.00	15.00	56	47	30	-----	22.00
60	56	25	25.00	15.00	64	54	30	-----	32.00
64	58	42	25.00	15.00	74	54	41	-----	17.00
127	57	22	50.00	15.00	47	36	29	-----	27.00
61	51	30	-----	15.00	64	54	29	-----	27.00
71	49	30	-----	15.00					

## WATAUGA.

125	80	40	35.00	10.60	76	65	43	\$22.50	22.00
142	80	45	35.00	10.60	81	63	34	23.00	9.00
65	38	29	20.00	14.30	73	49	29	22.50	22.00
89	66	29	22.50	16.00	70	47	30	20.00	6.30
93	48	38	25.00	7.00	39	23	15	18.00	27.00
112	65	50	35.00	11.00	82	-----	-----	-----	13.50
94	50	19	25.00	7.00	60	25	13	22.50	23.50
55	35	16	20.00	19.53	70	49	23	20.00	3.50
69	35	20	25.00	5.00	65	35	20	20.00	10.00
81	66	24	22.50	25.00	36	14	18	18.00	21.28
87	72	34	22.50	8.07	51	30	18	18.00	21.28
86	40	24	20.00	5.00	33	20	15	18.00	21.28
63	68	39	20.00	5.00	36	-----	-----	-----	32.00
70	54	35	20.00	5.00	56	23	17	18.00	17.24
70	50	38	20.00	7.00	70	60	40	22.00	12.70
38	32	23	20.00	31.00	76	40	30	22.00	13.20
77	72	34	25.00	20.00	97	72	37	22.00	13.20
73	54	36	22.50	17.00	43	30	20	22.00	18.92
52	60	45	25.00	43.00	106	73	46	25.00	9.00
24	18	15	18.00	39.00	83	75	40	25.00	9.00
62	35	28	20.00	24.74	83	60	40	25.00	9.00
69	59	36	23.00	15.14	85	65	43	25.00	18.00
80	52	30	25.00	30.67	46	34	23	20.00	19.91
78	62	35	30.00	22.50	99	65	40	25.00	1.75
38	32	28	20.00	40.00	50	30	45	20.00	20.00
83	66	37	22.50	22.00	75	60	40	22.00	10.00
81	66	50	25.00	17.00	83	95	43	25.00	25.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## WATAUGA—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
50	34	23	\$20.00	\$20.00	39	28	18	\$20.00	\$41.15
63	27	23	25.00	31.25	74	38	21	25.00	31.90
60	53	30	22.50	23.25	65	46	20	20.00	18.75
55	28	18	20.00	20.00	40	35	24	20.00	41.75
62	56	22	22.50	21.90	63	55	35	25.00	31.25

## WILKES.

73	37	27	30.00	49.91	86	50	35	25.00	4.20
149	109	75	45.00	22.45	73	55	39	27.00	30.07
78	49	35	30.00	47.72	103	38	26	23.00	12.00
85	53	36	21.00	7.74	78	44	40	20.00	1.58
43	26	15	20.00	20.50	73	38	24	20.00	9.74
82	59	38	25.00	25.50	60	44	27	22.00	23.00
84	50	30	25.00	25.50	66	30	24	25.00	25.00
95	59	34	25.00	24.50	64	53	28	20.00	10.00
50	48	34	23.50	27.39	70	37	17	23.00	5.17
103	40	28	22.00	18.00	80	66	35	20.00	9.95
80	54	34	22.00	7.03	227	126	96	60.00	36.60
65	46	28	20.00	9.84	67	50	43	25.00	18.33
91	70	40	25.00	15.00	79	49	28	22.50	15.95
72	52	38	27.00	28.00	149	100	50	32.00	28.00
50	33	26	30.00	45.00	105	83	43	22.00	8.00
58	32	22	25.00	32.50	60	24	15	20.00	15.00
55	36	24	20.50	22.00	79	41	20	25.50	20.93
80	45	34	21.50	3.56	87	50	28	22.50	9.73
73	44	28	20.00	20.00	81	40	25	29.50	36.21
61	50	30	22.50	27.05	84	55	32	25.00	21.00
52	27	16	20.00	15.01	87	58	40	28.00	37.00
74	41	25	25.00	29.70	57	27	11	20.00	20.00
54	37	27	20.00	23.70	85	55	32	29.00	36.00
75	61	36	22.50	8.16	62	42	26	20.00	20.00
71	38	28	27.50	30.66	70	44	29	20.00	17.00
81	61	32	22.50	20.49	86	60	36	25.00	7.16
74	54	26	28.00	15.19	112	53	34	27.00	15.00
66	45	34	25.00	22.51	64	52	36	22.50	15.01
73	38	22	27.00	27.33	78	48	39	25.00	13.00
23	84	62	32.00	16.00	84	53	35	18.00	2.00
55	43	30	20.00	18.58	95	74	44	22.50	7.00
32	20	15	18.00	32.35	84	50	43	25.50	21.94
95	65	32	25.00	14.68	176	120	101	53.00	41.44
71	41	20	20.00	10.50	69	50	34	26.00	22.35
71	39	23	22.00	20.55	106	58	34	30.00	10.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## YADKIN.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
63	40	21	\$25.00	\$29.00	85	60	28	\$25.00	\$21.00
59	45	28	25.00	27.10	62	42	28	25.00	21.00
56	47	30	25.00	29.00	67	40	30	25.00	21.00
79	44	25	25.00	8.00	61	45	30	25.00	21.00
69	53	33	25.00	8.00	55	49	27	25.00	21.00
51	42	29	25.00	8.00	128	67	47	40.00	22.00
73	45	19	25.00	8.00	85	47	22	25.00	13.50
109	---	---	40.00	44.55	83	45	17	25.00	13.50
45	27	29	22.50	21.43	84	48	22	22.50	20.37
70	59	48	22.50	21.43	82	62	39	30.00	16.20
38	52	40	25.00	21.43	70	29	16	23.00	12.42
60	40	37	25.00	23.65	72	50	18	25.00	13.50
77	27	18	22.50	23.65	54	32	25	22.50	31.88
104	76	60	25.00	23.65	90	64	37	27.50	30.53
52	30	22	22.50	21.43	91	56	35	30.00	33.30
38	44	34	22.50	29.20	75	44	30	27.50	30.53
80	55	30	25.00	15.00	70	65	45	27.50	30.53
49	48	27	22.50	13.40	68	52	49	27.50	30.53
88	61	44	25.00	15.00	57	32	23	27.50	30.53
75	67	45	25.00	15.00	135	80	74	40.00	46.40
92	52	36	25.00	15.00	70	47	39	30.00	34.80
79	50	35	25.00	15.00	74	54	45	30.00	34.80
76	59	35	25.00	32.00	60	38	30	25.00	29.00
70	52	34	25.00	15.00	67	48	37	25.00	29.00
82	---	30	22.50	23.00	65	46	35	25.00	29.00
131	106	95	45.00	41.00	62	61	48	25.00	29.00
84	48	27	25.00	14.78					

## YANCEY.

61	---	---	40.00	56.96	118	80	45	25.00	22.12
72	43	19	20.00	32.48	38	35	25	20.00	54.92
61	40	28	22.50	49.74	139	92	46	35.00	48.26
70	30	16	20.00	33.80	107	100	47	25.00	29.38
101	54	40	20.00	13.34	103	47	35	20.00	12.02
162	95	70	45.00	73.08	72	47	45	30.00	72.48
64	46	23	20.00	37.76	73	63	42	25.00	51.82
89	40	23	20.00	21.26	61	50	30	20.00	39.74
112	57	35	20.00	6.08	102	61	32	22.50	22.68
52	45	25	20.00	45.68	50	47	27	18.00	39.00
120	75	27	25.00	20.80	50	25	19	18.00	27.00
122	92	48	25.00	19.48	60	33	20	18.00	32.00
78	67	40	25.00	48.52	68	40	23	20.00	35.12
94	40	25	25.00	37.96	63	43	25	15.00	18.42



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## YANCEY—CONTINUED.

No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of White Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
91	58	33	\$25.00	\$39.94	88	59	27	\$30.00	\$61.12
80	33	20	20.00	27.20	85	67	45	25.00	43.90
74	45	22	20.00	31.16	92	66	29	25.00	39.28
73	44	20	20.00	31.82	108	72	46	21.00	12.72
78	60	40	25.00	48.52	76	45	25	18.00	21.84
128	51	33	25.00	15.52	131	104	60	25.00	13.54
94	57	31	25.00	37.96	173	105	57	40.00	45.82

Total for white districts ..... \$61,888.20



## Reports of County Boards of Education of Funds Required to Equalize School Terms in Various Colored Districts.

*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc., of Districts Needing Help.*

### ALAMANCE.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
43	23	13	\$25.00	\$14.68	58	30	12	\$25.00	\$3 12
51	38	21	25 00	27.95	29	19	10	20.00	53.00
49	38	15	25.00	29.64	45	30	26	26.75	33.20

### ALEXANDER.

39	31	18	15.00	21.24	46	33	21	15.00	16.65
37	19	11	15.00	21.24	36	23	16	15 00	16.65
26	17	10	15.00	21.24	21	14	8	15.00	18.73

### ALLEGHANY.

38	24	17	18.38	18.68	24	-----	-----	15 00	26.48
23	-----	-----	15.00	2.16	48	37	22	18.50	21.55
65	28	19	19.00	26.72					

### ANSON.

94	32	20	20.00	6.00	92	35	25	20 00	6.00
46	20	9	20.00	25.00	32	26	13	20.00	25.00
138	73	52	30.00	16.00	66	33	20	20.00	25 00
97	33	17	25.00	26 00	46	25	20	20.00	26.00
78	64	45	25.00	17.00	143	52	42	22.00	5.00
74	51	31	22.50	21.00	114	62	24	22 00	10.00
120	22	15	22.00	15.00	77	32	18	20.00	16.00
86	47	25	22.00	32.00	87	53	20	20.00	25.00
112	67	35	22.00	30.00	90	52	23	20.00	24.00
54	35	21	20.00	32.00					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## ASHE.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
9	-----	-----	\$18.00	\$62.00	14	-----	-----	\$18.00	\$53.10
32	-----	-----	20.00	55.00	81	-----	-----	20.00	7.00
20	-----	-----	18.00	51.60	22	-----	-----	15.00	35.00
22	-----	-----	20.00	61.70	56	-----	-----	20.00	30.00
22	-----	-----	18.00	47.00	7	-----	-----	15.00	50.00

## BEAUFORT.

76	38	20	27.00	25.23	37	19	18	25.00	28.00
76	47	19	25.00	12.23	96	56	47	26.00	20.50
77	36	24	27.00	18.83	63	41	22	26.00	30.68
76	47	38	25.00	19.23	72	46	35	30.00	32.00
71	37	17	25.00	25.23	32	28	20	26.00	48.00
51	60	35	25.00	28.38	74	56	16	25.50	24.00
82	45	24	26.00	21.23	107	65	40	26.00	23.32
64	30	20	25.00	25.23	84	84	35	26.00	21.00
76	63	31	25.00	9.25	84	35	22	28.25	19.75
75	75	26	25.00	8.60	117	58	36	30.00	30.24
145	56	35	30.00	9.85	70	70	45	26.00	33.70
65	40	26	22.00	14.38	43	-----	-----	25.00	20.60
58	58	25	25.00	27.39	31	17	13	25.00	12.60
73	55	47	25.40	27.39	80	50	42	30.00	20.00
50	67	52	26.00	30.15	83	45	33	30.00	37.30
53	20	15	22.00	36.00					

## BERTIE.

108	46	43	25.00	8.17	53	45	33	20.00	10.79
76	31	19	25.00	19.17	59	43	20	22.50	20.79
58	26	14	22.00	7.17	113	80	32	27.50	14.79
50	44	24	25.00	19.17	42	-----	-----	20.00	10.79
105	54	24	25.00	16.17	121	67	21	25.00	7.67
73	23	18	25.00	9.17	75	49	34	25.00	14.67
72	26	12	24.00	15.17	71	32	20	21.00	8.67
64	53	38	25.00	19.17	76	39	22	25.00	14.67
38	36	14	20.00	4.17	40	30	22	21.00	8.67
160	97	68	40.00	17.17	62	50	34	23.00	26.39
130	92	47	25.00	12.17	88	77	38	23.00	26.39
18	13	10	20.00	4.17	86	63	36	23.00	26.39
66	49	30	22.50	12.84	42	31	23	21.00	18.39
69	52	25	22.50	12.84	43	25	12	23.00	26.39
71	49	28	22.50	12.84	86	49	32	21.00	24.77
81	37	26	25.00	30.79	81	38	19	25.00	40.77
77	52	21	20.00	10.79	53	38	26	21.00	24.77



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## BERTIE—CONTINUED.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
32	29	13	\$21 00	\$24.77	62	51	31	-----	\$12.52
85	62	50	21 00	3.52	46	36	28	\$21.00	12.52
132	94	65	21.00	3.52	113	43	41	25.00	19.52
85	40	14	25.00	18.52	54	65	38	21.00	12.52
101	32	16	21.00	3.52	60	36	21	21.00	12.52

## BLADEN.

47	30	18	20.00	25.97	100	76	46	20.00	20.71
52	43	34	20.00	26.51	89	52	33	20.00	23.26
157	89	70	35.00	32.25	88	54	35	20.00	23.21
123	73	37	22.00	18.30	74	40	32	20.00	22.77
139	100	70	20.00	10.99	95	80	50	22.00	18.38
47	37	27	20.00	19.93	41	34	18	17.50	27.89
60	48	33	20.00	25.63	44	30	22	17.50	26.22
105	63	39	20.00	25.29	21	21	16	15.00	25.28
55	24	14	20.00	20.99	55	50	43	20.00	18.71
34	20	16	17.00	26.32	109	37	30	20.00	13.50
42	34	23	20 00	12 61	72	65	28	20.00	18.38
148	95	75	20 00	18.84	119	72	39	20.00	12.18

## BRUNSWICK.

95	70	45	25.00	10.00	48	25	16	30.00	40.00
98	66	42	25.00	10.00	36	25	12	20.00	26.50
86	58	47	25.00	25.82	76	42	32	30.00	41.60
46	28	20	-----	35.00	77	56	42	25.00	30.70
57	37	29	-----	24.50	32	28	25	25.00	40.00
34	27	19	25.00	45.00	36	29	22	25.00	35.00
56	32	24	25.00	45.00	37	31	28	35.00	35.00
85	52	37	25.00	6.25	61	42	27	25.00	25.10
50	31	26	25.00	35.00	33	20	18	20.00	23.00
34	22	15	25 00	20.00	32	18	14	-----	23.74
144	80	65	25 00	15.00					

## BURKE.

39	25	16	25.00	64.90	67	38	24	25.00	51.90
56	41	27	25 00	60.00	77	75	53	25.00	50.00
32	24	18	25.00	71.20	55	27	23	20 00	40.00
71	34	30	25.00	40.00	127	64	30	25.00	25.00
108	37	30	25.00	35.00	57	35	23	25.00	55.60



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## CABARRUS.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
160	-----	-----	\$39.00	\$29.00	76	50	36	\$26.00	\$24.00
66	40	25	28.50	18.00	52	38	30	28.00	37.00
68	40	28	26.00	24.00	63	20	18	23.00	29.50
81	44	31	26.00	24.00	25	23	18	24.00	36.00

## CALDWELL.

51	38	18	20 00	32.90	31	14	10	20.00	44.00
17	14	13	20 00	59.88	10	10	9	15.00	29.00
55	44	36	20.00	30.00	47	16	13	18.50	23.22

## CARTERET.

40	29	15	22.00	38.00	80	48	34	25.00	43.75
52	-----	-----	20.00	10.00	37	-----	-----	20.00	40.00

## CASWELL.

69	27	15	22.50	32.81	107	58	33	30.00	70.00
40	23	16	22 50	32.95	63	28	15	25.00	42.16
45	18	15	20.00	30.00	84	-----	-----	20.00	33.60
31	25	11	25.00	50.00	79	-----	-----	20.00	29 60
63	44	16	25.00	35.00	60	25	20	20.00	30.86
40	28	20	25.00	35 00	89	-----	-----	20.00	26.35
73	-----	-----	20.00	15.00	17	15	5	22.00	41.60
58	-----	-----	20.00	21.66	41	-----	-----	20.00	20.16
42	-----	-----	20.00	22.25	47	-----	-----	20.00	28.54
94	-----	-----	20 00	2.62	50	-----	-----	20.00	26.50
32	-----	-----	20.00	35.63	74	26	19	25.00	57.00
36	-----	-----	20.00	36.75	23	-----	-----	20.00	38.00
70	-----	-----	20 00	25.25	95	60	52	25 00	50.45
40	-----	-----	20.00	31.80	54	30	20	20.00	17.50
45	24	11	20.00	30.00	44	-----	-----	20.00	21.48

## CHATHAM.

16	12	10	21.00	34.00	48	33	27	20.00	25.00
50	33	27	20 00	23.00	34	26	17	20 00	35.00
26	20	16	20.00	36.00	42	29	19	20.00	30.00
25	20	15	20 00	36 00					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## CLAY.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
54	35	22	\$20.00	\$40.00					

## CLEVELAND.

51	-----	-----	21.00	23.00	41	-----	-----	\$27 00	\$21.75
142	-----	-----	32.00	25.00	68	-----	-----	27 00	29 25
107	-----	-----	32.00	12.00	53	-----	-----	27.00	29 25
85	-----	-----	26.00	15.25	61	-----	-----	24 50	20.38
137	-----	-----	27 00	16.75	39	-----	-----	21.00	15.00
98	-----	-----	27.00	16.75	77	-----	-----	27.00	26.75
53	-----	-----	27.00	16.75	37	-----	-----	24 50	24.88
106	-----	-----	27.00	16.75	102	-----	-----	27.00	26.75
152	-----	-----	34.00	24.88	39	-----	-----	20.00	21.50
99	-----	-----	27.00	21.75	43	-----	-----	24.50	17.00
83	-----	-----	24.00	20.13					

## COLUMBUS.

113	85	48	30.00	39.50	59	40	28	25.00	19 25
42	-----	-----	20 00	25 00	111	80	43	30.00	37.50
51	40	30	25.00	21.15	64	33	14	20.00	12.00
59	58	39	25.00	31.15	83	-----	-----	25.00	31.25
76	38	21	30.00	37.50	56	-----	-----	22.50	14.88
64	-----	-----	25.00	31.25	102	67	34	25.00	31.24
78	-----	-----	25.00	31.25	129	82	27	35.00	40.87
61	-----	-----	25.00	2 22	101	87	56	40 00	45.66
53	-----	-----	25.00	31.25	26	-----	-----	20.00	24.36
75	9	6	25.00	31.25	57	57	16	22.00	17.97
89	-----	-----	25.00	40.68	137	91	48	37.25	29.00
34	-----	-----	20 00	14.00	57	-----	-----	25.00	31.25
87	63	35	25.00	31.25	56	46	28	20 00	23.85
54	45	39	23.00	28.25	66	48	32	25.00	31.25
101	-----	-----	25.00	31.25	58	45	25	25 00	31.25
56	-----	-----	25.00	21.25	42	22	16	21.00	16 00

## CUMBERLAND.

22	27	19	15.00	28.26	45	25	25	17.50	7.90
32	30	18	15.00	15.84	22	17	12	15 00	29.64



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## CURRITUCK.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
31	34	7	\$20.00	\$35.50	54	42	21	\$25.00	\$65.80
93	52	19	25 00	27.50	37	---	---	---	66.00
49	22	11	---	45.00	44	33	---	25.00	65.80
53	19	8	25.00	47.80	43	40	22	25 00	54.30
64	---	---	---	47.80	53	52	30	25.00	35.35
76	65	23	25 00	42.85	59	34	21	25.00	61.30
32	27	12	25.00	65.80					

## DARE.

65	---	---	---	28 50	53	---	---	---	41.70
47	---	---	---	48.30					

## DAVIDSON.

10	36	24	32 00	35.00	21	---	---	17.00	26.95
10	---	---	15.00	34.50	8	---	---	12.00	25.60
31	22	22	22.00	31.95	21	---	---	17.00	26.95
34	---	---	17 00	9.30	19	15	13	22.00	50.05
42	23	18	22.00	16 90	24	19	15	22.00	43.80
42	---	---	22.00	16.90	24	14	12	22.00	43.80
52	28	23	25.00	19.40	62	40	37	27.00	11.90
53	---	---	25.00	17.85	38	16	12	23.00	27.10
13	---	---	17.00	39.85	36	28	19	22.00	20.00

## DUPLIN.

37	14	10	20.00	29.43	55	55	45	28.52	33.85
103	85	65	30.00	39.40	29	28	20	27.85	29.11
142	112	84	45.62	22.50	144	75	40	26.27	5.10
54	45	35	25.00	49.20	43	45	30	17.97	19.39
69	45	26	20.34	14.78	46	45	35	16 00	12.00
122	91	53	42.62	30.50	82	65	40	22 08	12.80
54	25	18	20 00	5.40	77	33	16	21.00	12 00
60	30	30	23.12	20 90	115	60	42	32.50	20.00
82	60	56	30 00	6.00	61	24	16	23.75	23.00
48	40	28	20.00	25.00	136	78	49	41.25	31.34
60	41	24	20.86	10.70	54	58	36	22.50	40.00
52	39	22	18.00	17.00	57	32	19	22.50	39.75
53	39	22	20 50	27.00	47	32	19	22.50	40.00
79	59	35	26 53	46.15	170	87	60	40.65	35.59
47	37	20	20.00	20.00	71	19	16	25.00	39.50
90	71	65	21.50	24 00	75	45	42	20.00	20 00
65	38	28	28.61	55.55	86	63	50	20.00	20.00
51	57	40	20.00	16.99					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## FRANKLIN.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
59	41	31	\$22.00	\$13.00	451	253	162	\$110 00	\$54.00
110	58	39	36.00	64.00	149	98	43	42.00	13.00
64	31	25	22.50	10.00	48	35	17	21.00	9.00
36	27	18	20.00	30.00	119	72	37	21.00	4 00
53	46	35	22 50	10.00	112	64	36	21.00	4.00
118	77	55	25.00	10.00	165	77	50	42.00	13.00
32	17	10	20.00	30 00	30	25	13	20.00	40.00
44	32	24	20.00	20.00	38	23	14	20.00	40.00
38	31	25	21.00	29.00	66	40	30	21.00	9.00
144	61	50	42.00	18.00	71	51	26	21.00	9.00
89	52	39	22.00	3 00	67	59	37	21.00	9.00
82	66	21	21 00	4.00	66	30	16	21.00	9.00
123	85	43	25.00	10.00	105	53	26	21.00	9.00
50	37	22	21.00	4.00					

## GASTON.

17	10	5	20.00	8.09	47	-----	-----	25.00	32.07
50	23	16	22.50	10.09	8	-----	-----	5.00	6.02
51	-----	-----	25.00	28.09					

## GATES.

71	65	60	25.00	21.35	103	94	90	25.00	8.13
63	51	43	25.00	39.45	75	75	70	25.00	12.44
67	59	48	25.00	28.71	51	49	43	25.00	9.09
57	49	40	25.00	18.71	57	55	51	25.00	28.35
111	97	84	25.00	11.54	78	78	67	25.00	21.25

## GREENE.

79	60	34	31.00	19.00	50	27	17	20.50	7.00
44	38	30	20.50	16.00	43	48	22	18.50	10 00
49	35	20	20.50	10 00	42	44	25	20.50	19.00

## HARNETT.

38	26	18	18.00	28.72	51	48	38	16.00	14.82
37	25	20	18 00	11.92	136	100	85	22.50	10.09
52	27	12	20.00	27.75		57	30	18.00	20.67
29	20	18	18.00	10 80	58	36	27	16.00	14.14
94	52	40	20 00	15.02	50	41	22	18 00	15.20
56	23	12	15.00	11.17	74	56	25	18.00	24.07



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## HAYWOOD.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
60	48	17	\$22.50	\$15 20	39	29	10	\$25.00	\$25.78
55	37	23	25.00	21.10	35	35	23	25.00	40.00

## HENDERSON.

51	32	20	20.00	1.25	36	30	15	20.00	15.00
17	11	5	24.00	8.75	191	---	---	---	8.75
15	5	4	24.00	7.50	47	43	30	20.00	12.00
16	14	10	16.00	7 50	27	25	16	18.75	22.00
61	34	14	22 56	5.00					

## HERTFORD.

153	140	87	44.75	39.00	69	53	25	26.98	22.92
106	90	43	27.96	15.36	67	68	46	22.85	11.40
61	66	40	22.85	11.40	201	137	96	77.07	118.28
61	43	30	23.64	4 50	63	43	23	21.20	4.80

## IREDELL.

60	45	15	20.00	14.00	22	10	13	17.00	9.94
46	35	26	22.00	21.59	30	24	15	17.00	7.80
42	34	31	20.00	15.54	37	30	23	17.00	10.69
55	50	30	24.50	5.00	33	23	16	17.00	7.80
38	13	10	17.00	9.50					

## JACKSON.

----	34	31	-----	\$20.00					
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## JOHNSTON.

58	52	31	20.00	12 69	20	12	9	20.00	19.65
64	53	28	20 00	20 00	33	15	13	20.00	14.31
32	23	14	20.00	19.65	30	15	6	20.00	28 08



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## JONES.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
86	-----	-----	\$25 00	\$35.00	41	-----	-----	\$20 00	\$21.14
55	-----	-----	25.00	35.00	48	-----	-----	20.00	40.00
74	-----	-----	42.50	18.00	73	-----	-----	20.00	16.80
35	-----	-----	35.34	35 34	49	-----	-----	24.00	19.86
72	-----	-----	32 00	18.12	24	-----	-----	20.00	10.00

## LENOIR.

108	50	26	21.00	9.00	31	17	13	20.00	20.00
49	30	19	21.00	9.00	39	23	18	20.00	20.00
46	32	21	21.00	9.00	48	26	19	20.00	20.00
76	41	29	21.00	9.00	34	26	17	20.00	10.00
58	35	19	21.00	9.00	63	35	27	20.00	10.00
24	16	11	20.00	20.00	52	31	23	20.00	10.00
27	13	9	20.00	20.00					

## LINCOLN.

76	76	51	26.00	7.74	40	24	10	21.00	23.20
81	68	26	26.00	21.50	98	73	53	30.00	62.60
80	55	25	26.00	21.50	88	36	26	21.00	34.55
124	28	25	26.00	21.50	38	30	22	21.00	20.00
46	28	25	26.00	21.50	46	28	15	21.00	11.00
47	62	36	22 00	13.31					

## MACON.

83	29	16	25.00	37.00	44	-----	-----	20.00	10.50
59	52	30	25.00	25.00					

## MADISON.

92	60	32	25.00	14.31	21	17	13	20.00	60 37
32	26	13	25.00	64.96	21	19	10	20.00	60.00
45	35	20	25.00	63.02					

## MARTIN.

42	37	24	25.00	10.00	49	38	30	25.00	15 00
36	26	20	25.00	20.00	54	42	33	30.00	30.00
41	33	28	25.00	25.00	53	40	29	30 00	35.00
44	31	23	25 00	25.00	55	40	31	25.00	15 00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## MARTIN—CONTINUED.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
48	35	24	\$25 00	\$10.00	60	44	31	\$25.00	\$15.00
26	20	14	20.00	20.00	40	30	19	25.00	25.00

## M'DOWELL.

74	54	35	21.43	2.02	36	26	19	20.00	30.20
65	45	25	23.00	16 80	64	45	34	20.00	4.80
84	62	43	25.00	1 80	44	34	25	20.00	27.80
65	51	30	24.00	20 80	29	24	15	20 00	43.75
33	17	12	23 00	26.35	17	14	12	17.00	46.75
37	31	20	20.00	18.15	27	26	7	15 00	26.75
38	24	18	18 00	30.80					

## MITCHELL.

57	40	19	22.00	50.95	25	21	14	15.00	40.00
86	52	21	15.00	4.10					

## MONTGOMERY.

34	20	15	22.50	13.60	101	34	18	25.00	29.55
53	35	26	25.00	29 00	64	38	29	25 00	22.40
21	15	12	20.00	27 92	59	37	26	22.50	31.60
73	31	18	20.00	25 00	65	24	14	25 00	26.35
73	58	47	20 00	16.50	33	25	18	20.00	22.35
110	25	23	20.00	25.00	84	60	42	25.00	20.86
68	67	45	20.00	25 00	58	40	33	20.00	25.00
76	67	45	25.00	30.00	46	-----	-----	20.00	25.00

## MOORE.

98	75	64	25.00	6.20	23	18	14	20.00	10.00
60	47	31	25.00	25.60	102	80	69	30 00	30.00
100	82	75	30.00	49.90	85	60	51	25.00	4.19
64	50	41	25.00	39.50	74	58	46	25.00	24.86
52	40	35	25.00	40.00	40	29	20	20 00	3.44
32	23	18	20.00	14.35	67	50	41	25.00	25.00
33	20	17	20.00	15.30	100	80	70	30 00	29.28
64	50	41	25.00	40.06	37	22	18	20.00	12.39
70	60	40	25.00	38.79	49	30	25	20.00	19.51
39	25	18	20.00	6.25	56	45	30	20.00	20.00



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## MOORE—CONTINUED.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
19	15	12	\$20.00	\$40.00	56	40	29	\$25.00	\$20.00
45	30	26	20.00	19.65	52	40	31	45.00	12.10
47	31	28	20.00	16.94	29	20	17	20.00	16.40
59	42	35	20.00	19.92	66	56	42	25.00	35.71
62	45	32	20.00	18.81	81	65	50	25.00	23.66
187	150	110	25.00	54.84					

## NORTHAMPTON.

73	26	18	26.00	7.01	37	62	40	26.00	9.85
152	115	38	57.00	37.25	69	37	30	26.00	4.85
76	40	26	21.00	5.76	58	27	16	26.00	9.85
139	98	62	26.00	7.01	80	45	27	26.00	9.85
68	41	29	26.00	7.01	105	68	24	26.00	15.00
70	48	32	26.00	7.01	27	22	11	26.00	9.85
55	45	30	21.00	5.76	114	88	69	26.00	7.01

## ONSLow.

52	32	17	17.50	13.85	26	23	17	20.00	15.00
120	48	23	20.00	9.40	65	50	37	17.50	6.12
71	43	28	17.50	5.42	34	35	22	17.50	5.28
120	78	44	20.00	10.95	22	33	22	17.50	14.96
101	76	33	20.00	4.00	73	59	31	17.50	14.00
57	43	23	17.50	17.21					

## ORANGE.

39	-----	-----	-----	16.86	301	88	48	75.00	51.02
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## PAMLICO.

51	-----	-----	-----	41.31	83	-----	-----	-----	42.76
112	-----	-----	-----	13.49	41	-----	-----	-----	44.64
73	-----	-----	-----	23.17					

## PENDER.

64	51	45	20.00	13.40	42	26	16	20.00	2.94
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*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## PERQUIMANS.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
147	106	82	\$48.50	\$18.00	121	101	74	\$48.50	\$8.00
35	26	20	26.00	15 00	62	51	45	29.00	17.00

## PERSON.

54	36	15	20 00	12.50	44	27	18	20 00	25.00
45	27	16	20 00	23.75	29	20	15	20.00	43.75
52	32	10	20.00	15.00	48	26	11	20.00	20.00
42	32	20	20.00	27.50	53	37	17	20.00	13.75
46	20	18	20 00	22 50	57	43	26	20.00	8.75
55	35	21	20.00	11.25	64	45	20	25 00	20.00
55	29	11	20 00	11.25					

## POLK.

43	-----	-----	20 00	27.00	66	58	20	25.00	33.75
37	37	9	23 00	31.05	70	42	39	25 00	33.75
78	37	23	25.00	33 75	44	24	11	25 00	33.75
51	17	10	25.00	33.75	33	24	15	23.00	31.00

## RANDOLPH.

57	41	26	26.50	36.00	35	26	19	21.00	38.50
53	33	29	25 00	21.20	25	25	10	21.00	10 45
60	45	29	25 00	20.00	31	24	13	20.00	50 00
41	45	24	21.00	21.00	94	65	44	25.00	20 00
105	78	45	50.00	65.25	67	62	34	24.00	16 00
54	52	43	23.50	14.00	64	20	20	20.00	40.00
40	26	17	25 25	31.00	67	67	42	26.00	20 00
42	35	29	20 50	7 00	30	16	6	20.00	40.00
64	47	30	22.50	40.00	25	17	12	20.00	27.00

## RICHMOND.

50	47	34	20 00	45.00	47	-----	-----	-----	45.00
63	41	39	21.00	24.43	64	38	15	21.00	55.00
60	14	29	21.00	32.32	144	-----	-----	-----	13.80
41	25	15	21.00	30.00	136	-----	-----	-----	13.60
44	18	9	21.00	44.00	65	40	36	21.00	28 00
66	22	19	21.00	22 25	29	-----	-----	-----	49.25
56	47	23	21.00	39.92	64	50	36	20.00	4.00
56	37	-----	21.00	45.00	64	33	22	25.00	31.58



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## ROBESON.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
65	46	27	\$25 00	\$11 00	46	38	21	\$25.00	\$3.52
41	42	22	25.00	21.25	63	-----	-----	30.00	25.84
36	-----	-----	25.00	34.84	65	-----	-----	30.00	30.44
68	24	15	30.00	48.14	67	39	19	25 00	23 64
32	-----	-----	25.00	24.50	56	-----	-----	25.00	25.29
104	-----	-----	25.00	43.75	74	-----	-----	30.00	21.31
30	-----	-----	25.00	18.27	46	-----	-----	25.00	3.34
84	59	34	30.00	36.53	10	12	8	25.00	17.79
72	-----	-----	25 00	2.22					

## ROCKINGHAM.

110	91	45	26 55	11 29	66	26	20	26 00	12.75
50	18	10	21.00	8.00	68	64	42	26 25	14.62
33	25	22	25.00	13.88	57	27	18	21.00	15.00
53	25	18	21.00	8.00	50	50	25	25 75	5.50
47	21	15	23.50	6.48	77	54	29	26 70	11 80
53	44	26	26.00	6.85	67	35	25	25.50	7.00
56	43	26	24 08	10.10	85	30	20	23.00	7.50
64	32	21	23.50	7.88	74	34	17	20.50	5.00
95	73	48	26.47	9.65	45	40	26	25.75	6.75
31	32	19	24.85	4.22	128	77	41	42 28	15.12
42	34	22	22.00	8.80					

## ROWAN.

31	27	20	25 00	45.01	40	35	29	20.00	29.15
47	42	38	25.00	9 95	45	41	37	25.00	11.05
48	44	36	25.00	7.81	18	18	17	15 00	25.60
42	39	33	25 00	18 94	35	30	27	25 00	16.90
61	54	47	27.50	19.70	37	34	32	20.00	10.25
46	42	32	25.00	18.00	79	60	52	25 00	24.87
48	43	34	25.00	6.40	28	28	24	20.00	26 20

## RUTHERFORD.

103	59	32	60.00	90.51	103	61	43	29.00	28.00
85	41	21	20 00	30.28	149	42	20	25.00	38 51
80	15	9	20.50	23.39		61	43	25.00	44.38
29	18	9	27.00	29.95	109	65	24	31 25	8.77
66	30	18	21.11	11.16	66	30	16	25.00	20.58
147	51	32	28.00	11.53	70	35	22	20.00	39 40
33	16	7	20.00	16 99	39	30	13	27.50	69.35
89	35	21	20.00	11.99	40	23	20	20.00	14 40
84	50	26	27.00	44.55					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## SAMPSON.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
53	-----	-----	\$15.00	\$8.25	26	-----	-----	\$10.00	\$10.00
78	-----	-----	16.00	8.80	80	-----	-----	27.50	27.50
40	-----	-----	13.25	7.29	44	-----	-----	12.50	1.25
91	-----	-----	17.50	9.63	38	-----	-----	12.50	1.25
47	-----	-----	15.00	8.25	16	-----	-----	10.00	5.00
65	-----	-----	16.00	8.80	54	-----	-----	13.50	6.75
39	-----	-----	12.50	9.40	132	-----	-----	17.50	8.75
73	-----	-----	15.00	11.25	51	-----	-----	13.50	6.75
52	-----	-----	14.00	10.50	27	-----	-----	10.00	5.00
26	-----	-----	10.00	7.50	76	-----	-----	16.00	14.40
104	-----	-----	17.50	13.13	37	-----	-----	12.80	11.25
80	-----	-----	16.00	12.00	57	-----	-----	14.00	12.60
52	-----	-----	13.00	13.00	65	-----	-----	20.00	18.00

## STANLY.

114	25	24	20.00	5.00	38	26	13	20.00	30.00
110	---	---	25.00	6.25	18	5	4	10.00	17.50
75	21	15	20.00	5.00	23	11	8	15.00	30.00
136	52	29	25.00	25.00	106	48	25	25.00	31.25
44	34	11	20.00	30.00					

## SCOTLAND.

95	68	54	28.00	34.33	71	-----	-----	20.00	30.85
103	-----	-----	26.00	32.75	72	---	---	20.00	30.87
100	-----	-----	20.00	26.33					

## STOKES.

52	39	21	25.50	29.00	61	38	10	16.00	11.00
34	21	15	22.50	47.00	42	15	14	16.00	16.00
70	50	30	22.50	20.00	48	17	10	16.00	16.00
55	47	25	16.00	5.00	42	28	19	16.00	16.00
58	41	24	16.00	6.00	45	30	14	15.00	16.00
98	54	25	22.50	32.00	33	20	17	16.00	24.00

## SURRY.

38	27	14	20.00	33.00	37	27	13	18.00	22.00
27	18	10	15.00	15.00	53	32	21	20.00	20.00
127	95	64	45.00	60.00					



*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## TRANSYLVANIA.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
81	48	26	\$23.33	\$23.00	58	32	16	\$24.00	\$23.80
101	55	30	25.00	20.00					

## TYRRELL.

7	7	5	20.00	45.00	47	35	20	20.00	12.75
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## UNION.

167	120	70	50.00	73.74	55	40	25	25.04	37.16
60	40	20	21.93	17.75	167	120	70	50.00	73.94
61	39	19	28.96	35.00	66	42	25	20.00	9.65
66	42	25	20.00	10.00	66	50	27	20.00	10.00
94	50	32	27.00	18.00	60	40	20	20.00	10.00
72	51	25	22.00	18.30	72	51	25	20.50	20.30
104	60	40	26.00	26.00	104	60	30	22.50	12.00
137	87	41	28.00	14.00	155	37	25	40.00	52.00
103	70	35	30.32	31.30	72	50	20	21.56	3.25
72	50	20	21.56	3.25	65	53	20	25.00	12.35
65	53	26	26.27	17.45	81	35	20	25.00	20.00
81	35	20	30.00	40.00	84	50	30	25.00	20.00
84	50	30	28.08	32.35	51	34	26	22.50	10.00
122	80	40	32.02	3.26	98	61	40	22.50	10.00
51	34	26	25.00	20.00	116	68	35	25.00	20.00
98	61	40	25.00	20.00	134	82	44	25.00	30.00
116	68	35	25.00	20.00	66	38	28	20.00	15.00
134	82	44	22.50	20.00	113	63	36	25.00	28.00
66	38	28	23.00	4.00	80	49	28	19.68	6.75
110	63	26	25.28	29.15	102	53	38	22.50	27.04
97	49	28	23.06	21.25	87	77	42	20.00	10.00
65	53	38	17.25	6.64	31	23	15	20.00	26.00
67	50	30	30.81	51.25	61	31	20	22.50	20.00
87	77	42	30.00	50.00	53	35	18	21.00	19.00
31	23	12	26.37	52.04	63	40	30	20.00	17.00
61	31	20	26.00	34.00					

## WARREN.

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*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc.—Continued.*

## WATAUGA.

No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Colored Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
25	20	15	\$15.00	\$41.46	43	34	15	\$15.00	\$23.00
25	20	15	15.00	35.00					

## WILKES.

13	11	8	20.50	64.95	51	27	19	21.00	35.55
20	15	9	18.00	53.00	46	22	17	25.00	46.90
63	26	21	20.00	20.15	72	32	22	21.00	24.00
32	18	16	20.00	21.46	34	18	12	22.50	28.60
73	49	27	23.00	16.63	37	30	25	30.00	77.13
68	40	30	23.00	38.65	19	14	11	18.00	49.95
45	41	35	25.00	42.00	86	80	68	30.00	38.30
18	18	10	23.00	73.97	14	14	10	16.00	21.15
51	42	24	20.00	29.49					

## YADKIN

67	33	16	25.00	75.00	42	-----	-----	20.00	45.00
53	34	27	22.50	60.00	35	-----	-----	20.00	30.00
78	58	20	25.00	71.00	88	39	20	20.00	60.00
75	40	36	25.00	73.00	26	21	13	20.00	60.00

## YANCEY.

9	24	14	16.00	31.66	21	21	12	15.00	46.14
39	-----	-----	-----	34.26	22	-----	-----	15.00	45.48

Total for colored districts..... \$20,910.69.



## Number of Croatan Children in District.

*Number of Pupils, Average Daily Attendance, Etc., of Districts Needing Help.*

No. of Croatan Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.	No. of Croatan Children in District.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	School Expenses per Month, including Teacher's Salary.	Am't Necessary in Each Dis. to make a Four-Months' Term in addition to County Apportionment.
67	28	16	\$25 00	\$22.06	50	-----	-----	\$25 00	\$9.13
37	-----	-----	25.00	19.78	37	-----	-----	25.00	23.70
55	-----	-----	25.00	2.06	41	16	10	25.00	11.64
26	-----	-----	25.00	5.12	47	24	15	30.00	37.74
49	44	25	25.00	4 59	62	39	22	25.00	3 34



## An Act to Encourage the Establishment of Libraries in the Public Schools of the Rural Districts.

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

That Chapter 512, Laws of 1897, be amended by striking out in lines 3 and 4 of Section one the words, "having more than 1,000 inhabitants," and that the following sections be added after Section 5 of said act:

SEC. 6. Whenever the patrons and friends of any free public school shall raise by private subscription and tender to the County Superintendent of Schools, for the establishment of a library to be connected with said school, the sum of ten dollars, the County Board of Education shall appropriate from the money belonging to that school district asking for the library, the sum of ten dollars for this purpose, and shall appoint one intelligent person in the school district the manager of said library. The County Board of Education shall also appoint one competent person, well versed in books, to select the books for such libraries as may be established under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. As soon as the County Board of Education of any county shall have made an appropriation for a library in the manner prescribed, the County Superintendent of Schools shall inform the Secretary of the State Board of Education of the fact, whereupon the said State Board of Education shall remit the County Superintendent of Schools the sum of ten dollars for the purchase of books for said library. Upon receipt of this money, the County Superintendent of Schools shall turn over to the person appointed to select books, the amounts secured by private subscription, by appropriation from the County Board of Education, and by appropriations from the State Board of Education.

SEC. 8. The person appointed to select the books shall purchase such books as he or she may deem best suited for such purpose, and shall file with the County Superintendent of Schools vouchers for the whole amount received: *Provided*, that no vouchers shall be valid except for books and transportation charges.

SEC. 9. The local manager of every library shall carry out such rules and regulations for the proper use and preservation of the books as may be enjoined by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall make provisions for having all books, when not in circulation, kept under lock and key.

SEC. 10. The local managers of two or more libraries may, by agreement, exchange libraries: *Provided*, that no exchange shall be



made oftener than once in six months, and that no part of the expense of exchanging libraries shall be borne by the public.

SEC. 11. The sum of \$5,000 of the appropriation for the public schools of the State is hereby appropriated and set apart to be expended by the State Board of Education under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. Not more than six (6) schools in any county shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, and no school district in any incorporated town shall receive any moneys under its provisions, the school receiving this benefit shall be decided by the County Boards.

SEC. 13. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 13th day of March, A. D. 1901.

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## RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING LIBRARIES FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN RURAL DISTRICTS UNDER ACTS OF 1901.

### THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

The purchaser of books shall not turn over the books until a book-case shall have been provided without expense to the public. The case must be of good material and furnished with a substantial lock. The doors may be of wood or of glass. The case should be not less than three feet high, three feet wide, and one deep in the clear. There should be not less than three shelves, each about one-half inch thick. The distance from the bottom of the case to the lower shelf should be 10 inches, from the first to the second shelf 9 inches, from the second to the third shelf 9 inches, from the third shelf to the top of the case 8 inches. White pine should not be used for the case or shelving.

The purchaser of the books, when he turns over the books, shall furnish to the local manager a full and complete list of the books in a blank book, and said entry book shall remain the possession of the local manager.

### THE LOCAL MANAGER.

The local manager shall, upon the receipt of the books, enter in a blank book the title of each book, the author and publisher, and said book shall remain in the library. He shall appoint a librarian, and shall designate the place at which the library shall be kept. During the session of the school the library may be kept in the school-house, but the library shall not remain in the school-house during the months that the school is not in session. If the local manager may deem it best to have the library located at some point other than the school-house while the school is in session, he shall so order.



Upon the death, resignation or removal of the local manager, the teacher of the public school in the district in which the library is situated shall at once report the facts to the County Superintendent, who shall see that the vacancy is filled without unnecessary delay.

The local manager shall transmit annually, on or about the first day of June, to the County Superintendent of Public Instruction, the report of the librarian as hereinafter provided, with such suggestions and observations as he may deem desirable.

#### THE LIBRARIAN AND THE BOOKS.

The librarian shall be authorized to loan the books, free of charge, to any member of the school over twelve years of age, and to any patron of the school or donor to the library.

No book shall be taken from the library until it shall have been charged by the librarian in a book to be kept for that purpose only.

A book may be kept out for two weeks, with the privilege of one renewal. A *penalty* of one cent a day shall be charged for each book kept out longer than the prescribed time, and the privilege of the library shall be withdrawn by the librarian from any person who refuses or neglects to pay arrearages, or who abuses or suffers a book to be abused.

All books must be returned to the library by the 15th of May of each year; and no book shall be taken out of the library from the 15th day of May to the 1st day of June, except by written permission of the local manager.

On or about the 25th day of May of each year, the librarian shall make out a list of the books on hand, designating such as have been received by purchase and such as have been donated. He shall report, by title, author and publisher, every book which shall have been lost during the year, and the name of the person against whom the book is charged. He shall also report the number of volumes taken out during the year, making mention by name of the three children of school age who have shown the greatest interest in and improvement in literature.

These rules and regulations are published in accordance with the law providing that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall issue rules and regulations for the proper use and preservation of books.

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

Raleigh, N. C., July 29, 1902.



OFFICE OF SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, N. C., August 29, 1901.

A committee consisting of Prof. E. P. Moses, Prof. D. H. Hill, Prof. B. F. Sledd, Prof. J. I. Foust and Prof. G. A. Grimsley was appointed jointly by myself and the North Carolina Historical Society to select suitable books for the Rural Libraries.

After extensive correspondence and examination of catalogues and prices, the committee recommends the following list of books. This list is a compromise among the committee, and the first list can be purchased for \$29.97. If all the books in this are not accepted, other books can be selected from the supplementary list published, or when the available funds exceed \$30.00 selections can be made from the supplementary books recommended. It is distinctly understood that there is nothing binding in sending out these lists. These books are simply recommended. The freight or express charges are to be added.

These books can be purchased from Messrs. Baker & Taylor Co., 33-37 East 17th Street, New York; University Publishing Co., 43 East 10th Street, New York, or from John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa., at prices designated. All of them can be bought from either house, or some from each house. Other large dealers might sell them as cheaply as these houses.

I return thanks to the committee for their valuable assistance, especially those of them that met with me several times to consider these selections.

The funds for these libraries are now ready, and will be sent out to the counties as rapidly as the County Superintendents and chairmen of the County Boards sign and return the requests sent to them.

Yours truly,

T. F. TOON,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR RURAL LIBRARIES.

	Lowest Price Offered.
Andrews—Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children.....	\$0.45
Kelly—Short Stories of Our Shy Neighbors.....	44
Gatty—Parables from Nature.....	15
Buckley—Fairly Land of Science.....	18
Long—Ways of Wood Folk.....	45
Long—Wilderness Ways.....	45
Bergen—Glimpses at the Plant World.....	45
Guerber—Story of the Romans.....	53
Guerber—Story of the Chosen People.....	53



## LIST OF BOOKS—CONTINUED.

Lowest  
Price  
Offered.

Guerber—Story of the Thirteen Colonies.....	\$0.55
Pratt—Legends of Red Children.....	26
Eggleston—Great Americans for Little Americans.....	35
Eggleston—Strange Stories from History.....	30
Baldwin—Fifty Famous Stories Retold.....	31
Creasy—Decisive Battles of the World.....	36
Dickens—Child History of England.....	30
Romance of French History.....	63
Romance of English History.....	63
Plutarch's Lives .....	39
Franklin's Autobiography .....	18
Abbott—Alfred the Great.....	
Abbott—Cæsar .....	
Abbott—Napoleon .....	
Abbott—Frederick the Great.....	
Milton—(Great Writer Series).....	30
Chaucer—(Great Writer Series).....	30
Scudder—Life of Washington.....	36
Hawthorne—Biographical Stories .....	23
Williamson—Life of Lee.....	22
Williamson—Life of Jackson.....	30
Peele—Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians.....	
Palgrave—Treasury of English Song .....	42
Weber—Southern Poets .....	21
Songs and Stories.....	12
Poe (Astor Edition).....	30
Evangeline .....	16
Miles Standish .....	22
Enoch Arden .....	16
Lady of the Lake .....	18
Lays of the Ancient Rome.....	18
Sir Launfal .....	22
Hiawatha .....	18
Tennyson (Astor Edition).....	31½
Shakespeare—As You Like It.....	22
Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice.....	22
Aesop's Fables .....	20
Anderson—Fairy Tales.....	20
Grimm—Fairy Tales (complete).....	25
Hawthorne—Wonder Book .....	16
Bulfinch—Age of Fable .....	25
Alice in Wonderland.....	25
Thro' a Looking Glass.....	25



## LIST OF BOOKS—CONTINUED.

	Lowest Prices Offered.
Long's Fairy Books—Four Numbers (Burt).....	\$1.44
Kingsley—Greek Heroes .....	18
Firth—Stories of Old Greece.....	24
Peabody—Old Greek Folk Stories.....	23
Flanagan—Stories of Norse Gods and Heroes.....	22
Child Life Reader, No. 2, (MacMillan).....	28
Baldwin—Old Stories of the East.....	40
Swiss Family Robinson.....	30
Robinson Crusoe .....	30
Arabian Knights .....	30
Ivanhoe .....	31½
David Copperfield .....	25
Mill on the Floss.....	30
Vicar of Wakefield.....	18
Tom Brown at Rugby.....	30
Hawthorne—Tanglewood Tales .....	25
Sketch Book .....	30
Henty—With Lee in Virginia.....	30
Henty—Boy Knight .....	30
Henty—In the Reign of Terror.....	25
Henry Esmond .....	36
Scottish Chiefs .....	25
Harold .....	36
Treasure Island .....	25
Pilgrim's Progress .....	32
Gulliver's Travels .....	31
Bird's Christmas Carol .....	30
Dana—Two Years Before the Mast.....	36
Taylor—Views Afloat .....	40
Ballou—Footprints .....	60
Stevenson—Travels with a Donkey.....	62
Du Chaillu—The Gorilla Country.....	60
Davis—Our English Cousins.....	79
Shaw—Big People and Little People, etc.....	27
Green—Short History of English People.....	85

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Dana—Plants and Their Children.....	57
Thompson—Wild Animals I Have Known.....	1.20
Guerber—Story of the Greeks.....	53



## LIST OF BOOKS—CONTINUED.

	Lowest Price Offered.
Eggleston—American War Ballads.....	\$0.94
Foster—Story of the Bible.....	67
Smyth—How We Got Our Bible.....	32
Spurgeon—John Ploughman's Talks.....	18
Drummond—Greatest Thing in the World.....	18
Milton—L'Allegro, etc. ....	25
Kipling—Barrack Room Ballads.....	25
Allen—Colin Clout's Calendar.....	67
John Halifax .....	25
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.....	24
King of the Golden River.....	15
Young Marooners .....	58
Sesame and Lilies .....	18
Rab and His Friends.....	18
Black Beauty .....	20
Beautiful Joe .....	20
Little Women .....	90
Little Men .....	90
Old Fashioned Girl .....	90
The Wide Wide World .....	36
Queechy .....	36
The Lamplighter .....	25
In the Golden Days.....	25
Donovan .....	25
We Two .....	25
English Orphans .....	20
Bow of Orange Ribbon .....	24
Captain January .....	30
Arabian Knights .....	30
Erling the Bold .....	20
Curry—Civil History Confederate States.....	79
Curry—Southern States of American Union.....	67
Poe—Poems (Astor Edition).....	30
Tales from Gesta Romanorum.....	32
Prince of the House of David.....	18
Little Lord Fauntleroy.....	75
Two Little Confederates.....	90
Story of a Piece of Coal.....	26
Locust and Wild Honey .....	79
Gods and Heroes .....	35
Stories of Old English Poetry.....	54
Classic Stories for Little Ones.....	31



## LIST OF BOOKS—CONTINUED.

	Lowest Price Offered.
Story of Ulysses.....	\$0.35
Water Babies .....	30
Don Quixote .....	25
Days of Bruce.....	36
Four American Pioneers .....	44
Brooks—Century Book for Young Americans.....	90

## NUMBER OF RURAL LIBRARIES.

Alamance .....	6	Franklin .....	4	Pasquotank .....	6
Alexander .....	0	Gaston .....	2	Pender .....	0
Alleghany .....	6	Gates .....	3	Perquimans .....	4
Anson .....	6	Graham .....	0	Person .....	6
Ashe .....	1	Granville .....	5	Pitt .....	6
Beaufort .....	6	Greene .....	6	Polk .....	1
Bertie .....	6	Guilford .....	6	Randolph .....	6
Bladen .....	1	Halifax .....	1	Richmond .....	2
Brunswick .....	2	Harnett .....	5	Robeson .....	6
Buncombe .....	0	Haywood .....	0	Rockingham .....	6
Burke .....	1	Henderson .....	6	Rowan .....	4
Cabarrus .....	6	Hertford .....	1	Rutherford .....	6
Caldwell .....	5	Hyde .....	5	Sampson .....	0
Camden .....	0	Iredell .....	6	Scotland .....	0
Carteret .....	0	Jackson .....	0	Stanly .....	6
Caswell .....	1	Johnston .....	5	Stokes .....	6
Catawba .....	5	Jones .....	0	Surry .....	2
Chatham .....	6	Lenoir .....	6	Swain .....	0
Cherokee .....	4	Lincoln .....	6	Transylvania .....	3
Chowan .....	6	Macon .....	2	Tyrrell .....	0
Clay .....	0	Madison .....	6	Union .....	6
Cleveland .....	6	Martin .....	0	Vance .....	3
Columbus .....	2	McDowell .....	0	Wake .....	6
Craven .....	6	Mecklenburg .....	5	Warren .....	6
Cumberland .....	6	Mitchell .....	1	Washington .....	6
Currituck .....	1	Montgomery .....	5	Watauga .....	2
Dare .....	0	Moore .....	6	Wayne .....	6
Davidson .....	2	Nash .....	6	Wilkes .....	4
Davie .....	3	New Hanover .....	6	Wilson .....	6
Duplin .....	6	Northampton .....	6	Yadkin .....	0
Durham .....	6	Onslow .....	6	Yancey .....	0
Edgecombe .....	6	Orange .....	6		
Forsyth .....	6	Pamlico .....	2	Total .....	855







## PART II.

STATISTICS, ETC., FOR 1901-1902.



## Reports of City and Town Graded Schools, School Year Ending June 30, 1902.

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The State Superintendents' reports in the past have not included, except in a limited way, any statistics from the various Graded Schools of the State. In May, 1902, blanks were prepared and sent to Superintendents of Graded Schools requesting them to make reports by July. Most of them have complied with this request. As reports have not been required heretofore, the Superintendents of these schools probably had some difficulty in procuring the necessary information; hence, some of the reports are incomplete this year. It is hoped to have accurate reports from all these schools hereafter, so that the exact amount of money raised by local taxation will be known and the total amount spent for public education in North Carolina will be shown.

These reports show that 22,338 white children and 10,159 colored children, not reported by the County Superintendents, were enrolled in these Graded Schools.

The average attendance of white children in these schools was 15,159, and of colored children 5,293. These reports also show that \$161,363.62, not included in the receipts of County Treasurers, was raised by *local taxation* for the maintenance of these Graded Schools. It is proper to state that the schools of Wilmington and Fayetteville are supported entirely by the County School Funds, no special tax being levied for these schools.



## REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF GRADED SCHOOLS.

## ASHEBORO, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, N. C. Newbold.

Name of Chairman of the Board, A. C. McAlister.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$495.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 2.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 25.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 2½.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$361,116.00.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? Fourth to ninth, inclusive.

Is physics taught? Not now.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? No.

Population of town or city (1900), about 1,000.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 110; girls 125—235. Colored, boys 45; girls 50—95. Total, 330.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 85; girls 100. Total, 185.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 36; girls 42. Total, 78.

Average attendance in public school, about 130.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 4. Colored, men, 1; women 1. Total, 6.

\*Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$25. Colored, men \$25; women \$20.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, about 40.

Number of grades in school: White 9.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 30.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$2,500; colored \$500. Total, \$3,000.

Value of school furniture: White \$100; colored \$25. Total, \$125.

Number of volumes in library: White 207.

Value of books in library: White \$95.

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\* In most cases the reports are for salaries per month.



## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901: White \$307.22; colored \$153.61. Total, \$461.83.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$356.00; colored \$115.00. Total, \$471.00.

From special poll tax: White \$67.50; colored \$33.75. Total, \$101.25.

From special property tax: White \$600.00; colored \$295.75. Total, \$895.75.

What is the levy for special tax? Property,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mills; poll, 75 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$67.17.

From other sources, stating source: State appropriation, white \$218.00; colored \$65.00. Total \$2,280.00.

## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$1,275.00; colored \$405.00. Total, \$1,680.00.

Fuel: White \$30.00; colored \$15.00. Total, \$45.00.

Incidentals: White \$102.80; colored \$22.07. Total, \$124.87.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, as reported, \$183.69.

Indebtedness from previous years: White \$29.55; colored \$5.00. Total, \$1,849.87.

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ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, R. J. Tighe.

Name of Chairman of the Board, W. F. Randolph.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,400.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 2.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, none.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 25.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$5,046,975.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is singing by note taught? Yes. Through what grades? All (10).

What year first introduced? 1890.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? First seven.

What year first introduced? 1890.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Eighth and ninth. What year first introduced? 1889.



Is manual training taught? Yes. Is domestic science taught? No. What year first introduced? 1900.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900): White 9,970; colored 4,724. Total, 14,694.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 1,243; girls 1,361—2,604. Colored, boys 583; girls 715—1,298. Total, 3,902.

Total enrollment in schools (public): White, boys 799; girls 858—1,657. Colored, boys 273; girls 290—563. Total 2,220.

Per cent of school population attending school (public): White, boys 64.3; girls 63.—63.6. Colored, boys 46.6; girls 40.6—43.4. Total, 56.9.

Average attendance in public school (daily): White, boys 540; girls 564—1,104. Colored, boys 144; girls 182—326. Total, 1,430.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent) regular: White, men 2; women 29. Colored, men 1; women 9. Total, 38.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$675; women \$420. Colored, men \$550; women \$316.

Average number of pupils to teacher (enrolled): White, boys 27.5; girls 29.5—57. Colored, boys 28; girls 29—57.

Number of grades in school: White 10; colored 8.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year (building meetings included): White 110; colored 73. Total, 183.

Number school buildings in use: White 4; colored 2. Total, 6.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district) estimated: White \$57,000; colored \$14,000. Total, \$71,000.

Value of school furniture (estimated): White \$4,100; colored \$950. Total, \$5,050.

Value of school apparatus (estimated): White \$700; colored \$100. Total, \$800.

Number volumes in library (including supplementary readers): White 5,806; colored 1,006. Total, 6,812.

Value of books in library (estimated): White \$3,000; colored \$500. Total, \$3,500.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$24,500.



## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash from year 1900-1901: \$861.91.  
Apportionment from County School Fund: \$6,325.49.  
From special poll tax (bills payable): \$2,970.00.  
From special property tax (bills payable): \$15,896.91.  
What is the levy for special tax? Property, \$15,140.93; poll, \$1,848.60. Total \$16,989.53.  
From fees (including tuition, if any): \$380.33.  
From other sources, stating source, gifts, entertainments, etc.: \$511.58.  
Total, \$26,946.22.

## EXPENDITURES.

Superintendent's salary, 13 months: \$1,516.58.  
Teachers' salaries: White \$12,581.45; colored \$3,247.94. Total, \$15,829.39.  
Repairs on school-houses: White \$403.66; colored \$207.56. Total, \$611.22.  
School furniture: White \$84.96; colored \$22.95. Total, \$107.91.  
School apparatus: White \$37.55; colored \$8.90. Total, \$46.45.  
School library and text-books: White \$147.00; colored \$58.02. Total, \$205.12.  
Bills payable, \$4,700.00.  
Janitor's wages: White \$676.84; colored \$224.00. Total, \$900.84.  
Fuel: White \$569.65; colored \$244.90. Total, \$814.55.  
Incidentals, supplies, printing, Treasurer's fees, census, freight, etc., \$1,469.81.  
Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$197.37.  
Balance on hand July 31, 1902, in cash funds, \$118.52; cash in bank, \$428.62. Total, \$546.98.  
Deficit for year ending July, 1902, note outstanding, \$2,000.00.  
Indebtedness from previous years, paid October, 1901, \$3,200.00.

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BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, Frank H. Curtis.  
Name of Chairman of the Board, J. W. Cates.  
Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,200.  
Number years Superintendent has held present position, 1.  
Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 10.  
Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 24.



Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, about \$1,250,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3 now, will be 4.

Is singing by note taught? Yes. Through what grades? All. What year first introduced? 1901.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? All. What year first introduced? 1901.

Is physics taught? No.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? The Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900), 3,692.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 515; girls 616—1,131. Colored, boys 70; girls 83—153. Total, 1,284.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 320; girls 380—700. Colored, boys 44; girls 52—96. Total, 796.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 62; girls 64—average 63. Colored, boys 63; girls 62—average 62.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 288; girls 342. Total, 630.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 10. Colored, men 1. Total, 11.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$33.88. Colored, men \$25.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 32; girls 38. Total, 70.

Number of grades in school, 10, but will be increased to 12.

Total number of weeks of school session, 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, 36.

Number school buildings in use: White 3; colored 1. Total, 4.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$6,000; colored \$1,000. Total, \$7,000.

Value of school furniture: White, \$1,000; colored \$250. Total, \$1,250.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? About \$1,800 or \$2,000.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901: Colored \$85.55.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$1,854.84; colored \$252.56. Total, \$2,107.40.



From special poll tax and special property tax: Received to date, \$3,800.00.

What is the levy for special tax: Property 30 cents; poll 90 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$210.20.

From other sources, stating source: Sale of lots, Peabody Funds, bills payable, \$1,876.50.

Total, \$8,079.65.

#### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries, \$4,025.00.

Repairs on school-houses, \$107.23.

School furniture, \$75.05.

Building school-houses, \$2,277.74.

Fuel, \$549.21.

Incidentals, \$900.00.

Paid on indebtedness, \$53.77.

Balance on hand June 1, 1902, \$91.65.

Indebtedness from previous years, \$3,575.21.

Total, \$7,988.00.

Indebtedness from previous years, \$3,575.21.

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#### CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, Alexander Graham.

Name of Chairman of the Board, P. M. Brown.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,800 and home free of rent.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 15.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, none.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, from 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$97,618.00.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 4.

Is singing by note taught? Yes. Through what grades? Ten. What year first introduced? 1892.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? Ten. What year first introduced? 1895.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Ninth and tenth. What year first introduced? 1891.

Is manual training taught? Yes. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent and Commissioners.

Population of town or city (1900): White 11,746; colored 8,156. Total, 19,902.



School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 1,689; girls 1,712—3,401. Colored, boys 1,005; girls 1,219—2,224. Total, 5,625.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 939; girls 1,039—1,978. Colored, boys 489; girls 589—1,078. Total, 3,056.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 55.6; girls 60.6—average 58.1. Colored, boys 48.6; girls 48.4—average 48.5.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 756; girls 856—1,612. Colored, boys 317; girls 418—735. Total, 2,147.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 4; women 45. Colored, women 18. Total, 67.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$79.50; women \$42.66. Colored, women \$34.10.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 16; girls 18—34. Colored, boys 17; girls 23—40.

Number of grades in school, 10.

Total number of weeks of school session, 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, 36.

Number school buildings in use, 4.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$80,000.

Value of school furniture, \$9,070.00.

Value of school apparatus, \$500.00.

Number volumes in library, 3,118.

Value of books in library, \$5,000.00.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, \$157.35.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$11,250.00.

From special poll tax, \$1,228.80.

From special property tax, \$14,777.32.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 2 mills; poll 60 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any): Outside tuition alone, \$847.00.

From other sources, stating source: Rent of lot in Ward 4, \$198.80; loans from bank, \$19,850.00. Total, \$48,309.27.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$20,806.00; colored \$5,419.00. Total, \$26,225.00.

Superintendent, \$1,791.66.

School furniture, \$745.25.

Treasurer, \$200.00.

School library, \$574.62.



Loans, \$12,000.00.

Fuel, \$1,054.05.

Incidentals, or expense account, \$2,788.32.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$778.52.

Janitors, \$1,988.42.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$163.43.

Total, \$48,309. 27.

Indebtedness from previous years, none.

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### CONCORD, CABARRUS COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, C. S. Coler (now Walter Thompson).

Name of Chairman of the Board, D. B. Coltrane.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,000 (now \$1,200).

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 3.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$1,670,419.00.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? First year.

Are teachers examined before election? No.

Population of town or city (1900), 7,250.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one), 3,000.

Total enrollment in schools, 1,000.

Per cent of school population attending school, 33 1-3.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 14. Colored, women 4. Total, 18.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$37.50. Colored, men \$40; women \$25.

Average number of pupils to teacher, 50.

Number of grades in school: White 9; colored 6.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 32; colored 32.

Number school buildings in use: White 5; colored 1. Total, 6.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$5,000; colored \$2,500. Total, \$7,500.

Value of school furniture: White \$750; colored \$250. Total, \$1,000.

### FINANCIAL REPORT.

#### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$4,234.50.

From special poll tax and special property tax, \$7,704.96.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 30 cents; poll 90 cents.



## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries, \$7,200.

Repairs on school-houses, \$25.00.

Fuel, \$250.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$1,540.94.

Indebtedness from previous years, \$1,990.

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DURHAM, DURHAM COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, J. A. Matheson.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Gen. J. S. Carr.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$2,000.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 3.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, about 5.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, entire time.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$7,998,118.00.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 4.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? Tenth. What year first introduced? First.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Eighth and ninth. What year first introduced? Eighth.

Is manual training taught? Yes. Is domestic science taught? Yes. What year first introduced? 1895 and 1900.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900): White 8,000; colored 5,000. Total, 13,000.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one), 1901 census: White 2,363; colored 1,763. Total, 4,126.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 718; girls 767—1,485. Colored, boys 406; girls 523—929. Total, 2,413.

Per cent of school population attending school: White 60; colored 47.

Average attendance in public school: White 1,153; colored 565. Total, 1,718.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 6; women 28. Colored, men 2; women 13.



Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$750; women \$385. Colored, men \$500; women \$260.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White 40; colored 50.

Number of grades in school, 10.

Total number of weeks of school session, 40; actual number taught, 38.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: One per week at each building, and one general per month.

Number school buildings in use, 6.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$95,000.

Value of school furniture, \$5,000.

Value of school apparatus, \$2,000.

Number volumes in library, 2,000.

Value of books in library, \$1,200.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$90,000 bonds.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$3.00 per capita, \$12,000.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 20 cents per \$100, \$15,996.75; poll 60 cents, \$1,122.00.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$350.

Total, \$29,468.75.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$18,000; colored \$4,500. Total, \$22,500.

Repairs on school-houses, \$200.

School furniture: White \$2,500; colored \$500. Total, \$3,000.

School apparatus: White \$150; colored \$50. Total, \$200.

School library: White \$150; colored \$100. Total, \$250.

Building school-houses: White \$28,000; colored \$8,000. Total, \$36,000.

Fuel: White \$350; colored \$150. Total, \$500.

Incidentals: White \$150; colored \$50. Total, \$200.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$11,127.11.

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#### FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, J. A. Jones.

Name of Chairman of the Board, J. M. Lamb.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$800.



Number years Superintendent has held present position, 2.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 5.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 25.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 4.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? First four.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? County Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900), about 7,000.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White 1,000; colored 1,060. Total, 2,060.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 242; girls 240—482.

Average attendance in public school: White 391.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 11.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$400; women \$240.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White 40.

Number of grades in school, 10.

Total number of weeks of school session, 32.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, 15 or 20.

Number school buildings in use, 2.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$10,000 or \$12,000.

Value of school furniture, \$400.

Number volumes in library, 200.

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#### GOLDSBORO TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, Thos. R. Foust.

Name of Chairman of the Board, E. B. Borden.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,500.

Number years Superintendent has held present position,  $\frac{1}{2}$  year.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, none.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, whole time to supervision and office.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, about \$3,000,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years?  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Is singing by note taught? Some, in higher grades, by voluntary service.



Is drawing taught? No special teacher, but some work done by grade teachers.

Is physics taught? No.

Is manual training taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of township (1900): White 6,000; colored 4,000. Total, 10,000.

School population of township (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 751; girls 750—1,501. Colored, boys 529; girls 607—1,136. Total, 2,637.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 402; girls 507—909. Colored, boys 268; girls 373—641. Total, 1,550.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 53½; girls 67.6. Colored, boys 50.6; girls 61.4.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 305; girls 368—673. Colored, boys 140; girls 194—334. Total, 1,007.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 19. Colored, men 2; women 6.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$75; women \$37. Colored, men \$40; women \$30.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White 40; colored, 50.

Number of grades in school, 10.

Total number of weeks of school session, 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, don't know.

Number school buildings in use, 4.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$50,000.

Value of school furniture, \$6,000.

Value of school apparatus, \$1,000.

Number volumes in library, 3,000.

Value of books in library, \$1,500.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$25,000.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, \$737.87.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$5,440.00.

From special poll tax and special property tax, \$10,008.05.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 30 cents on \$100; poll 90 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$51.75.

Total, \$16,237.67.



## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$7,470; colored \$2,430. Total, \$9,900.00.

School furniture: White, \$700; colored \$100. Total, \$800.00.

School apparatus: White \$60; colored \$200. Total \$260.00.

School library: White \$100.

Fuel: White, \$400; colored \$200. Total, \$600.00.

Incidentals, \$822.78.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$1,062.50.

Total, \$13,545.28.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$2,692.39.

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GREENSBORO, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, Edgar D. Broadhurst.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Geo. S. Sergeant.

Salary of Superintendent per year \$1,500.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, since Christmas of present year—9 months.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 5.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 13—all of school hours.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, about \$4,000,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is singing by note taught? Yes. Through what grades? All.

What year first introduced? 1902.

Is drawing taught? No.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? High School.

What year first introduced? 1900.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900), 10,055.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White 1,802; colored 1,666. Total, 3,468.

Total enrollment in schools: White 1,267; colored 508. Total, 1,775.

Per cent of school population attending school: White 70; colored 33. Total, 51.

Average attendance in public school: White, about 1,100; colored 450. Total, 1,550.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 5; women 32. Colored, men 2; women 6.



Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$67.50; women \$37.50. Colored, men \$45; women \$25.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 17; girls 23. Total, 40.

Number of grades in school: White 10; colored 7.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 18; colored 18.

Number school buildings in use: White 5; colored 2. Total, 7.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$60,000; colored \$10,000. Total, \$70,000.

Value of school furniture: White \$3,000; colored \$1,000. Total, \$4,000.

Number volumes in library: White 2,000; colored 500. Total, 2,500.

Value of books in library: White, about \$1,000; colored \$100. Total, \$1,100.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$10,000, for both races.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$6,650.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 25 cents; poll \$2.00.

From fees (including tuition, if any), (foreigners), \$1.00 to \$2.00.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$9,000; colored \$2,360. Total, \$11,360.

Repairs on school-houses, about \$500.

School furniture, about \$200.

School library, about \$300.

Fuel, about \$200.

Incidentals, about \$350.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$13,868.

The city makes an annual appropriation for support of schools. We pay no attention to the tax, etc. We always get sufficient funds.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL TAX OF GREENSBORO.

I. Real and personal, 25 cents on \$100.

II. Poll, \$2.00.

III. Purchase tax, general, 10 cents on \$100.

IV. Purchase tax, liquor, 20 cents on \$100.

V. Drays, express wagons, carriages, etc., 50 cents to \$5.00.



## LICENSE TAX.

- I. Itinerant merchants and peddlers, \$25.
  - II. Billiard tables and bowling alleys, \$50.
  - III. Liquor, \$50; beer, \$25.
  - IV. Circus, \$20 each day.
  - V. All other shows for reward, \$5.00.
  - VI. Hotels, restaurants and liveryes, \$25.
- (See Public Laws of '74, and Private Acts '69.)

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GUILFORD COLLEGE, RURAL GRADED SCHOOL.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, Clement Orestes Meredith.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Lewis Lyndon Hobbs.

Salary of Superintendent per month, \$40.00.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 1.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 27½.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 27½.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$88,400.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? Cæsar, 2 years.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? First to fifth.

Are teachers examined before election? .... By whom? College graduates.

Population of town or city (1900): White 450; colored 50. Total, 500.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 75; girls 75. Total, 150.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 40; girls 60. Total, 100.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 90; girls 90. Total, 90.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 30; girls 45. Total, 75.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women, 2.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women, \$30.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 10; girls 15. Total, 25.

Number of grades in school, 6.

Total number of weeks of school session, 24.



Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, 4.

Number school buildings in use, 2.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$300.

Value of school furniture, \$100.

Value of school apparatus, \$5.00.

Number volumes in library, 80.

Value of books in library, \$35.00.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? None.

We are going to build a building costing \$2,500, which will cause us to go in debt \$500 or \$600.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$329.

From special poll tax: White \$39.

From special property tax: White \$221.

What is the levy for special tax? Poll \$260.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$15.

From other sources, stating source: White, Peabody \$100; White's Beneficiary S. C. \$100. Total, \$200.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$570.

Repairs on school-houses: White \$50.

School furniture: White \$40.

School apparatus: White \$5.00.

School library: White \$35.

Building school-houses: White \$200.

Fuel: White \$15.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness: White \$6.00.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$10.

We received \$100 for a building belonging to district school.

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#### HENDERSON, VANCE COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, J. T. Alderman.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Rev. J. D. Hufham, D.D.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,200.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 3.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, none.



Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, all his time.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$2,200,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is singing by note taught? Not yet.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? First to seventh.

What year first introduced? 1901.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Eighth and ninth. What year first introduced? 1900.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of township (1900): White 3,340; colored 3,660. Total, 7,000.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 543; girls 549—1,092. Colored, boys 622; girls 636—1,258. Total, 2,350.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 272; girls 295—567. Colored, boys 184; girls 217—401. Total, 968.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 50; girls 53—average 52. Colored, boys 29; girls 34—average 32.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 168; girls 192—360. Colored, boys 79; girls 89—168. Total, 528.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 12. Colored, men 2; women 4.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$35.00; women \$33.00. Colored, men \$35.00; women \$25.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 17; girls 18—35. Colored, boys 23; girls 24—47.

Number of grades in school: White 9; colored 8.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 32; colored 32.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 24; colored 24. Total, 48.

Number school buildings in use: White 3; colored 3. Total, 6.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$3,000; colored \$800. Total, \$3,800.

Value of school furniture: White \$1,000; colored \$100. Total, \$1,100.

Number volumes in library: White 300.

Value of books in library: White \$200.



What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$1,600.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, \$10.26.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$3,760.00.

From special poll tax and special property tax, \$3,987.48.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 16 2-3 cents on \$100; poll 50 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$154.88.

## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$3,357.48; colored \$1,336.45. Total, \$5,893.93.

Superintendent's salary, \$1,200.

Repairs on school-houses: White \$850; colored \$125. Total, \$975.

School furniture: White \$304.85.

School apparatus: White \$150; colored \$20. Total, \$170.

Building school-houses, lot and rent: White \$90.

Fuel: White \$185; colored \$53. Total, \$238.

Incidentals: White \$210; colored \$30.84. Total, \$240.84.

Indebtedness from previous years, for building, \$1,600.

## HENDERSONVILLE, HENDERSON COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, Robert M. Ivins.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Joseph G. Waldrop.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$450.

Number years Superintendent has held position, 1.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 25.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$700,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? No.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Ninth.

Is manual training taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? No.

Population of town or city (1900), 1,917.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 150; girls 170—320. Colored, boys 96; girls 95—191. Total, 511.



Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 102; girls 124—226. Colored, boys 53; girls 45—98. Total, 324.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 68; girls 72—average 70. Colored, boys 55; girls 47—average 51.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 74; girls 89—163. Colored, boys 28; girls 24—52. Total, 215.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 2. Colored, men 1; women 1.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$40; women \$30. Colored, men \$35; women \$20.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 25; girls 31—56. Colored, boys 26; girls 22—49.

Number of grades in school: White 10; colored 8.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 25; colored 25.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 6.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1. Total, 2.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): Colored \$200.

Value of school furniture: White \$100; colored \$25. Total, \$125.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? Rent "Judson College."

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$525.45; colored \$222.51. Total, \$747.96.

From special poll tax and special property tax: White \$594.60; colored \$125.79. Total, \$720.39.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$86.88. Total, \$86.88.

From other sources, stating source: White, Superintendent \$65.67.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$1,050; colored \$330. Total, \$1,380.

Fuel, janitor, etc.: White \$70.05; colored \$18.30. Total, \$88.35.

Incidentals, rent, etc.: White \$152.55.

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#### HIGH POINT, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, Geo. H. Crowell.

Name of Chairman of the Board, J. Elwood Cox.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,200.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 5 years, having organized the school.



Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 5 subjects of the ninth grade.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, all the time, save when hearing the above subjects.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$1,400,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

Is singing by note taught? Yes. Through what grades? First and ninth. What year first introduced? First.

Is drawing taught? No.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Ninth. What year first introduced? Ninth.

Is manual training taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? No. We can secure better without it. We have the best faculty in North Carolina without that trouble.

Population of town or city (1900): White 4,510; colored 722. Total, 5,232. (Have increased over 1,000 since 1900.)

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 588; girls 569—1,157. Colored, boys 131; girls 161—292. Total, 1,449.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 327; girls 419—746. Colored, boys 92; girls 110—202. Total, 971.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 55½; girls 73—average 64. Colored, boys 70; girls 68—average 69.

Average daily attendance in public school: White, boys 207; girls 267—464. Colored, boys 75; girls 85—150. Total, 634.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 2; women 11. Colored, men 3; women 6.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$45; women \$40. Colored, men \$40; women \$20.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 30; girls 20—50. Colored, boys 25; girls 10—35.

Number of grades in school: White 9; colored 9.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 40; colored 40.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 40; colored 40.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$30,000.

Value of school furniture: White \$1,500.

Value of school apparatus: White \$25.

Number volumes in library: White, 800.

Value of books in library: White \$250.



What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise: White \$7,000.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901: White \$805.78.  
Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$2,523.00.  
From special poll tax and special property tax: White, \$3,774.76.  
What is the levy for special tax? Property 33 1-3 cents; poll \$1.00.  
From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$444.27.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$5,131.61; colored \$1,000.  
Repairs on school-houses: White \$818.90.  
School furniture: White \$400.  
Building school-houses: White \$10,000.  
Fuel: White \$75.  
Incidentals: White \$250.  
Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness: White \$90.  
Balance on hand July 1, 1902: White \$232.  
Deficit for year ending July, 1902: None, save indebtedness.  
Indebtedness from previous years: None, until last year.

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#### KINSTON, LENOIR COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, L. C. Brogden.  
Name of Chairman of the Board, N. J. Rouse.  
Salary of Superintendent per year, \$800.  
Number years Superintendent has held present position, 3.  
Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, none during last session.  
Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, approximately 5.  
Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$1,020,000.  
Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3½.  
Is singing by note taught? No.  
Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? First 6. What year first introduced? First.  
Is physics taught? No.  
Is manual training taught? No.



Are teachers examined before election? Not always.

Population of town or city (1902), 6,300.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White 909; colored 450. Total, 1,359.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 325; girls 345—670. Colored, boys 128; girls 128—256. Total, 926.

Per cent of school population attending school: White 69; colored 57. Total, 63.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 211; girls 243—454. Colored, boys 80; girls 88—168. Total, 622.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 10. Colored, men 1; women 3.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$500; women \$284. Colored, men \$280; women \$160.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 20; girls 30—50. Colored, boys 15; girls 25—40.

Number of grades in school: White 9; colored 5.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 32; colored 32.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 18.

Number school buildings in use: White 2; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$2,500; colored \$1,500. Total, \$4,000.

Value of school furniture: White \$600; colored \$150. Total, \$750.

Number volumes in library: White 150; colored 100. Total, 250.

Value of books in library: White \$275; colored \$25. Total, \$300.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? Town has voted \$20,000 in bonds for school building.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$2,834.04.

From special poll tax, \$696.60.

From special property tax, \$3,060.51.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 30 cents; poll 90 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$293.28; colored \$4.50. Total, \$297.78.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$4,231.13; colored \$684. Total, \$4,915.13.

Repairs on school property: White \$6.40; colored \$15.14. Total, \$21.54.

School furniture: White \$3.00.

School library: White \$44.22.

Fuel: White \$80.97; colored \$65.90. Total, \$146.87.



Incidentals, janitor, room rent, etc., and principal on money borrowed, and other debts: White \$382.79; colored \$18.31. Total, \$401.10.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness: White \$942.50.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$34.57.

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LEXINGTON, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, J. B. Spilman.

Name of Chairman of the Board, F. C. Robbins.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$675.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 1.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, Superintendent teaches 1 room and gives some time each day to others.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$602,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 2.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? Second to sixth.

What year first introduced? Second.

Is physics taught? No.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 119; girls 139—258. Colored, boys 106; girls 102—208. Total, 466.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 103; girls 99—202. Colored, boys 77; girls 73—150. Total, 352.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 89; girls 71—average 80. Colored, boys 72; girls 71—average 72.

Average attendance in public school: White 170; colored 120. Total, 290.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 3. Colored, men 3.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$285. Colored, men \$255.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 27; girls 27—54. Colored, boys 25; girls 25—50.

Number of grades in school: White 8; colored 6.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: Monthly, and oftener if necessary.



Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$5,000; colored \$1,000. Total, \$6,000.

Value of school furniture: White \$250; colored \$100. Total, \$350.

Value of school apparatus: White \$20.

Number volumes in library: White 150.

Value of books in library: White \$25.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$4,000.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$399.90; colored \$322.40. Total, \$722.30.

From special poll tax, \$132.30.

From special property tax, \$1,850.00.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 30 cents on \$100; poll 90 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$19.40.

From other sources, stating source: Peabody \$100; bonds \$4,000. Total, \$4,100.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$805.00; colored \$297.50. Total, \$1,102.50.

Repairs on school-houses: White \$20.00.

School furniture: White \$100.00; colored \$80.00. Total, \$180.00.

School apparatus: White \$6.50.

Building school-houses: White \$2,800; colored \$768.00. Total, \$3,568.00.

Fuel: White \$23.00; colored \$8.00.

Incidentals, \$480.00.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$100.00.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$1,336.

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#### MARION, McDOWELL COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, E. E. Sams.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Thos. Morris.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$675.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 1.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 22½.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 5.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$135,000.



Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 2.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? No.

Is physics taught? It will be. Through what grades? Eighth and ninth. What year first introduced? Eighth.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent of school.

Population of town or city (1900), 1,116.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 133; girls 160—293. Colored, boys 8; girls 13—21. Total, 314.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 125; girls 148. Total, 273.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 94; girls 92. Total, 93.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 84; girls 96. Total, 180.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 4.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$281.25.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 17; girls 19. Total, 36.

Number of grades in school: Eight this year, nine next.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 12.

Number of school buildings in use: White 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), estimated: White \$6,000.

Value of school furniture, estimated: White \$600.00.

Value of school apparatus, estimated: White \$100.00.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

From proceeds of lecture: White \$132.00.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$829.30.

From special poll tax: White \$95.00.

From special property tax: White \$618.79.

From bond issue: White \$3,000.00.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 25 cents on \$100; poll 75 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$32.13.



From other sources, stating source: Liquor tax \$600.00; Peabody Fund \$100.00.

## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$1,586.50.  
School furniture: White \$500.00.  
School apparatus: White \$100.00.  
Building school-houses: White \$2,500.00.  
Improving grounds: White \$250.00.  
Fuel: White \$50.00.  
Incidentals, including wages of janitor: White \$103.76.  
Total, \$5,090.26.  
Balance on hand July 1, 1902: White \$186.28.

## MONROE, UNION COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, Eugene C. Brooks.  
Name of Chairman of the Board, Dr. S. J. Welch.  
Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,000.  
Number years Superintendent has held present position, 2.  
Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 5.  
Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 25.  
Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$20,000.  
Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 9.  
Is singing by note taught? To be introduced this year.  
Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? 1-4. What year first introduced? 1900.  
Is physics taught? No.  
Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.  
Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.  
School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 270; girls 278—548. Colored, boys 130; girls 135—265. Total, 813.  
Total enrollment in schools: White 487; colored 224. Total, 711.  
Per cent of school population attending school: White 89; colored 84—average 87.  
Average attendance in public school: White 356; colored 129. Total, 485.  
Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 9. Colored, men 2; women 1.  
Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintend-



ent): White, men \$500; women \$360. Colored, men \$225; women \$202.50.

Number of grades in school: White 10; colored 7.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 18; colored 9.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Number volumes in library, 600.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$9,000.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, \$3,408.96.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$1,066.34.

From special poll tax and special property tax, \$3,080.56.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 40 cents on \$100; poll \$1.20.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$238.88.

From other sources, stating source, \$3,349.00.

Total \$11,143.74.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries, including Superintendent, \$5,258.46.

Building school-houses, \$5,620.19.

Fuel, \$70.03.

Incidentals, \$137.75.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, paid by town.

Total \$11,086.43.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$57.31.

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#### MOUNT AIRY, SURRY COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, J. Davis.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Geo. W. Sparger.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$900.00.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 1.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 10.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision 17½.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$750,000.00.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 4.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.



Population of town or city (1900): White 2,080; colored 600. Total, 2,680.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 367; girls 366—733. Colored, boys 150; girls 162—312. Total, 1,045.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 254; girls 288—542. Colored, boys 69; girls 82—151. Total, 693.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 69; girls 78—average 73. Colored, boys 46; girls 51—average 48.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 228; girls 278—507. Colored, boys 27; girls 51—79. Total, 586.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 8. Colored, men 1; women 1.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$241.<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. Colored, men \$295; women \$135.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 26; girls 36—62. Colored, boys 13; girls 25—39.

Number of grades in school: White 9; colored 5.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 36; colored 36. Total, 72.

Number school buildings in use: White 2; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$4,400.00; colored \$600.00. Total, \$5,000.00.

Value of school furniture: White \$850.00; colored \$150.00. Total, \$1,000.00.

Value of school apparatus: White \$25.00.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$841.48; colored \$358.52. Total, \$1,200.00.

From special poll tax: White \$261.00; colored \$39.00. Total, \$300.00.

From special property tax: White \$1,629.00; colored \$126.00. Total, \$1,755.00.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 25 cents on \$100; poll 75 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$204.59.

Peabody Fund: White \$34.90; colored \$15.10. Total, \$50.00.

From other sources, stating source: White, appropriation from city \$210.36; colored \$89.64. Total, \$300.00.



## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$2,835.00; colored \$355.00. Total, \$3,190.00.

Repairs on school-houses: White \$73.83.

School apparatus: White \$25.00.

Fuel: White \$73.90; colored \$12.50. Total, \$86.40.

Incidentals: White \$362.66; colored \$5.00. Total, \$367.66.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness: White \$119.20; colored \$14.89. Total, \$134.09.

Deficit for year ending July, 1902, \$67.39.

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MT. OLIVE, WAYNE COUNTY.

Superintendent, Z. D. McWhorten.

Chairman of Trustees, Robt. Kornegay.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$800.00.

Number of years Superintendent held present position, 1.

Number hours per week given to class work, 25.

Number hours per week given to supervision, 5.

Is Latin taught? Yes. How many years? 3.

Is singing taught? Yes, but not by note.

Is drawing taught? Yes.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Seventh and eighth.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of town: White 580; colored 97. Total, 677.

Enrollment of schools: White, boys 120; girls 130—250. Colored, boys 80; girls 120—200.

Per cent of population: White 80; colored 56.

Average attendance: White, boys 100; girls 100—200. Colored, boys 40; girls 45—95.

Number of teachers: White 3; colored 3.

Average salary: White 240; colored 240.

Number of pupils to teacher: White 40; colored 31.

Number of grades, 9.

Number of weeks of session, 32.

Number of teachers' meetings, 16.

Number of school buildings, 2.

Value of buildings and grounds: White \$1,700; colored \$800.00.

Value of furniture: White \$375.00; colored \$100.00.



## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$1,300.  
From special poll tax and special property tax, \$1,800.  
From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$197.00.  
From other sources, stating source: White \$100.00.  
Total, \$3,397.00.

## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$240.00; colored \$240.00.  
Repairs on school-houses: White \$300.00; colored \$50.00. Total, \$350.00.  
School furniture: White \$375.00; colored \$100.00. Total, \$475.00.  
Fuel: White \$100.00.  
Incidentals: White \$40.00; colored \$20.00. Total, \$60.00.  
Balance on hand July 1, 1902: Can't find out.

## NEW BERN, CRAVEN COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, H. P. Harding.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Dr. Geo. Slover.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,000.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, three months.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, all of his time.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? No.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Eighth.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900): White 3,212; colored 5,878. Total, 9,090.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 465; girls 469—934. Colored, boys 881; girls 888—1,769. Total, 2,703.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 335; girls 304—639. Colored, boys 236; girls 339—575. Total, 1,214.

Per cent of school population attending public school: White, boys 72; girls 63—average 68. Colored, boys 27; girls 37—average 33.



Average attendance in public school: White, boys 229; girls 218—447. Colored, boys 134; girls 189—323. Total, 770.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 12. Colored, men 3; women 5.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$600.00; women \$240.00. Colored, men \$240; women \$200.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 18; girls 16—34. Colored, boys 19; girls 27—46.

Number of grades in school: White 10; colored 7.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 33; colored 33.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 10; colored 18. Total, 28.

Number school buildings in use: White 2; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$30,000; colored \$5,000. Total, \$35,000.

Value of school furniture: White \$1,200; colored \$300.00. Total, \$1,500.

Number volumes in library: White 340.

Value of books in library: White \$250.00.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? None.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, \$72.03.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$3,759.72.

From special poll tax and special property tax, \$2,691.64.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 12½ cents; poll 75.

From other sources, stating source: Rents and from Griffin School Fund, \$700.00.

Total, \$7,223.39.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries, \$6,118.12.

Fuel, \$118.75.

Incidentals, including commissions, \$884.17.

Balance on hand June 1, 1902, \$102.35.

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#### OXFORD, GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, R. D. W. Connor.

Name of Chairman of the Board, E. T. White.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$900.00.



Number years Superintendent has held present position, three months.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 20.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$855,210.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 2.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? No.

Is physics taught? No.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? County Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900), 2,029.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 175; girls 157—332. Colored, boys 213; girls 188—401. Total, 733.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 134; girls 121—255. Colored, boys 117; girls 150—267. Total, 522.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 76.57; girls 77—average 76.8. Colored, boys 54.9; girls 79.78—average 66.5.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 91; girls 88—179. Colored, boys 61; girls 75—136. Total, 315.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 5. Colored, men 2; women 2.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$240.00. Colored, men \$220.00; women \$140.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 27; girls 24—51. Colored, boys 29; girls 37—66.5.

Number of grades in school: White 8; colored 6.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 32; colored 32.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$3,000; colored \$1,000. Total, \$4,000.

Value of school furniture: White \$250.00; colored \$100.00. Total, \$350.00.

Number volumes in library: White 150.

Value of books in library: White \$50.00.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? White \$1,200.



## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901: White \$1,054.94.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$851.00; colored \$440.00. Total, \$1,291.00.

From special property tax, \$2,138.00.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 25 cents on \$100; poll 75 cents.

Total, \$4,483.94.

## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$2,100.00; colored \$720.00. Total, \$2,820.00.

Repairs on school-houses: White \$1,000.00.

School furniture: White \$250.00; colored \$100.00. Total, \$350.00.

School library: White \$23.86.

Fuel, no record.

Incidentals, no record.

## RALEIGH TOWNSHIP, WAKE COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, Edward P. Moses.

Name of Chairman of the Board, A. M. Powell, Mayor, *ex officio*.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$2,000.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 14.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, none.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, entire time.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$7,100,000.00.

Is Latin taught in your school? Optional. Through how many years? 2.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? No.

Is physics taught? No.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 1,701; girls 1,766—3,467. Colored, boys 1,457; girls 1,607—3,064. Total, 6,531.



Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 745; girls 806—1,551. Colored, boys 669; girls 742—1,411. Total, 2,962.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 43.8; girls 45.6—average 44.7. Colored, boys 45.9; girls 46.1—average 46.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 526; girls 584—1,110. Colored, boys 433; girls 498—931. Total, 2,041.

Number of teachers and assistant teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 39. Colored, men 3; women 26.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$42.55. Colored, men \$45.00; women \$27.11.

Number of grades in school: White 7; colored 5.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 75; colored 20. Total, 95.

Number school buildings in use: White 3; colored 4.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$110,000.

Value of school furniture, \$3,000.

Value of school apparatus, \$300.00.

Number volumes in library, 500.

Value of books in library, \$150.00.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, \$4,064.82.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$12,450.00.

From special poll tax and special property tax, \$15,353.92.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 20 cents on \$100; poll 60 cents.

From other sources, stating source: Special tax for school bonds, \$9,383.75.

Total, \$41,252.49.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries, Superintendent, Secretary, janitors, \$22,501.28.

Repairs on school-houses and supplies, \$1,150.88.

School furniture, \$38.40.

Fuel, gas, gasoline and water, \$1,756.66.

Incidentals, \$277.39.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$9,383.75.

Total, \$35,108.36.



## REIDSVILLE, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, W. Banks Dove.

Name of Chairman of the Board, R. T. Williams.

Salary of Superintendent per year \$1,000.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 3.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, none.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 25.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 4.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? 1-7. What year first introduced? First.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Ninth. What year first introduced? Ninth.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900), about 4,000.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White 968; colored 834. Total, 1,802.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 187; girls 240—427. Colored, boys 211; girls 223—434. Total, 861.

Per cent of school population attending school: White 44; colored 52.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 157; girls 170—327. Colored, boys 83; girls 131—214. Total, 541.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 10. Colored, men 2; women 4.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$675.00; women \$315.00. Colored, men \$315; women \$225.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White 40; colored 60.

Number of grades in school: White 10; colored 10.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 36; colored 36.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$17,000; colored \$1,500. Total, \$18,500.

Value of school furniture: White \$1,000; colored \$500.00. Total, \$1,500.

Number volumes in library: White 950; colored 200. Total, 1,150.

Value of books in library: White \$475.00; colored \$100.00. Total, \$575.00.



What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$640.00, interest on \$15,000 of bonds.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901: White \$1,974.18; colored \$986.49. Total, \$2,960.67.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$1,847.00; colored \$923.50. Total, \$2,770.50.

From special poll tax, \$354.54.

From special property tax, \$2,569.94.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 18 cents; poll 54 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$222.00.

From other sources, stating source: White \$1,333.33½; colored \$666.66. Total, \$2,000.00.

Total, \$10,877.65.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$4,424.50; colored \$1,395.00. Total, \$5,819.50.

School furniture: White \$1,500.

Building school-houses: White \$17,000; colored \$200.00. Total, \$17,200.

Fuel: White \$250.00; colored \$150.00. Total, \$400.00.

Incidentals: White \$177.00; colored \$75.00. Total, \$252.00.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness: White \$640.00.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902: White \$2,960.67.

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#### ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, A. B. Hill.

Name of Chairman of the Board, W. C. Leak.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,000.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 1.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, from 10 to 12.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, from 8 to 10.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$636,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? Three, but will be increased to four.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? A little. Through what grades? 1-6. What year first introduced? First.



Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Ninth and tenth. What year first introduced? Ninth.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? No, optional with Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900), 1,507.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 115; girls 127—242. Colored, boys 69; girls 86—155. Total, 397.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 108; girls 126—234. Colored, boys 60; girls 90—150. Total, 384.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 82; girls 88—average 85. Colored, boys 70; girls 90—average 80.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 94; girls 112—206. Colored, boys 43; girls 70—113. Total, 319.

Number of teachers( not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 4. Colored, men 1; women 1.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$425.00; women \$255.00. Colored, men \$200.00; women \$160.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 19; girls 22—41. Colored, boys 22; girls 36—58.

Number of grades in school: White 9; colored 4.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 34; colored 32.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 24; colored 12.

Number of school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$13,582; colored \$1,750. Total, \$15,332.

Value of school furniture: White \$914.00; colored \$125. Total, \$1,039.

Value of school apparatus: White \$200.00; colored \$35.00. Total, \$235.00.

Number volumes in library, in its infancy.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$11,000, town bonds.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$425.00.

From special poll tax, \$211.00.

From special property tax, \$2,289.00.



What is the levy for special tax? Property, for running expense, 35 cents; poll, for running expense, 90 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$325.00; colored \$50.00. Total, \$375.00.

Total, \$3,300.00.

#### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries (including Superintendent, \$1,000): White \$2,445.00; colored \$360.00. Total, \$2,805.00.

School furniture: White \$914.00; colored \$125.00. Total, \$1,039.

School apparatus: White \$242.00; colored \$23.00. Total, \$265.00.

Building school-houses and furnace, \$1,335 (bond issue): White \$10,582.00; colored \$1,350.00. Total, \$11,932.00.

Fuel: White \$65.00; colored \$20.00. Total, \$85.00.

Incidentals: White \$95.00; colored \$20.00. Total, \$115.00.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness: Bond issue, \$600.00.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$295.00.

Some matters have not been settled. This is almost correct.

#### ROCKY MOUNT, NASH AND EDGECOMBE COUNTIES.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, Wm. V. Boyle.

Name of Chairman of the Board, T. H. Battle.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$900.00.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 1.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 15.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 20.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$1,300,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? All.

Population of town or city (1900), 4,000.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 214; girls 234—448. Colored, boys 180; girls 220—400. Total, 848.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 205; girls 222—427. Colored, boys 85; girls 107—192. Total, 619.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 93; girls 95. Colored, boys 76; girls 85.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 10. Colored, men 1; women 2.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$50.00; women \$35.00. Colored, men \$30; women \$20.00.



Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 18; girls 22—  
40. Colored, boys 30; girls 35—65.

Number of grades in school, 10.

Total number of weeks of school session, 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, 18 regular meetings.

Number school buildings in use, 2.

Value of school furniture, \$1,500.

Value of school apparatus, \$200.00.

Number volumes in library, 300.

Value of books in library, \$200.00.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$15,000.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund, Nash and Edgecombe,  
\$1,788.11.

From special poll tax, \$400.00.

From special property tax, \$4,600.00.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 30 cents on \$100;  
poll 91 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$520.10; colored  
\$32.00. Total, \$552.10.

Total, \$7,340.20.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$3,605.00; colored \$610.00. Total,  
\$4,215.00.

Repairs on school-houses: White \$500.00.

School furniture: White \$1,200; colored \$400.00. Total, \$1,600.

School apparatus: White \$200.00; colored \$50.00. Total, \$250.00.

School library: White \$150.00.

Building school-houses, \$17,500.00.

Fuel: White \$300.00; colored \$100.00. Total, \$400.00.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$600.00.

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#### SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, Charles L. Coon.

Name of Chairman of the Board, A. H. Boyden.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,000.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 3.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, none.



Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, all there are.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$2,099.021.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? Ninth, tenth and eleventh grades.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? 1-11. What year first introduced? 1900.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? 6-11. What year first introduced? 1899.

Chemistry, 9-11 grades.

Population of town or city (1900), 6,441.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 584; girls 582—1,166. Colored, boys 324; girls 352—676. Total, 1,842.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 324; girls 319—643. Colored, boys 133; girls 163—296. Total, 939.

Per cent of school population attending school: White 55; colored 44.

Average attendance in public school: White 444; colored 152. Total, 596.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 3; women 12. Colored, men 2; women 3.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$495.00; women \$330.00. Colored, men \$337.50; women \$225.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White 43; colored 59.

Number of grades in school: White 11; colored 6.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 36; colored 36.

Number school buildings in use: White 3; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$20,000; colored \$3,000. Total, \$23,000.

Value of school furniture: White \$800.00; colored \$400.00. Total, \$1,200.

Value of school apparatus: White \$200.00; colored \$50.00. Total, \$250.00.

Number volumes in library: White 1,200; colored 150. Total, 1,350.

Value of books in library: White \$1,100; colored \$75.00. Total, \$1,175.

There are 150 colored children in the other negro schools in town.



## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$2,104; colored \$1,080. Total, \$3,184.

From fees (including tuition, if any), city treasury, \$5,991.

From other sources, stating source: Bonds, \$4,100.

Total, \$13,275.00.

## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries (including Superintendent \$1,000): White \$6,850; colored \$1,350. Total, \$8,200.

School furniture: White \$125.00; colored \$75.00. Total, \$200.00.

School apparatus: White \$125.00.

School library: White \$150.00; colored \$25.00. Total, \$175.00.

Building school-houses: White \$3,500; colored \$600.00. Total, \$4,100.

Fuel: White \$175.00; colored \$50.00. Total, \$225.00.

Incidentals: White \$200.00; colored \$50.00. Total, \$250.00.

Total, \$13,275.00.

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SELMA, JOHNSTON COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, Thos. T. Candler.

Name of Chairman of the Board, M. C. Winston.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$600.00.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 1.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 20.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 10.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 2, 7th and 8th.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? All. What year first introduced? First.

Is physics taught? Not formally in text.

Is manual training taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900), about 1,000.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White 244; colored 272. Total, 516.

Total enrollment in schools: White 211; colored 167. Total, 378.

Per cent of school population attending school: White 78; colored 68—average 73.



Average attendance of enrollment in public school: White 75; colored 55.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 4. Colored, men 1; women 2.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$40.00; women \$30.00. Colored, men \$30.00; women \$20.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher, based on attendance: White 35; colored 30.

Number of grades in school: White 8; colored 6.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 32; colored 32.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, weekly.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$2,500; colored \$500.00. Total, \$3,000.

Value of school furniture: White \$350.00; colored \$50.00. Total, \$400.00.

Value of school apparatus: White \$250.00; colored \$25.00.

Number volumes in library: White 100.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? About \$1,700.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$755.00.

From special poll tax and special property tax, \$700.00.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 20 cents; poll 60 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$45.00.

From other sources, stating source: Town and dispensary, \$1,000.

Total, \$2,500.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries, \$1,880.

Repairs on school-houses, \$75.00.

School furniture, \$230.31.

School apparatus, \$283.62.

Fuel, \$12.00.

Total, \$2,480.93.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$19.07.



## SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, S. G. Harden.

Name of Chairman of the Board, J. A. Anthony.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$800.00.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 3.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 20.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 10.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, about \$650,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 4.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? All. What year first introduced? 1902.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? 8 and 9. What year first introduced? 1901.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? No.

Population of town or city (1900): White 2,000; colored 500. Total, 2,500.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys about 300; girls about 300—700. Colored, boys 90; girls 75—125. Total, 825.

Total enrollment in school: White, boys about 180; girls about 200—380. Colored, boys 70; girls 65—135. Total, 515.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 60; girls 66 2-3. Colored, boys 84; girls 89.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 160; girls 173. Colored, boys 54; girls 58.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 8. Colored, women 2.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$35.00. Colored, women \$22.50.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 16; girls 24. Colored, boys 32; girls 59.

Number of grades in school, 10.

Total number of weeks of school session, 40.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, 6.

Number school buildings in use, 2.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$5,000.

Value of school furniture, \$200.00.

Value of school apparatus, \$50.00.

Number volumes in library, about 100.

Value of books in library, \$100.00.



What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? None.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, none.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$952.37; colored \$497.80. Total, \$1,450.17.

From special poll tax: White \$190.07; colored \$40.67. Total, \$230.74.

From special property tax: White \$1,777.42; colored \$19.86. Total, \$1,797.28.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 28 cents; poll 83 cents.

From fee (including tuition, if any): White \$75.00.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$3,080; colored \$360.00. Total, \$3,440.

Repairs on school-houses: White \$200.00; colored \$25.00. Total, \$225.00.

School furniture: White \$150.00; colored \$10.00. Total, \$160.00.

Fuel: White \$75.00; colored \$25.00. Total, \$100.00.

Incidentals: White \$10.00; colored \$5.00. Total, \$15.00.

Total, \$3,940.00.

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#### STATESVILLE, IREDELL COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, D. Matt. Thompson.

Name of Chairman of the Board, J. K. Morrison.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,200.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 11.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, practically entire time.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$1,301,989.

Is Latin taught in your school? No.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? 2-8. What year first introduced? 1895.

Is physics taught? In a very elementary way.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes, except those holding diploma from Normal and Industrial College. By whom? Superintendent.



Population of town or city (1900), 3,500.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 478; girls 465—844. Colored, boys 135; girls 178—313.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 270; girls 241—511. Colored, boys 76; girls 83—159.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 215; girls 186—401. Colored, boys 48; girls 43—91.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 7. Colored, men 1; women 2.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$65.00; women \$36.50. Colored, men \$30.00; women \$25.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 34; girls 30—64. Colored, boys 25; girls 28—53.

Number of grades in school: White 8; colored 6.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 32.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year (regular): White 18; colored 18.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White \$16,000; colored \$3,000.

Value of school apparatus, included in above.

Number volumes in library: White 1,500; colored 100.

Value of books in library: White \$1,000.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$1,065.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, \$500.04.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$2,011.20.

From special poll tax: White \$420.30; colored \$119.70. Total, \$540.00.

From special property tax, \$3,560.06.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 30 cents on \$100; poll 90 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$101.20.

Total, \$6,712.50.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$3,906.00; colored \$940.00. Total, \$4,846.00.

Repairs on school-houses, \$291.63. •



School furniture, \$251.28.

School apparatus, \$102.25.

School library, \$120.00.

Fuel, \$131.74.

Incidentals, \$246.40.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$80.00.

Total, \$6,069.30.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$643.20.

Indebtedness from previous years, \$1,065.00.

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TARBORO TOWNSHIP, EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, Robert M. Davis.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Wm. S. Clark.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$900.00.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 9.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, till past year one-half of his time; this past year none.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, from 20 to 25.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$1,483,456.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? About 4.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? No regular course. Through what grades? All grades. What year first introduced? The Thompson System was introduced 5 years ago, but abandoned.

Is physics taught? Yes. In what grades? 8th and 9th. What year first introduced? 1893-1899, experimental.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? The Graded School Superintendent.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 368; girls 434—802. Colored, boys 553; girls 617—1,170. Total, 1,972.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 197; girls 206—403. Colored, boys 180; girls 237—417. Total, 820.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 52; girls 49. Colored, boys 33; girls 39.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 117; girls 136—253. Colored, boys 89; girls 103—192. Total, 445.



Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 8. Colored, men 3; women 4.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$45.00; women \$35.00. Colored, men \$35.00; women \$25.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 22; girls 23—45. Colored, boys 26; girls 33—59.

Number of grades in school: White 10; colored 7.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 35.6; colored 35.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year? White 28; colored 18.

Number school buildings in use: White 3; colored 3.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): White †\$3,000; colored \$2,400. Total, \$5,400.

Value of school furniture: White \$800.00; colored \$500.00. Total, \$1,300.

Value of school apparatus: White \$500.00; colored \$40.00. Total, \$540.00.

Number volumes in library: White 1,100; colored 27. Total, 1,127.

Value of books in library: White \$500.00; colored \$10.00. Total, \$510.00.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? None.

\*In colored school we begin in September, with 4 teachers, and increase the number to 7 as attendance increases.

†The Trustees of the Tarboro Female Academy have given our school the use of their building, valued at \$2,500, for 5 years for nothing, and we use this as a High School building.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, \$1,040.24.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$3,280.44.

From special poll tax, \$256.95.

From special property tax, \$2,674.30.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 15 cents; poll 45 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$63.02.

From other sources, stating source: Piano rent, \$79.10.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries, and Treasurer's commissions, \$5,171.11.

Repairs on school-houses, \$402.26.



School furniture and school apparatus, \$628.90.  
School library, \$40.00, not from regular funds.  
Lease on school-house for past year, \$109.35.  
Refunded Sheriff amount over-paid, \$106.87.  
Fuel, \$290.17.  
Incidentals, \$263.29.  
Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, none.  
Total, \$6,971.95.  
Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$422.10.  
Deficit for year ending July, 1902, none.  
Indebtedness from previous years, none.

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#### THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, J. T. Henry.  
Name of Chairman of the Board, F. S. Lambeth.  
Salary of Superintendent per year, \$600.00.  
Number years Superintendent has held present position, 1.  
Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 25.  
Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 5.  
Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$300,000.00.  
Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 2.  
Are teachers examined before election? No.  
School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 131; girls 124—255. Colored, boys 89; girls 101—190. Total, 451.  
Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 101; girls 94—195. Colored, boys 63; girls 69—132. Total, 327.  
Per cent of school population attending school: White, 76 8-17. Colored, boys 32; girls 34 2-3—average 66 2-3.  
Average attendance in public school: White, boys 44; girls 54—98. Colored, boys 30; girls 35—65.  
Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 2. Colored, men 1; women 1.  
Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, women \$218.75. Colored, men \$240.63; women \$175.00.  
Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 14 2-3; girls 18—32 2-3. Colored, boys 15; girls 17—32.  
Number of grades in school: White 7; colored 6.  
Total number of weeks of school session: White 35; colored 35.



Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 35; colored 35.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): Colored \$150.00.

Value of school furniture: White \$150.00; colored \$25.00.

Number volumes in library: White 260.

Value of books in library: White \$60.00.

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#### WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, Harry Howell.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Hon. John H. Small.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$800.00.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 5.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 12.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 15½.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$1,283,000.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is singing by note taught? Yes. Through what grades? 2-5.

What year first introduced? 1901-1902.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? 1-7. What year first introduced? 1901-1902.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? 7 and 9. What year first introduced? 1899-1900.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent.

Population of town or city (1900): White 2,290; colored 2,552. Total, 4,842.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 349; girls 358—707. Colored, boys 351; girls 456—807. Total, 1,514.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 226; girls 217—443. Colored, boys 187; girls 248—435. Total, 878.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 64.7; girls 60.6—average 62.6. Colored, boys 53; girls 54.6—average 53.9.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 164; girls 162—326. Colored, boys 104; girls 153—257. Total, 583.



Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 10. Colored, men 2; women 3.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$400.00; women \$280.00. Colored, men \$280.00; women \$200.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher (on total enrollment): White, boys 20.5; girls 19.8—40.3. Colored, boys 37.2; girls 49.8—87.

Number of grades in school: White 10; colored 6.

Total number of weeks of school session, 32.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, 12.

Number school buildings in use, 3.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$3,000.

Value of school furniture, \$1,000.

Value of school apparatus, \$200.00.

Number volumes in library, 1,200.

Value of books in library, \$1,800.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$620.03.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, \$79.36.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$2,144.62.

From special poll tax, \$285.00.

From special property tax, \$2,365.40.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 20 cents on \$100; poll 60 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any), \$34.25.

From other sources, stating source: Special liquor license, \$1,211.25; Peabody Fund, \$100.00; advertisements in school report, \$51.00; library revenues, \$97.38.

Total, \$6,368.26.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$4,271.24; colored \$1,192.00. Total, \$5,463.24.

Repairs on school-houses: White \$74.45; colored \$11.04. Total, \$85.49.

School furniture: White \$101.06; colored \$64.43. Total, \$165.49.

School apparatus: White \$93.97; colored \$7.77. Total, \$101.74.

School library: White \$135.54.

Fuel: White \$85.28; colored \$40.85. Total, \$126.13.

Incidentals: White \$91.15; colored \$37.82. Total, \$129.02.

Debts paid, \$125.00.

Total, \$6,355.35.



Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness, \$23.70.

Total, \$6,355.35.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$12.91.

Indebtedness from previous years, \$620.03.

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WAYNESVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, W. C. Allen.

Name of Chairman of the Board, J. K. Boone.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$900.00.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 3, entering upon 4th year.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, 15.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 10.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$350,192.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? 1st to 7th. What year first introduced? 1901-1902.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? 9th. What year first introduced? 1899.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? No.

Population of town or city (1900), 1,307.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 183; girls 190—373. Colored, boys 43; girls 29—72. \*Total, 445.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 198; girls 223—421. Colored, boys 51; girls 66—117. \*Total, 538.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 69; girls 69.5—average 69.2. Colored, boys 60.5; girls 62—average 61.

Average attendance in public school: White, boys 128; girls 142—270. Colored, boys 40; girls 42—82. Total, 352.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, women 7. Colored, men 1; women 1.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, †women \$297.50. Colored, men \$255.00; women \$148.50.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White, boys 16; girls 18—34. Colored, boys 20; girls 21—41.

Number of grades in school, 9.

Total number of weeks of school session, 34.



Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, 30.

Number school buildings in use, 2.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$10,000.

Value of school furniture \$1,280.

Value of school apparatus, \$1,750, heating outfit and sanitary closets.

Number volumes in library, 611.

Value of books in library, \$350.00.

What is the amount of debt on school property, bonds or otherwise? \$10,000.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$910.00; colored \$233.00. Total, \$1,143.

From special poll tax: White \$151.20; colored \$29.70. Total, \$180.90.

From special property tax: White \$865.47; colored \$10.01. Total, \$875.48.

What is the levy for special tax? Property  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents; poll 90 cents.

From fees (including tuition, if any): White \$253.35.

From other sources, stating source (appropriations city): White \$1,062.47; colored \$126.29. Total, \$1,188.76.

Total, \$3,641.49.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries: White \$3,052.00; colored \$399.00. Total, \$3,225.00.

Repairs on school-houses (special appropriation city): White \$155.00.

School furniture (special appropriation city): White \$150.50.

School library (special fund from entertainments): White \$70.25.

Fuel: White \$227.52; colored \$20.00. Total, \$247.52.

Incidentals: White \$17.45; colored \$10.52. Total, \$27.97.

Interest paid on bonds or other indebtedness: Board of Aldermen, not included in school fund.

Total, \$4,101.24

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, none (balanced).

Deficit for year ending July, 1902, none (balanced).

Indebtedness from previous years, none.

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\*Many from the country are allowed to enter on certain conditions.

†Discrepancy arises from occasional employment of substitute teachers.



## WILSON, WILSON COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent, E. P. Mangum.

Name of Chairman of the Board, George Hackney.

Salary of Superintendent per year, \$1,200.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 5½.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to class work, no regular period; some teaching every day.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, constant.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District: White \$2,042,967.00; colored \$61,978.00.

Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 3.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? Primary. What year first introduced? 1896.

Is physics taught? No.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? Yes. By whom? Superintendent City Schools.

Population of town or city (1900): White 2,394; colored 1,131. Total, 3,525.\*

School population of district (all children in town between six and twenty-one): White, boys 481; girls 429—910. Colored, boys 497; girls 510—1,007. Total, 1,917.

Total enrollment in schools: White, boys 329; girls 290—619. Colored, boys 222; girls 240—462. Total, 1,081.

Per cent of school population attending school: White, boys 684; girls 676—average 68. Colored, boys 447; girls 470—average 458.

Average attendance in public school: White 498; colored 278. Total, 776.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): White, men 1; women 12. Colored, men 1; women 4.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): White, men \$80.00; women \$35.00. Colored, men \$35.00; women \$20.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher: White 40; colored 55.

Number of grades in school: White 8; colored 7.

Total number of weeks of school session: White 36; colored 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year: White 36; colored 36.

Number school buildings in use: White 1; colored 1.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district): (our new house) White \$25,000; colored \$2,000. Total, \$27,000.



Value of school furniture: White \$875.00; colored \$150.00. Total, \$1,025.

Value of school apparatus: White \$250.00; colored \$50.00. Total, \$300.00.

Number volumes in library: White 600.

Value of books in library: White \$150.00.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance from year 1900-1901, from all sources (special tax \$1,978.83; general tax \$490.09), \$1,438.92.

Apportionment from County School Fund: White \$2,197.24; colored \$1,200.00. Total, \$3,397.24.

From special poll tax and special property tax, \$6,826.76.

What is the levy for special tax? Property 25 cents on \$100; poll 75 cents.

Total, \$12,692.92.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Superintendent's salary, \$1,200.

Teachers' salaries: White \$4,470; colored \$1,035. Total, \$5,505.

Repairs on school-houses: White \$137.04; colored \$26.86. Total, \$163.90.

School furniture: White \$85.93; colored \$19.30. Total, \$105.23.

School apparatus: White \$75.00; colored \$8.72. Total, \$83.72.

Building school-houses: Architect's fee and one payment on new house, \$3,000.

Fuel: White \$295.00; colored \$98.00. Total, \$393.00.

Incidentals, including janitor's wages: White \$644.28; colored \$135.31. Total, \$779.59.

Total, \$11,230.44.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$1,471.38.

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\*This is by national census, which is incorrect. Census just taken for the numbering of houses, etc., for postal service, gives 6,795.

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#### WINSTON, FORSYTH COUNTY.

Name of Superintendent or Principal, Chas. F. Tomlinson.

Name of Chairman of the Board, Hon. J. C. Buxton.

Number years Superintendent has held present position, 3.

Number hours per week Superintendent gives to supervision, 25.

Total assessed value of property, real and personal, of Graded School District, \$5,000,000.



Is Latin taught in your school? Yes. Through how many years? 4.

Is singing by note taught? No.

Is drawing taught? Yes. Through what grades? First to fifth.

What year first introduced? First.

Is physics taught? Yes. Through what grades? Eighth and ninth. What year first introduced? Eighth.

Is manual training taught? No. Is domestic science taught? No.

Are teachers examined before election? No.

Population of town or city (1900), 11,000.

School population of town (all children in town between six and twenty-one), 3,000.

Total enrollment in schools, 1,700.

Per cent of school population attending school, 60.

Average attendance in public school, 1,200.

Number of teachers (not including Superintendent): Men 4; women 28.

Average salary paid teachers for year (not including Superintendent): Men \$75.00; women \$38.00.

Average number of pupils to teacher, 50.

Number of grades in school, 10.

Total number of weeks of school session, 36.

Number of teachers' meetings held during the year, 20.

Number school buildings in use, 4.

Value of buildings and grounds (owned by district), \$65,000.

Value of school furniture, \$5,000.

Number volumes in library, 5,000.

Value of books in library, \$5,000.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS.

Apportionment from County School Fund, \$5,200.

Appropriation from Board of Aldermen, \$10,000.

From other sources, stating source, \$15,200.

##### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries, \$13,000.

Repairs on school-houses, \$200.00.

School furniture, \$200.00.

School apparatus, \$100.00.

Incidentals, \$1,000.

Total, \$14,500.



WAYNESVILLE, N. C., June 14, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The Graded Schools of Waynesville were established by Act of the Legislature in February, 1899, ratified by the people in May, and organized in September the same year. The first and only Superintendent is the present incumbent.

From the first the people of the town have enthusiastically supported the schools. It has been found that their establishment is the best investment that could possibly have been made, for the town has been on a substantial boom ever since.

In September, 1899, the schools opened with six teachers and three hundred and fifty pupils. Another teacher was soon added and the enrollment in both schools reached four hundred. During the next year two other teachers were added, and the enrollment was four hundred and fifty. The year just closed was beyond all question the most successful. Eight teachers in the white school and two in the colored taught five hundred and thirty-eight children.

The capacity of the white school building has been reached and a two-thousand-dollar addition is now being put up. This enrollment is phenomenal when it is remembered that the population of the town is less than fifteen hundred.

Our course of study extends over nine years, and prepares for college or university. We give three years in Latin, two in algebra and geometry, two in higher English and Rhetoric, one in Physics, and other work that is commensurate.

During the first year of the school we began to collect a school library. It was slow at first, but we persevered and added a little here and a little there, until now we have over six hundred volumes. We expect to add another hundred before the fall term opens.

Since the organization of the schools, diplomas of graduation have been presented to twelve young women and seven young gentlemen—seven in May, 1901, and twelve in May, 1902. It is believed that these young people are thoroughly indoctrinated with the principles of public education and will do valiant service to advance its cause.

We expect to do a far larger work next session. The people of Waynesville are putting their interest and their money into the schools, and they expect an adequate return.

Respectfully yours,

W. C. ALLEN,  
*Superintendent City Schools.*



Amounts raised by local taxation not reported in County Treasurers' reports for Graded Schools:

Ashboro .....	\$997.00
Asheville .....	16,989.53
Burlington .....	3,800.00
Charlotte .....	16,006.12
Concord .....	7,704.96
Durham .....	17,118.75
Goldsboro .....	10,008.05
Guilford College .....	260.00
Henderson .....	3,987.48
Hendersonville .....	720.39
High Point .....	3,774.76
Kinston .....	3,757.11
Lexington .....	1,982.30
Marion .....	713.79
Monroe .....	3,080.56
Mount Airy .....	1,891.00
Mount Olive .....	1,800.00
New Bern .....	2,691.64
Oxford .....	2,138.00
Raleigh .....	15,353.92
Reidsville .....	2,924.48
Rockingham .....	2,500.00
Rocky Mount .....	5,000.00
Salisbury (appropriated by city) .....	5,991.00
Selma .....	700.00
Shelby .....	2,028.02
Statesville .....	3,980.36
Tarboro .....	2,931.25
Washington .....	2,650.40
Waynesville .....	1,056.38
Wilson .....	6,826.76
Winston (appropriated by city) .....	10,000.00
Total .....	\$161,363.62



TABLE NO. I—School Fund Received by County Treasurer for the School Year Ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	State and County Poll Tax.	General Property Special Tax.	Special Pro- perty Tax, Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax, Local Acts.	Fines, For- feitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estray.	State Treasurer.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Last Report.
Alamance	\$4,296.36	\$9,369.92			\$1,018.55				\$2,640.04	\$1,044.00	\$18,368.87	\$434.51
Alexander	2,175.57	1,887.78			44.51				1,730.07	118.10	5,956.03	750.40
Alleghany	1,392.20	1,352.41			76.99				2,265.36		5,086.96	455.25
Anson	2,779.58	4,356.13			438.50	\$475.00			2,588.00	17.80	10,655.01	4,189.56
Ashe	3,988.50	2,990.32			199.79				4,830.10		12,008.64	
Beaufort	4,971.00	6,556.17			485.70	1,350.00			2,989.54	374.75	16,727.16	5,904.25
Bertie	3,837.53	4,704.66			211.96	1,923.75			2,168.97	863.46	13,710.33	2,612.78
Bladen	2,768.82	3,283.55			62.17				2,654.87	33.23	8,802.64	2,167.29
Brunswick	1,823.14	3,111.39			227.88	550.00			2,862.97	44.00	8,619.38	1,437.89
Buncombe	6,000.00	18,883.60			598.78	3,120.00	\$65.31		2,212.35	8,174.47	39,054.51	180.17
Burke	2,584.95	3,194.52			440.76				3,018.00	20.00	9,258.23	2,667.21
Cabarrus	3,865.25	7,734.75			2,070.88				1,837.75	566.05	16,074.68	1,364.50
Caldwell	2,926.50	4,568.46			320.66				1,796.51	29.30	9,641.43	
Camden	1,140.50	1,413.89			66.10	1,200.00			345.33		4,165.82	114.52
Carteret	2,499.45	2,078.91			55.61	380.00			1,122.70	434.77	6,571.44	2,660.87
Caswell	1,775.55	2,231.98			132.05	522.50			2,688.16	674.03	8,024.27	2,342.56
Catawba	4,395.00	5,951.04			516.64				1,229.55	653.96	12,746.19	2,488.84







TABLE NO. I—Continued.

Counties.	State and County Poll Tax.	General Property Tax.	Special Pro- perty Tax, Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax, Local Acts.	Fines, For- feitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estray.	State Treasurer.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Last Report.
Halifax	\$5,500.00	\$12,954.51			\$302.44	\$2,897.50			\$1,422.00	\$1,238.64	\$24,315.09	\$9,963.04
Harnett	3,003.00	3,180.36			23.64	450.00			1,935.35	96.49	8,697.84	2,769.18
Haywood	3,843.50	4,844.01			50.00	2,406.44			1,112.56		12,256.51	
Henderson	2,515.50	3,656.88			348.30				1,426.50	509.89	8,457.07	176.10
Hertford	2,822.92	3,624.36			104.95				1,242.25	764.53	9,091.51	2,157.52
Hyde	1,704.75	1,570.44			55.75				1,055.14	302.45	4,688.53	4,320.66
Iredell	4,687.53	11,388.38			939.08	1,179.19			1,880.88	125.71	20,800.77	1,244.12
Jackson	2,161.75	2,858.54			178.13				1,069.05	30.00	6,297.47	1,278.62
Johnston	7,105.56	9,143.88	\$623.32	\$75.24	126.55	2,900.00			2,008.28	3,043.81	25,026.64	3,814.65
Jones	1,575.00	2,198.07			26.00	2.00			1,160.90	53.00	5,212.97	2,096.48
Lenoir	3,765.00	4,708.95			837.08	1,500.00			1,301.04	593.04	12,705.11	1,059.68
Lincoln	2,971.50	4,267.12			265.20				2,446.30	48.00	9,968.12	872.18
Macon	2,162.96	2,314.08			291.51	1,200.00			2,212.86	465.38	8,646.79	247.12
Madison	7,131.02				247.00	760.00			2,759.54	155.00	11,052.56	2,968.09
Martin	3,205.53	4,158.62			197.92	2,090.00		\$5.53	1,245.20	758.01	11,660.81	11,367.33
McDowell		2,921.01			434.15		\$600.00		2,921.01		6,402.07	
Mecklenburg	8,803.54	26,835.07	413.79	71.90	5,589.40				2,810.25	521.95	48,199.30	3,400.07



Mitchell	1,765.50	1,926.59	-----	176.56	-----	-----	1,963.94	700.00	5,839.59	305.83
Montgomery	2,827.55	2,989.36	738.74	201.18	-----	5.00	2,668.60	141.11	9,119.04	3,552.38
Moore	5,325.00	6,802.23	-----	512.76	-----	-----	3,308.87	42.75	16,051.11	3,674.73
Nash	5,212.63	7,758.31	-----	561.32	-----	-----	1,327.80	1,176.98	17,303.44	4,558.30
New Hanover	3,843.00	16,862.89	-----	687.30	-----	-----	1,161.15	262.95	36,136.95	9,811.06
Northampton	4,294.87	7,210.80	-----	333.85	-----	-----	1,481.58	194.02	13,905.12	2,341.97
Onslow	2,192.85	2,887.10	113.11	-----	-----	-----	933.49	40.00	6,829.55	4,468.85
Orange	1,668.00	8,223.70	-----	366.25	-----	-----	1,261.47	163.21	11,982.63	.40
Pamlico	1,784.94	1,495.39	-----	56.56	-----	-----	812.62	92.50	4,242.01	3,048.46
Pasquotank	2,768.00	6,619.98	-----	217.86	-----	-----	731.10	20.00	12,731.94	1,209.11
Pender	2,127.53	4,002.32	-----	89.30	-----	-----	995.55	46.55	7,241.25	3,766.41
Perquimans	2,094.75	2,805.03	-----	59.53	-----	-----	780.45	607.85	6,347.61	.62
Person	4,073.95	6,619.96	1,500.00	721.14	-----	-----	1,641.10	2,808.63	11,344.82	-----
Pitt	6,355.50	7,792.60	-----	1,490.54	-----	-----	1,497.60	586.28	24,301.27	10,088.68
Polk	1,303.88	1,889.82	-----	572.41	-----	-----	985.49	180.50	5,264.60	438.65
Randolph	5,542.83	8,311.12	-----	698.93	-----	-----	3,098.28	115.35	17,766.51	178.88
Richmond	2,416.80	5,260.66	-----	61.01	-----	-----	1,546.29	186.25	10,706.01	3,563.67
Robeson	3,000.00	11,340.17	-----	313.30	-----	-----	3,251.77	196.00	18,101.24	5,565.24
Rockingham	5,661.00	11,064.06	-----	399.37	-----	-----	2,315.13	3.00	21,442.56	396.91
Rowan	5,354.10	11,902.90	-----	4,413.10	-----	-----	2,117.13	76.00	25,603.23	3,931.14
Rutherford	4,128.00	5,417.79	-----	511.89	-----	-----	3,945.45	78.75	14,181.88	720.63
Sampson	5,541.00	4,209.69	-----	25.26	-----	-----	2,135.58	1,937.09	13,848.59	460.83
Scotland	1,915.50	3,742.10	-----	57.00	-----	-----	818.76	613.30	7,146.66	1,330.46
Stanly	3,192.00	3,948.85	-----	481.15	-----	-----	3,756.55	-----	11,403.55	664.15



TABLE NO. I—Continued.

Counties.	State and County Poll Tax.	General Property Tax.	Special Pro- perty Tax, Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax, Local Acts.	Fines, For- feitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estray.	State Treasurer.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Last Report.
Stokes	\$4,041.00	\$3,584.54			\$209.95	\$380.00			\$2,489.94	\$106.15	\$10,871.58	\$1,797.66
Surry	5,036.60	4,756.88			303.35	190.00			1,789.25	1,147.32	13,223.40	1,162.09
Swain	1,330.00	2,495.02			193.85	51.67			449.90		4,521.44	2,462.16
Transylvania	1,200.10	1,812.06			37.00				363.45	30.00	3,442.61	3,710.62
Tyrrell	1,064.48	1,094.82			87.08				484.52	45.00	2,775.90	2,546.83
Union	4,961.08	6,393.39	\$145.26	\$65.23	643.98	1,601.63			3,248.60	137.00	17,196.17	2,083.68
Vance	2,337.40	6,566.78	3,696.98	290.50	533.54	1,717.50			864.45	1,920.83	17,987.98	664.47
Wake	6,975.00	24,290.90	15,353.92		455.75	4,770.00			2,835.60	3,473.88	58,155.05	12,022.16
Warren	3,322.50	5,704.53			709.05	928.05			1,032.68	113.50	11,810.31	1,494.92
Washington	2,106.63	2,435.87			344.77	1,615.00			513.15	49.25	7,064.67	2,747.30
Watauga	2,495.16	2,354.98			192.61				2,071.78	5.00	7,119.53	434.88
Wayne	5,928.00	12,598.23			198.46	2,384.50			3,194.30	264.23	24,567.72	5,704.99
Wilkes	3,947.25	3,606.90			517.26	475.00			3,582.89	626.52	12,755.82	2,008.03
Wilson	5,511.90	9,695.58			689.45	4,845.00			1,195.50	1,027.85	22,965.28	8,375.59
Yadkin	2,725.75	2,975.48			222.50	190.00			2,240.67		8,354.40	457.44
Yancey	1,834.13	1,043.26			110.00				2,292.90		5,280.29	
Local taxes in cities											161,363.62	
Total	329,188.01	585,033.48	23,691.10	918.08	50,465.14	98,726.96	\$675.31	\$7.44	183,972.10	50,880.20	1,484,921.34	231,382.30



TABLE No. II—School Fund Disbursed by County Treasurer for School Year Ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (white).	Paid for School Houses and Sites (colored).	Paid County Superintendents.	Paid for Institute (white).	Paid for Institute (colored).	Paid Treasurers' Commissions.	Paid Mileage and Per Diem Board of Education.	Paid Expenses of Board of Education.	Paid to City Schools.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Paid for Taking Census.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on Hand July 1, 1902.
Alamance	\$11,706.33	\$3,481.17	\$1,483.95	\$128.37	\$518.58			\$350.13	\$68.10	\$40.86		\$915.30	\$33.82	\$18,746.61	\$56.77
Alexander	4,694.02	432.08	304.47		124.00			114.55	114.10	14.50		443.31	39.40	6,280.73	425.60
Alleghany	4,081.27	316.98	540.42		175.50			75.30	134.80	27.85		60.00	55.50	5,467.62	74.59
Anson	6,202.56	3,833.99	643.88	391.70	305.90			238.55	268.85			127.39	158.52	12,171.34	2,673.23
Ashe	8,551.17	445.50	506.63		400.00			206.51	137.00	34.02		216.43	34.95	10,532.21	1,163.49
Beaufort	8,078.19	3,945.85	33.00	10.00	420.00			305.59	134.40	53.52	\$2,144.62	981.59	121.14	16,227.90	6,403.51
Bertie	5,678.84	4,519.67	473.70	320.55	504.00	\$34.00	\$25.00	255.78	53.00	27.05		1,070.88	82.54	13,045.01	3,278.10
Bladen	5,810.53	2,595.64			228.36			173.66	118.60			279.09	66.62	9,272.50	1,637.43
Brunswick	5,279.23	1,993.89	162.25	117.00	333.96			166.73	232.25	2.70		147.95		8,436.96	1,620.31
Buncombe	22,642.10	2,494.50	2,847.16		1,248.00	74.50		445.60	257.90	940.83	5,400.00	1,231.58	240.52	37,822.69	1,411.99
Burke	5,504.94	1,184.24	937.52	14.46	185.50	65.00		170.62	103.95	48.20		247.93	126.34	8,588.78	3,336.66
Cabarrus	6,361.00	1,957.65	2,061.44		700.39	100.00		330.20	85.30	110.53	4,234.50	859.85	39.36	16,840.22	598.96
Caldwell	7,256.82	1,041.57	184.98		345.00			185.62	43.40	1.50		259.89	33.92	9,522.70	118.73
Camden	3,230.85	1,109.99		10.00	62.35			90.04	33.60	3.00		10.35	42.00	4,592.18	
Carteret	4,151.69	456.00			242.02			104.16	67.85			290.45		5,312.17	3,920.14
Caswell	3,735.10	2,889.33	1,262.10	79.11	361.13			169.93	56.60	8.62		63.92	40.41	8,666.25	1,700.58



TABLE No. II—Continued.

Counties.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (white).	Paid for School Houses and Sites (colored).	Paid County Superintend- ents.	Paid for Insti- tutes (white).	Paid for Insti- tutes (colored).	Paid Treasur- er's Commis- sions.	Paid Mileage and Per Diem Education.	Paid Expenses Board of Education.	Paid to City Schools.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Paid for Taking Census.	Total Dis- bursements.	Balance on Hand July 1, 1902.
Catawba	\$9,032.74	\$1,572.89			\$252.50		\$25.00	\$246.14	\$121.85	\$19.19		\$1,200.76	\$82.10	\$12,553.17	\$2,681.86
Chatham	8,337.99	3,044.08	\$655.75		362.46			206.00	69.30	31.43		1,172.40	60.04	13,939.45	3,598.36
Cherokee	4,877.95	333.09	241.18		279.25			119.81	146.36		\$1,170.92		7.57	7,176.13	4,960.14
Chowan	2,581.00	2,599.25	30.00		162.00	\$71.00		120.77	69.70	5.53		459.44	60.63	6,159.32	4,847.07
Clay	1,941.05	40.00	350.57		93.65			36.92	52.00	4.30		46.08	32.02	2,596.59	118.84
Cleveland	11,470.66	2,006.97		\$25.00	720.16	49.10	25.00	360.08	104.30	73.70	1,636.00	1,688.74	204.52	18,364.13	1,356.46
Columbus	7,622.85	2,357.33	1,108.01	142.45	380.93	38.00	38.00	241.13	178.30	15.24		18.80	116.94	12,297.98	4,666.88
Craven	4,992.99	3,484.76	319.00	500.00	250.00			344.91	94.40		4,228.12	1,462.21	205.20	15,981.59	2,111.18
Cumberland	11,396.82	4,759.46	825.14	282.85	754.23	50.00		399.89	396.80	67.99		1,252.16	209.32	20,394.66	
Currituck	2,190.38	632.65	267.63	9.00	154.15			61.99	27.00			611.66	66.80	4,075.76	2,194.12
Dare	1,542.35	148.00	89.48		88.10			40.01	43.40	9.75		72.18	7.30	2,040.57	2,854.15
Davidson	9,777.30	1,825.18	656.22	28.00	357.00	52.80		287.15	101.50	47.60		1,363.23	149.00	14,644.98	2,223.12
Davie	3,400.33	922.41	500.03		261.88			112.10	90.28	31.54		373.17	25.68	5,717.42	1,131.24
Duplin	8,302.25	3,098.14	1,721.45	464.32	294.00	45.00	50.00	286.71	154.60	59.15		60.00	87.00	14,622.62	1,857.00
Durham	11,288.50	2,187.99	1,480.50	340.00	787.50	38.50	15.00	566.42	273.10	18.81	9,200.00	2,583.36	101.50	28,881.26	2,901.90
Edgecombe	9,058.25	6,045.31	2,766.85	565.54	561.45	62.50	62.50	531.26	122.30	337.47	5,404.43	1,095.95	180.34	26,994.46	1,647.47



Forsyth	14,940.85	3,798.37	1,984.44	811.71	667.42	18.89	652.91	201.69	1,157.47	6,700.00	2,244.40	120.82	33,298.47	194.83
Franklin	6,734.83	4,285.98	188.00	337.92	546.00		262.65	122.50	99.76		645.86	171.78	13,395.28	1,992.01
Gaston	11,092.51	3,297.35	1,030.09	105.00	280.35		391.81	60.20	38.98	2,511.58	860.53	136.44	19,804.84	4,037.23
Gates	3,262.50	2,056.11	528.29		343.62		122.25	74.30			374.82	88.54	6,850.43	1,086.18
Graham	2,479.07		152.10		183.99		49.58	60.75	2.50				2,927.99	111.37
Granville	7,090.66	4,073.33	1,113.52		550.57		275.30	120.00	42.68		630.98	142.52	14,039.56	112.90
Greene	3,847.50	1,982.20	499.00	117.18	348.75	85.00	149.96	48.90	23.69		483.38	62.50	7,648.06	1,075.09
Gulford	12,801.72	3,454.00	2,495.51	285.65	400.16	74.50	579.45	103.40	107.50	8,923.00	211.00	288.00	29,738.89	51.00
Halifax	7,902.65	7,845.51	328.51	25.43	268.63		386.75	101.90	145.43	1,393.35	1,271.12	219.22	19,888.50	14,389.63
Harnett	6,034.51	1,835.86	1,032.70	270.72	378.00	52.25	198.31	96.80	40.65		100.84	53.52	10,114.16	1,352.86
Haywood	11,587.51	300.00	300.00		30.00		245.13	39.00					12,256.51	
Henderson	5,073.81	594.71	834.69		177.50	40.00		147.05	92.40	751.71	219.93	45.79	7,987.59	435.46
Hertford	4,589.10	2,982.59	731.93	624.05	317.75		188.63	100.50	36.11		49.51		9,620.17	1,628.86
Hyde	1,930.23	1,330.25	305.97	130.61	201.00		73.94	86.50	17.40		105.14	.82	4,181.86	4,827.33
Iredell	11,321.07	2,747.88	1,275.95		502.50		396.77	177.20	54.76	2,000.00	1,609.91	149.46	20,235.50	1,809.39
Jackson	4,556.19	262.90	263.75		185.75	28.97	109.78	60.05				31.43	5,598.82	1,977.25
Johnston	17,105.68	3,762.42	415.35		310.50	28.15	473.57	137.90	39.34		3,343.05	140.30	25,764.20	3,077.09
Jones	2,807.18	1,790.05	115.00	104.28	140.50		104.72	78.47	13.25		1,007.68	23.58	6,184.71	1,124.74
Lenoir	5,370.70	2,040.00	981.34	177.84	304.00	40.75	244.97	43.40	9.15	2,834.04	1,053.96	135.96	13,319.20	445.59
Lincoln	6,734.74	1,381.77	996.00	339.65	310.00	30.00	189.80	60.00	17.80		284.15		10,413.28	427.02
Macon	4,432.72	320.34	73.83		102.00		107.95	92.30	16.00		207.93	127.54	5,480.11	2,666.68
Madison	8,466.00	60.66			529.40	44.00	193.08	139.80	64.41		60.92	98.00	9,654.38	4,366.27
Martin	5,693.33	3,371.15	572.33	204.78	329.71		209.37	162.33	24.40		3.40	107.02	10,677.82	12,350.32



TABLE NO. II—Continued.

Counties.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (white).	Paid for School Houses and Sites (colored).	Paid County Superintend- ents.	Paid for Insti- tutes (white).	Paid for Insti- tutes (colored).	Paid Treasur- er's Commis- sions.	Paid Mileage and Per Diem Board of Edu- cation.	Paid Expenses of Board of Education.	Paid to City Schools.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Paid for Taking Census.	Total Dis- bursements.	Balance on Hand July 1, 1902.
McDowell	\$4,233.31	\$811.77	\$216.21	\$83.40	\$69.00			\$126.52	\$24.90	\$17.03	\$829.30	\$5.00	\$31.38	\$6,452.82	
Mecklenburg	18,181.49	5,836.09	1,565.56		852.00			828.05	118.40	128.65	11,250.00	3,529.49	222.82	42,512.55	\$9,086.82
Mitchell	3,852.37	163.27	10.00		131.80			89.90	88.00	27.63		157.13	64.59	4,584.69	1,560.73
Montgomery	5,323.41	1,628.24	525.42	166.50	135.00			158.67	47.30	35.30		50.00	22.50	8,092.34	4,579.08
Moore	9,608.95	3,512.06	292.14	34.08	288.30	\$50.00	\$50.00	286.24	173.76	199.14		33.80	204.04	14,732.51	4,993.33
Nash	9,744.14	4,795.32	106.25	135.00	526.01	31.00	31.00	350.68	34.90	11.51	713.92	1,232.19	243.76	17,955.67	3,906.07
New Hanover	16,267.75	7,904.00	1,000.00		780.00			645.88	72.00	93.87		6,180.05		32,943.55	13,003.79
Northampton	7,021.17	5,336.12	562.49	110.00	399.00	105.00		295.68	71.20	85.02		850.53	243.49	15,079.70	1,167.39
Onslow	4,378.25	966.38	288.05		335.00	50.00		127.38	45.50			262.76	43.30	6,496.62	4,801.78
Orange	5,915.91	2,301.01	1,867.43	96.44	396.59	39.60	9.75	220.36	107.35	94.62		814.18	92.79	11,956.03	27.00
Pamlico	1,792.40	508.75	84.13	98.38	106.00			54.41	53.20	7.32		57.45	12.76	2,774.80	4,515.67
Pasquotank	4,663.43	3,263.36	2,520.70	344.75	300.00	75.00	25.00	258.22	26.40	48.68		1,739.22	86.08	13,350.84	590.21
Pender	3,827.20	2,305.73	422.44	152.02	377.31			143.79	102.20			2.70		7,333.39	2,674.27
Perquimans	3,081.12	2,212.27			151.50			119.85	29.33	16.02		502.54		6,112.63	235.60
Person	5,322.04	2,663.65	1,244.19	203.33	154.44	13.00		206.97	42.87	22.20		246.57	118.18	10,230.50	1,114.32
Pitt	16,163.98	5,188.25	2,754.03	479.83	209.00	166.00		528.58	65.95	33.24		1,245.29	123.59	26,957.74	7,432.21



Polk -----	1,909.50	910.05	1,634.32	156.00	212.50	-----	-----	105.98	66.35	7.28	-----	372.84	30.33	5,405.15	298.10
Randolph -----	12,740.49	1,945.99	445.00	-----	225.50	80.75	22.30	346.86	122.10	22.74	841.50	897.05	-----	17,690.28	255.11
Richmond -----	5,402.18	2,700.39	107.69	132.54	405.00	-----	-----	169.43	102.50	-----	414.50	644.45	-----	10,078.68	4,191.00
Robeson -----	10,794.39	5,561.85	2,470.48	657.13	658.37	-----	-----	445.52	50.15	68.55	-----	9.50	56.29	22,721.80	944.68
Croatian Indians	-----	1,515.85	433.72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rockingham -----	10,242.84	4,268.79	2,085.01	429.95	450.00	-----	-----	407.63	46.00	78.54	2,770.50	986.22	-----	21,765.48	23.99
Rowan -----	12,582.67	3,577.32	1,274.00	125.38	985.52	48.50	30.00	491.81	122.55	26.60	3,487.65	1,771.12	126.50	24,649.62	4,884.75
Rutherfordton -----	8,985.68	2,481.88	995.74	342.51	422.50	-----	-----	276.13	103.50	55.66	-----	26.66	134.18	13,806.44	1,096.07
Sampson -----	6,205.94	2,384.19	813.56	99.30	159.50	60.00	10.00	214.25	81.00	20.07	-----	244.77	194.94	10,487.52	3,821.90
Scotland -----	2,793.96	1,659.07	517.39	69.73	283.00	-----	-----	71.86	45.00	154.48	-----	149.15	76.43	5,720.07	2,757.05
Stanly -----	7,574.29	547.60	508.38	195.00	78.00	80.35	-----	203.83	87.45	6.32	840.00	400.59	185.72	10,707.53	1,360.17
Stokes -----	5,259.93	1,105.85	1,668.61	40.00	346.00	7.60	-----	183.43	81.40	50.01	-----	478.52	133.66	9,355.01	3,314.23
Surry -----	8,998.00	865.93	1,365.95	-----	319.00	-----	-----	221.27	117.30	-----	1,200.00	-----	-----	13,087.45	1,298.04
Swain -----	3,628.89	197.06	208.12	-----	125.00	27.50	-----	88.88	43.70	9.02	-----	25.24	25.24	4,378.65	2,604.95
Transylvania -----	2,576.15	204.00	220.08	-----	92.00	-----	-----	-----	45.25	-----	-----	91.04	50.50	3,279.02	3,874.21
Tyrrell -----	2,257.57	635.98	-----	-----	69.00	-----	-----	64.99	40.20	20.61	-----	208.61	12.68	3,309.64	2,013.09
Union -----	10,108.80	2,594.12	922.30	342.09	546.00	63.75	-----	313.36	55.70	83.77	1,266.34	180.00	150.84	16,627.07	2,652.78
Vance -----	7,645.66	3,542.83	80.00	52.00	479.67	-----	-----	300.70	157.82	35.68	-----	3,768.05	160.64	16,234.05	2,418.40
Wake -----	28,947.64	14,866.01	2,669.75	225.00	1,166.00	-----	-----	1,188.17	221.26	1,555.16	2,000.00	7,763.99	-----	60,602.98	9,574.23
Warren -----	4,534.68	4,649.29	10.00	5.00	480.00	-----	-----	232.11	41.00	5.82	431.60	1,308.75	139.50	11,837.75	1,467.48
Washington -----	3,677.12	1,875.06	221.70	100.77	366.00	-----	-----	129.20	65.30	18.63	-----	97.49	38.20	6,589.47	3,222.50
Watauga -----	4,514.93	172.50	303.23	-----	276.11	10.00	-----	108.65	77.10	-----	-----	27.05	52.06	5,541.63	2,012.28
Wayne -----	9,597.39	3,966.10	4,425.20	314.64	879.00	76.45	35.00	506.04	68.65	85.73	6,536.68	356.42	110.50	26,957.86	3,314.85



TABLE NO. II—Continued.

Counties.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (white.)	Paid for School Houses and Sites (colored.)	Paid County Superintend- ents.	Paid for Insti- tutes (white.)	Paid for Insti- tutes (colored.)	Paid Treasur- er's Commis- sions.	Paid Mileage and Per Diem Board of Edu- cation.	Paid Expenses Board of Edu- cation.	Paid to City Schools.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Paid for Taking Census.	Total Dis- bursements.	Balance on Hand July 1, 1902.
Wilkes -----	\$10,000.65	\$1,302.43	\$1,046.96	\$133.61	\$283.60	-----	-----	\$262.01	\$85.55	\$110.46	-----	\$58.65	\$70.11	\$13,363.03	\$1,400.82
Wilson -----	10,101.66	3,305.72	230.00	-----	700.00	-----	\$54.55	314.60	186.28	85.18	-----	1,067.30	-----	16,045.29	15,295.58
Yadkin -----	5,827.90	609.75	683.73	-----	242.95	-----	-----	159.97	80.40	-----	-----	370.28	183.40	8,153.38	653.46
Yancy -----	4,226.00	208.00	242.48	-----	102.00	-----	-----	105.60	171.70	16.27	-----	118.00	90.24	5,280.29	-----
Total -----	707,184.94	236,863.02	77,269.68	12,274.55	34,483.83	2,117.31	632.05	24,303.76	9,738.30	7,424.37	\$91,114.26	73,865.16	8,488.62	1,287,275.70	256,966.97



**TABLE No. III.**

OWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN BETWEEN SIX AND TWENTY-ONE  
YEARS OF AGE, NUMBER ENROLLED, AVERAGE ATTEND-  
ANCE, AND INSTITUTE STATISTICS IN THE SEVERAL  
COUNTIES OF THE STATE DURING THE  
SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE  
30, 1902.



TABLE NO. III—*Showing Number of Children Between Six and Twenty-one in the Several Counties of the State During*

Counties.	Census of White Children.			Enrollment of White Children.			Average Attendance White Children.	Census of Colored Children.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Alamance -----	3,373	3,232	6,605	1,745	1,537	3,282	1,966	1,279	1,283	2,562
Alexander -----	1,848	1,834	3,682	1,422	1,307	2,729	1,682	173	161	334
Alleghany -----	1,392	1,406	2,798	1,125	1,112	2,237	1,464	103	95	198
Anson -----	1,873	1,801	3,674	1,152	1,093	2,245	1,348	2,189	2,191	4,380
Ashe -----	3,674	3,483	7,157	2,884	2,379	5,263	3,220	136	140	276
Beaufort -----	2,422	2,350	4,772	1,737	1,640	3,377	2,175	1,769	1,875	3,654
Bertie -----	1,588	1,409	2,997	1,086	873	1,959	1,193	2,370	2,283	4,653
Bladen -----	1,664	1,583	3,247	1,382	1,388	2,770	2,300	1,669	1,657	3,326
Brunswick -----	1,342	1,262	2,604	1,275	1,186	2,461	1,032	922	951	1,873
Buncombe -----	6,333	5,985	12,318	4,430	4,317	8,747	6,047	1,216	1,355	2,571
Burke -----	2,694	2,582	5,276	1,540	1,224	2,964	1,749	507	553	1,060
Cabarrus -----	3,205	2,933	6,138	1,723	1,480	3,203	2,050	1,036	1,064	2,100
Caldwell -----	2,699	2,483	5,182	1,643	1,516	3,159	1,891	402	395	797
Camden -----	590	492	1,082	351	318	669	371	393	376	769
Carteret -----	1,820	1,892	3,712	818	841	1,659	1,021	281	266	547
Caswell -----	1,220	1,164	2,384	712	783	1,495	875	1,244	1,289	2,533
Catawba -----	3,678	3,544	7,222	2,246	2,032	4,278	2,859	573	575	1,178
Chatham -----	2,837	2,628	5,464	2,046	1,721	3,767	2,596	1,586	1,544	3,130
Cherokee -----	2,365	2,168	4,533	1,333	1,325	2,658	1,246	93	82	175
Chowan -----	747	684	1,431	474	393	867	452	933	920	1,853
Clay -----	874	814	1,688	564	522	1,086	552	25	29	54
Cleveland -----	4,161	3,899	8,060	2,734	2,407	5,141	3,569	1,022	1,031	2,053
Columbus -----	2,816	2,572	5,388	1,768	1,623	3,391	2,000	1,329	1,375	2,704
Craven -----	1,566	1,547	3,113	661	702	1,363	814	2,259	2,232	4,491
Cumberland -----	2,987	2,774	5,761	2,390	2,590	4,980	2,998	2,231	2,431	4,662
Currituck -----	807	708	1,515	430	423	853	492	350	338	688
Dare -----	744	655	1,399	305	263	568	400	82	83	165
Davidson -----	3,723	3,534	7,257	2,523	2,213	4,736	2,924	609	617	1,226
Davie -----	1,753	1,604	3,357	1,144	729	1,870	1,256	541	502	1,043
Duplin -----	2,474	2,292	4,766	1,709	1,681	3,390	2,010	1,519	1,563	3,082



*Years of Age, Number Enrolled, Average Attendance, and Institute Statistics  
the School Year Ending June 30, 1902.*

Enrollment of Colored Children.			Average At'tendance Colored Children.	No. In-stitutes		Number of Teachers Attending.						White.		Colored.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White Male.	White Female.	Col. Male.	Col. Female.	No. Be-tween 12 and 21 Who Can Not Read and Write.		No. Be-tween 12 and 21 Who Can Not Read and Write.	
												M.	F.	M.	F.
743	734	1,477	846	1	1	73	48	21	52	20	28	199	157	139	119
115	109	224	132									159	81	61	39
68	50	118	78									72	51	6	6
1,010	1,183	2,193	1,254									150	168	402	314
115	89	204	110	1		129		92	37			122	102	28	24
1,231	1,461	2,692	1,576												
1,786	1,814	3,600	2,104	1	1	77	66	15	62	22	40	112	43	551	434
1,082	1,162	2,244	1,340									10	5	50	25
864	936	1,800	596												
694	679	1,373	848	1		101		23	78			385		51	
289	309	598	333	1		48		29	19			366		136	
445	416	861	504	1	1	67	24	29	38	10	14	303	245	171	128
207	219	426	248	1		58		28	30			183	159	75	49
279	245	524	266									18	12	87	87
119	164	283	172									30	50	47	58
901	924	1,825													
427	448	875	552		1		25			11	14				
1,186	1,297	2,483	1,495	1		58			40	18		25	30	100	140
74	60	134	71									178	164	32	28
628	644	1,272	735	1		30		4	26			12		146	
23	25	48	12	1		20		11	9			104	81	3	9
510	709	1,219	703	1	1	123	32	62	61	20	12	144	125	84	82
809	1,004	1,813	1,056	1	1	63	39	33	30	19	20	373	303	281	250
602	709	1,311	754												
1,987	2,000	3,987	3,203	1	1	114	100	50	64	44	56	153	171	203	144
206	249	455	202									22	6	30	4
21	11	32	23												
299	276	569	361	1		103		76	27			124	142	64	75
370	336	700	517									193	110	107	75
995	1,173	2,168	1,453	1	1	66	43	16	50	18	25				



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Census of White Children.			Enrollment of White Children.			Average Attendance White Children.	Census of Colored Children.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Durham -----	3,896	3,030	5,926	1,720	1,752	3,472	2,191	1,601	1,602	3,203
Edgecombe -----	1,721	1,675	3,396	951	913	1,864	896	2,807	2,814	5,621
Forsyth -----	4,315	3,988	8,303	3,301	3,202	6,503	3,114	1,568	1,790	3,358
Franklin -----	2,151	1,926	4,077	1,251	1,110	2,361	1,313	1,212	2,079	4,291
Gaston -----	4,006	4,013	8,019	1,943	1,772	3,715	2,249	1,329	1,338	2,667
Gates -----	1,036	899	1,935	786	685	1,471	780	961	971	1,932
Graham -----	928	709	1,737	613	573	1,186	540			
Granville -----	1,890	1,877	3,767	1,222	1,120	2,342	1,375	2,068	1,950	4,018
Greene -----	1,081	1,008	2,089	809	802	1,611	905	951	953	1,904
Guilford -----	4,802	4,702	9,504	3,189	3,096	6,285	4,140	2,044	2,104	4,148
Halifax -----	2,077	2,149	4,226	788	848	1,636	1,014	3,213	3,058	6,271
Harnett -----	2,115	1,932	4,047	1,552	1,516	3,068	1,793	895	858	1,753
Haywood -----	3,156	3,121	6,277	1,970	1,865	3,835	2,138	119	112	231
Henderson -----	2,434	2,248	4,682	1,594	1,353	2,947	1,768	366	356	722
Hertford -----	1,097	1,053	2,150	708	668	1,376	806	1,713	1,614	3,327
Hyde -----	932	851	1,783	764	702	1,466	971	690	688	1,378
Iredell -----	4,023	3,726	7,749	2,786	2,548	5,334	3,317	1,349	1,326	2,675
Jackson -----	2,147	1,896	4,043	1,432	1,147	2,579	1,327	122	105	227
Johnston -----	4,531	4,184	8,715	3,183	2,911	6,094	3,433	1,550	1,544	3,094
Jones -----	792	686	1,478	594	514	1,108	665	669	720	1,389
Lenoir -----	1,943	1,750	3,693	1,670	1,420	3,090	1,575	1,310	1,206	2,516
Lincoln -----	2,283	2,315	4,598	1,575	1,383	2,958	1,773	577	551	1,128
Macon -----	2,184	2,016	4,200	1,287	1,124	2,411	1,323	124	149	273
Madison -----	4,154	3,938	8,092	2,654	2,682	5,336	2,811	101	109	210
Martin -----	1,486	1,353	2,839	1,326	1,194	2,520	1,750	1,337	1,219	2,556
McDowell -----	2,034	1,904	3,938	1,309	1,311	2,620	1,600	349	372	721
Mecklenburg -----	5,543	5,324	10,864	3,217	3,173	6,390	4,319	3,940	3,987	7,927
Mitchell -----	3,221	2,925	6,156	1,825	1,687	3,512	1,848	115	112	227
Montgomery -----	1,969	1,866	3,835	1,163	1,104	2,267	1,434	649	669	1,318
Moore -----	3,042	2,731	5,773	2,283	2,276	4,559	3,002	1,372	1,409	2,781
Nash -----	2,557	2,394	4,951	1,654	1,427	3,081	1,694	1,718	1,768	3,486



## III—Continued.

Enrollment of Colored Children.			Average Attendance Colored Children.	No. In-stitutes		Number of Teachers Attending.						White.		Colored.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White Male.	White Female.	Col. Male.	Col. Female.	No. Be-tween 12 and 21 Who Can Not Read and Write.		No. Be-tween 12 and 21 Who Can Not Read and Write.	
												M.	F.	M.	F.
905	990	1,895	980	1	1	48	33	13	35	8	25	180	184	180	214
1,460	1,648	3,108	1,192	1	1	45	74	2	43	33	43	192	150	763	517
704	742	1,446	896	1	1	156	48	60	96	23	25	195	192	250	238
1,205	1,248	2,453	1,367												
687	680	1,367	715	1		51		34	17			354	336	181	164
643	728	1,371	717									50	60	159	71
												60			
1,282	1,428	2,407	1,319									104	82	375	325
588	715	1,308	656	1		27		1	26			97	60	201	207
1,103	1,294	2,397	1,396	1	1	117	37	48	69	16	21				
1,624	1,967	3,591	2,845	1		16		1	15						
579	647	1,226	759	1	1	64	25	35	29	14	11	100	91	12	11
56	62	118	82	1		63		34	29			175	182	17	22
178	195	373	228	1	1	67	14	33	34	7	7	56	43	25	15
1,075	1,193	2,208	1,193									81	30	267	176
583	563	1,146	947									13	17	52	64
944	854	1,798	1,049									201	153	222	131
95	85	180	103	1		45		20	25			124	98	17	16
845	978	1,823	991	1	1	87	46	69	18	19	27	479	294	307	192
560	614	1,174	782									53	38	32	28
885	1,125	2,010	950	1	1	70	39	10	60	18	21	132	109	198	156
362	315	677	394	1	1	72	18	32	40	12	6	112		30	
85	92	177	88	1		55		25	30	3	5	113	72	20	20
34	37	71	36	1		92		40	52	2	1	185	193	18	15
1,215	1,150	2,365	1,295												
247	268	515	286									49	29	25	24
2,075	2,225	4,300	2,993									108	58	121	108
89	92	181	86	1								85	91	8	6
334	394	728	451		1		21			8	13	101	99	62	49
973	1,123	2,096	1,573	1	1	79	38	36	43	17	21	32	17	53	61
1,124	1,187	2,311	1,240	1	1	58	50	14	34	21	29				



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Census of White Children.			Enrollment of White Children.			Average Attendance White Children.	Census of Colored Children.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
New Hanover---	1,837	1,917	3,754	1,035	1,136	2,171	1,554	1,843	2,202	4,045
Northampton---	1,654	1,429	3,084	1,147	1,025	2,142	1,200	2,311	2,320	4,631
Onslow-----	1,537	1,327	2,864	1,097	961	2,058	1,282	666	623	1,289
Orange-----	1,625	1,506	3,131	998	836	1,874	1,124	848	800	1,648
Pamlico-----	1,003	971	1,974	687	640	1,327	851	497	505	1,002
Pasquotank---	1,170	1,080	2,258	750	617	1,367	781	1,053	1,114	2,167
Pender-----	1,211	1,104	2,315	655	712	1,367	977	1,282	1,269	2,551
Perquimans---	901	862	1,763	665	628	1,293	895	964	885	1,849
Person-----	1,806	1,615	3,421	1,064	904	1,968	1,160	1,347	1,362	2,709
Pitt-----	2,718	2,652	5,370	2,030	1,930	3,960	2,270	2,653	2,594	5,247
Polk-----	1,038	995	2,033	555	554	1,109	636	235	235	470
Randolph-----	4,503	4,412	8,915	2,741	2,780	5,521	3,466	690	676	1,366
Richmond-----	1,248	1,288	2,536	717	602	1,319	879	1,338	1,393	2,731
Robeson-----	3,498	3,250	6,748	2,430	2,202	4,632	2,737	3,009	2,989	5,989
Rockingham---	4,033	3,766	7,799	2,432	2,143	4,575	3,175	1,965	2,191	4,156
Rowan-----	4,157	3,955	8,112	2,844	2,608	5,452	3,472	1,386	1,337	2,723
Rutherford---	3,731	3,612	7,343	2,166	2,053	4,219	2,343	910	970	1,880
Sampson-----	3,082	2,985	6,067	1,993	1,846	3,839	2,456	1,591	1,711	3,302
Scotland-----	886	911	1,777	420	748	1,168	528	1,237	1,202	2,439
Stanly-----	2,770	2,656	5,426	1,788	1,673	3,461	2,244	340	324	664
Stokes-----	3,127	2,954	6,081	1,582	1,350	2,932	1,843	537	536	1,073
Surry-----	4,438	3,977	8,415	3,134	2,628	5,762	3,274	722	629	1,401
Swain-----	1,450	1,384	2,834	1,063	898	1,961	947	39	27	60
Transylvania---	1,116	1,106	2,222	709	684	1,393	850	119	151	270
Tyrrell-----	633	558	1,191	450	361	811	483	250	241	491
Union-----	3,990	3,542	7,532	2,790	2,456	5,246	3,203	1,566	1,614	3,180
Vance-----	1,249	1,383	2,632	749	787	1,536	956	1,796	1,842	3,668
Wake-----	5,217	4,971	10,188	3,102	3,028	6,130	2,721	4,631	4,556	9,187
Warren-----	1,122	977	2,099	615	538	1,153	657	2,459	2,442	4,901
Washington---	932	861	1,793	716	618	1,334	852	935	895	1,830
Watauga-----	2,675	2,443	5,168	1,583	1,493	3,076	1,493	59	66	125



## III—Continued.

Enrollment of Colored Children.			Average Attendance Colored Children.	No. In-stitutes		Number of Teachers Attending.						White.		Colored.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White Male.	White Female.	Col. Male.	Col. Female.	No. Between 12 and 21 Who Can Not Read and Write.		No. Between 12 and 21 Who Can Not Read and Write.	
												M.	F.	M.	F.
796	1,053	1,849	1,085									32	27	31	24
1,376	1,603	2,979	1,381	1		39		13	26			91	48	356	278
392	421	813	446	1		25		8	17						
624	666	1,322	773	1	1	63	29	22	43	14	15				
301	323	624	363									44	35	87	50
751	674	1,425	831	1	1	29	175	9	20	75	100	28	18	150	143
782	904	1,689	1,109												
714	698	1,412	877									23	25	54	39
623	751	1,374	717	1		43		5	38			91	63	219	157
1,542	1,716	3,258	1,540	1		133		15	118						
149	160	309	175									90	79	45	34
440	483	923	552	1	1	127	25	74	53	10	15	204	100	132	90
649	705	1,354	973									59	57	102	115
1,881	2,281	4,162	2,187									258	186	633	561
1,227	1,322	2,549	1,346	1	1	94	62	14	80	21	41	144	66	110	80
966	1,002	1,968	1,120	1	1	101	50	53	48	20	30	49	30	37	24
540	655	1,195	673	1	1	80	24	33	47	13	11	201	280	98	103
838	1,092	1,930	1,173	1	1	100	55	40	60	25	30	200	137	150	234
886	1,082	1,968	913									37	31	149	164
179	167	246	208	1	1	90	8	61	29	6	2	369	354	84	77
328	319	647	346	1		73		30	43			250	231	57	44
396	365	761	362												
60	48	108	39	1		27		17	10			82	76		
67	68	135	103									54	47	25	23
163	161	324	205												
869	932	1,801	1,097	1		106		56	50			9	6	55	43
937	926	1,863	915												
2,562	2,828	5,390	2,089									153	134	309	238
1,228	1,735	3,263	1,511									34	13	238	138
628	754	1,382	836		1		17			5	12			5	3
44	42	86	48	1		71		41	30						



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Census of White Children.			Enrollment of White Children.			Average At'tendance White Children.	Census of Colored Children.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Wayne-----	3,335	3,099	6,434	2,385	2,328	4,713	2,949	2,237	2,292	4,529
Wilkes-----	4,774	4,534	9,308	3,187	2,858	6,045	3,324	509	525	1,034
Wilson-----	2,434	2,175	4,609	1,314	1,151	2,465	1,258	1,748	1,704	3,454
Yadkin-----	2,422	2,326	4,748	1,804	1,591	3,396	1,985	238	246	484
Yancey-----	2,318	2,114	4,432	1,519	1,273	2,792	-----	68	63	131
City schools-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,338	15,159	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	234,455	220,200	453,807	152,387	140,146	314,871	185,598	110,638	111,320	220,408



## III—Continued.

Enrollment of Colored Children.			Average Attendance Colored Children.	No. Institutes		Number of Teachers Attending.						White.		Colored.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White Male.	White Female.	Col. Male.	Col. Female.	No. Between 12 and 21 Who Can Not Read and Write.		No. Between 12 and 21 Who Can Not Read and Write.	
												M.	F.	M.	F.
1,387	1,653	3,040	1,516	1	1	103	120	18	85	40	80	197	142	217	136
341	382	723	441	1	---	78	---	57	21	---	---	710	686	110	93
497	568	1,065	533	1	---	65	---	18	47	---	---	194	133	294	250
154	152	306	192	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	125	25	15
33	29	62	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	107	139	21	28
-----	-----	10,159	5,293	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----
66,074	72,794	149,279	82,972	53	30	3,891	1,385	1,570	2,321	612	673	10,678	8,116	10,246	8,113



TABLE NO. IV.—*Reports Showing the Number of Public School Dis-Public School Property, Average Length of Terms in Weeks, and State During the School Year Ending June 30, 1902.*

Counties.	Number of School Districts.		Number of Schools Taught.		Value of Public School Property.		Average Length of Term in Weeks.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	City.
Alamance-----	66	28	66	28	\$20,736	\$4,970	16.47	16.65	----
Alexander-----	53	8	53	8	3,320	345	15.64	15.43	----
Alleghany-----	43	5	43	7	5,990	160	16.00	16.00	----
Anson-----	55	43	55	43	5,815	4,405	14.65	14.79	----
Ashe-----	103	10	100	10	12,567	212	16.00	12.00	----
Beaufort-----	75	40	71	39	10,110	4,101	16.00	16.00	32
Bertie-----	66	58	65	58	7,430	5,985	14.60	13.35	----
Bladen-----	69	44	65	41	3,900	2,740	15.00	13.00	----
Brunswick-----	51	28	49	26	2,390	1,412	15.50	14.00	----
Buncombe-----	94	18	94	18	98,300	16,400	28.00	20.00	36
Burke-----	62	12	59	11	4,925	515	14.00	14.00	----
Cabarrus-----	54	21	54	21	7,050	1,262	16.00	16.00	32
Caldwell-----	70	15	68	15	5,350	1,000	17.00	16.00	----
Camden-----	20	12	20	12	2,500	1,200	17.50	16.00	----
Carteret-----	43	7	37	6	4,200	600	16.40	14.00	----
Caswell-----	39	37	39	36	1,600	1,100	16.00	16.00	----
Catawba-----	81	19	81	19	9,557	1,420	15.00	13.00	----
Chatham-----	88	42	88	42	7,144	2,948	16.14	16.00	----
Cherokee-----	47	3	46	3	3,900	-----	15.53	10.40	32
Chowan-----	21	15	21	15	3,590	2,250	16.50	19.50	----
Clay-----	19	1	19	1	2,550	25	17.00	8.00	----
Cleveland-----	86	21	84	21	25,500	2,100	16.00	16.00	32
Columbus-----	91	39	75	36	8,343	2,825	14.00	13.00	----
Craven-----	41	31	41	31	34,130	7,910	12.00	12.00	36
Cumberland-----	92	65	92	65	6,720	3,250	16.00	16.00	24
Currituck-----	36	13	30	12	3,625	1,000	14.00	8.00	----
Dare-----	19	3	19	3	1,000	225	11.00	11.00	----
Davidson-----	94	18	92	19	15,177	2,160	14.60	10.80	26
Davie-----	46	16	46	16	3,300	960	12.50	10.50	----



*tracts, Number of School Houses, Number of Schools Taught, Value of Average Monthly Salary of Teachers in the Several Counties in the*

Average Salary of Teachers Per Month.				Number of School Houses.							Number Houses Built.	
				White.				Colored.				
White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	White.	Colored.
\$30.56	\$28.00	\$25.43	\$24.00	59	4	55	-----	25	3	22	2	-----
19.38	19.38	15.00	15.00	48	5	43	-----	8	6	2	2	-----
21.15	21.88	17.08	-----	30	2	28	-----	4	2	2	5	-----
29.61	24.55	23.00	21.06	42	-----	42	-----	40	-----	40	-----	-----
22.58	-----	18.05	-----	76	23	53	-----	4	1	3	7	-----
29.40	26.10	28.71	24.68	71	2	69	-----	39	4	35	1	-----
24.15	22.66	23.76	22.30	66	-----	66	-----	57	-----	57	4	2
22.50	22.50	20.00	20.00	60	5	55	-----	44	5	39	1	5
27.44	25.00	24.50	23.00	45	1	44	-----	22	-----	22	2	1
-----	-----	-----	-----	94	4	88	2	15	1	14	11	-----
26.00	25.25	24.58	15.00	55	12	43	-----	11	6	5	5	-----
29.82	27.60	24.50	24.67	51	5	46	-----	19	11	8	3	-----
23.75	19.85	20.75	19.00	65	6	59	-----	11	5	6	-----	-----
27.00	25.00	25.00	22.50	20	-----	20	-----	12	4	12	-----	-----
28.50	25.00	24.00	23.00	34	-----	34	-----	5	-----	5	-----	-----
25.00	25.00	24.00	22.50	37	23	14	-----	36	25	11	-----	-----
26.63	24.25	21.20	19.50	76	3	73	-----	19	8	11	-----	-----
26.12	22.34	22.44	21.19	79	12	61	-----	35	10	25	6	1
27.60	23.28	22.00	20.00	42	4	37	1	*	-----	-----	3	-----
30.00	28.33	25.00	24.00	20	-----	20	-----	15	-----	15	-----	-----
25.91	18.90	-----	25.00	19	-----	19	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----
27.00	27.00	23.50	23.00	84	-----	84	-----	21	1	20	6	-----
27.65	26.30	25.08	24.72	86	3	83	-----	35	-----	35	2	-----
28.00	28.00	23.00	23.00	41	4	37	-----	29	3	26	-----	-----
23.00	20.00	17.00	16.50	92	6	86	-----	65	8	57	4	2
25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	31	-----	31	-----	32	1	31	-----	-----
30.00	25.30	25.00	20.25	17	-----	17	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----
28.09	23.47	22.27	20.00	88	11	77	-----	22	6	16	4	-----
27.50	22.50	22.50	18.50	36	14	22	-----	13	11	2	3	1



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Number of School Districts.		Number of Schools Taught.		Value of Public School Property.		Average Length of Term in Weeks.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	City.
Duplin-----	77	40	77	40	\$7,605	\$3,935	15.65	14.00	---
Durham-----	34	17	34	17	92,385	16,675	31.00	29.00	40
Edgecombe-----	37	37	39	39	12,235	7,270	29.30	26.30	35
Forsyth-----	74	20	74	20	69,528	16,038	20.00	20.00	40
Franklin-----	52	43	52	48	3,345	2,560	17.60	16.00	---
Gaston-----	74	31	75	31	11,190	3,697	17.17	16.93	34
Gates-----	31	24	31	24	3,390	2,160	16.00	16.00	---
Graham-----	23	---	23	---	4,200	---	16.64	---	---
Granville-----	54	48	54	43	6,065	2,805	17.30	16.30	36
Greene-----	33	24	32	24	2,830	1,835	16.00	16.00	---
Guilford-----	94	31	91	30	52,500	8,500	18.20	17.80	40
Halifax-----	61	64	56	64	7,927	9,155	21.50	21.25	---
Harnett-----	62	29	61	29	5,360	2,440	14.60	13.90	---
Haywood-----	52	2	51	1	11,895	500	17.60	32.00	34
Henderson-----	52	12	50	12	9,625	910	15.51	10.58	25
Hertford-----	31	25	34	31	3,415	3,325	18.40	15.00	---
Hyde-----	32	18	31	18	3,760	1,936	9.00	12.00	---
Iredell-----	96	36	96	37	27,092	5,565	17.08	15.00	36
Jackson-----	44	3	43	3	10,325	280	15.50	16.66	---
Johnston-----	110	38	109	36	15,289	3,964	17.77	14.67	---
Jones-----	32	22	31	21	1,990	1,389	15.20	14.40	---
Lenoir-----	43	25	43	25	5,000	3,000	17.33	14.00	---
Lincoln-----	57	14	57	14	12,600	2,240	15.60	14.40	---
Macon-----	61	4	54	4	9,962	375	12.35	13.50	---
Madison-----	78	5	71	3	13,241	135	16.00	11.66	---
Martin-----	49	32	49	32	10,000	3,800	18.00	17.00	---
McDowell-----	58	14	55	10	3,800	600	13.00	11.30	---
Mecklenburg-----	85	61	84	61	64,000	12,500	20.67	17.50	36
Mitchell-----	64	4	58	4	4,320	225	11.00	9.00	---
Montgomery-----	57	20	53	19	3,828	720	11.00	9.00	---
Moore-----	88	46	83	41	3,676	1,315	16.16	15.50	---



## IV—Continued.

Average Salary of Teachers Per Month.				Number of School Houses.							Number Houses Built.	
				White.				Colored.				
White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	White.	Colored.
\$26.25	\$26.25	\$23.00	\$23.00	75	1	74	-----	40	1	39	6	2
55.76	35.00	29.28	23.57	38	2	32	4	19	-----	19	8	1
40.00	31.60	26.91	25.67	41	-----	41	-----	39	-----	39	5	2
31.50	24.50	30.75	23.25	74	-----	74	-----	20	3	17	2	1
29.30	28.55	21.25	19.40	43	7	36	-----	40	10	30	3	1
27.81	25.45	24.36	24.02	66	5	61	-----	29	4	25	5	1
26.87	23.60	22.20	22.00	31	-----	31	-----	24	-----	24	2	-----
26.00	20.00	-----	-----	21	6	15	-----	*	-----	-----	1	-----
29.90	27.53	22.37	21.48	48	10	38	-----	36	11	25	-----	-----
55.00	26.00	21.50	20.00	26	-----	26	-----	23	-----	23	2	-----
28.95	26.00	26.20	21.42	82	13	66	3	30	16	14	3	-----
25.00	26.50	24.54	23.50	49	-----	49	-----	54	5	49	1	-----
25.66	23.07	19.10	17.33	58	-----	58	-----	25	1	24	12	3
28.75	26.50	30.00	25.00	49	4	44	1	2	-----	2	2	-----
29.12	28.86	24.56	19.00	47	1	46	-----	10	2	8	1	-----
32.50	24.24	22.92	20.57	29	-----	29	-----	30	-----	30	2	1
25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	32	-----	32	-----	18	-----	18	1	-----
26.74	27.30	19.00	20.71	96	17	78	1	40	19	21	4	-----
27.50	22.46	-----	21.66	39	2	37	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----
26.72	25.14	25.47	21.54	100	-----	100	-----	39	-----	39	3	-----
24.25	22.50	23.60	20.75	29	1	28	-----	22	-----	22	1	2
38.66	25.00	20.00	18.00	43	-----	43	-----	25	-----	25	3	-----
25.51	25.24	24.75	23.21	56	8	46	3	14	4	10	4	2
23.54	23.18	25.00	25.00	53	8	45	-----	5	2	3	3	-----
26.40	23.93	17.25	20.00	63	7	56	-----	2	1	1	-----	-----
27.00	27.00	25.00	25.00	49	-----	49	-----	32	-----	32	-----	-----
24.71	22.36	22.75	16.00	28	7	21	-----	6	1	5	3	-----
38.63	28.06	20.00	20.00	66	2	64	-----	52	3	49	4	-----
24.00	20.75	18.75	-----	30	12	18	-----	2	-----	2	4	-----
26.27	23.92	24.15	23.45	53	2	51	-----	16	3	13	3	2
26.50	25.00	23.00	21.00	70	1	69	-----	32	2	30	-----	1



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Number of School Districts.		Number of Schools Taught.		Value of Public School Property.		Average Length of Term in Weeks.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	City.
Nash.....	65	44	63	40	\$6,440	\$4,260	18.00	16.00	---
New Hanover.....	15	15	16	13	82,100	16,400	29.00	29.00	---
Northampton.....	44	45	46	45	4,500	2,700	18.80	18.30	---
Onslow.....	53	20	49	17	4,553	1,298	14.17	12.83	---
Orange.....	51	25	50	25	6,530	1,990	16.00	16.00	---
Pamlico.....	28	11	27	11	2,100	1,105	11.11	8.60	---
Pasquotank.....	22	18	20	18	12,600	6,500	19.00	20.00	---
Pender.....	48	39	43	35	5,296	3,155	9.90	12.16	---
Perquimans.....	29	19	29	19	4,260	2,480	15.70	16.36	---
Person.....	38	34	36	29	5,855	1,145	16.00	16.00	---
Pitt.....	89	56	89	56	12,625	6,020	24.40	16.20	---
Polk.....	31	10	30	10	3,350	440	14.20	15.40	---
Randolph.....	114	24	114	24	11,932	1,415	16.17	14.58	20
Richmond.....	40	32	40	32	2,105	1,562	20.00	18.00	---
Robeson.....	91	64	88	68	7,830	4,999	13.14	10.00	---
Rockingham.....	76	40	77	41	10,630	3,792	15.80	16.80	---
Rowan.....	83	40	81	36	33,292	5,143	18.00	16.00	36
Rutherford.....	77	28	74	28	7,263	1,659	15.23	15.46	---
Sampson.....	89	53	85	50	7,765	2,690	12.40	13.00	---
Scotland.....	24	22	24	22	2,150	2,000	16.29	13.00	---
Stanly.....	72	10	69	8	11,880	500	15.00	12.00	---
Stokes.....	72	19	51	18	8,650	668	15.40	15.20	---
Surry.....	88	14	88	14	3,134	550	15.40	13.80	---
Swain.....	34	2	33	2	3,950	40	17.37	16.00	---
Transylvania.....	33	3	27	3	4,165	390	14.00	11.33	---
Tyrrell.....	28	9	25	8	2,250	672	8.66	9.40	---
Union.....	90	35	88	34	7,050	2,407	16.00	16.00	36
Vance.....	27	27	29	28	4,740	2,555	20.00	18.00	32
Wake.....	94	64	94	64	13,390	6,560	21.00	20.00	36
Warren.....	43	45	40	45	4,935	5,350	19.90	19.30	20
Washington.....	29	20	29	20	4,118	1,786	19.50	16.00	---



## IV—Continued.

Average Salary of Teachers Per Month.				Number of School Houses.							Number Houses Built.	
				White.				Colored.				
White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	White.	Colored.
\$33.00	\$29.00	\$25.00	\$23.00	52	-----	50	-----	38	-----	38	1	1
44.00	44.00	30.00	30.00	17	-----	16	1	14	-----	14	-----	-----
38.00	25.48	25.00	23.43	36	-----	36	-----	34	1	35	1	-----
27.50	24.26	18.75	18.50	49	1	48	-----	20	1	19	1	-----
27.30	26.00	23.51	21.00	50	15	34	-----	24	18	6	9	-----
25.50	21.64	22.10	20.68	23	-----	23	-----	13	-----	13	-----	-----
34.50	32.27	30.00	26.50	22	-----	21	1	19	-----	19	2	1
29.58	24.56	20.50	20.19	42	2	40	-----	34	3	31	1	-----
27.66	24.28	26.25	23.57	29	-----	29	-----	19	-----	19	-----	-----
29.00	28.00	20.00	20.00	26	6	2	-----	19	18	1	10	3
41.00	30.00	23.00	21.00	89	-----	89	-----	56	-----	56	10	2
24.54	25.75	24.33	23.75	27	2	25	-----	7	-----	7	8	1
25.09	24.73	23.50	23.36	96	20	76	-----	19	5	14	5	-----
25.50	23.50	23.00	21.00	20	-----	20	-----	26	-----	26	-----	-----
28.00	27.00	30.70	28.90	80	-----	80	-----	47	1	46	3	2
31.08	26.35	23.55	22.06	70	17	53	-----	37	17	20	5	1
29.00	26.53	25.55	24.68	77	6	70	1	35	15	20	6	-----
28.20	26.08	23.21	22.21	65	10	55	-----	22	7	15	-----	-----
24.63	21.95	16.85	13.09	79	7	72	-----	45	17	28	3	-----
26.00	24.01	19.51	18.49	17	-----	17	-----	17	-----	17	2	-----
27.50	27.50	25.00	25.00	64	3	60	1	7	-----	7	3	1
27.40	23.75	18.00	16.00	50	14	36	-----	18	18	7	2	-----
24.12	22.75	22.75	20.00	84	28	55	1	-----	-----	-----	8	-----
25.75	24.63	-----	25.00	29	10	18	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----
26.50	24.50	-----	24.00	33	5	21	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----
25.30	20.00	26.00	22.00	27	-----	27	-----	9	-----	9	-----	-----
27.00	24.50	24.50	21.75	78	3	75	-----	31	2	29	4	1
35.00	28.50	20.00	17.50	24	1	23	-----	25	2	23	-----	2
30.61	28.17	23.33	21.18	87	-----	87	-----	64	1	63	4	1
32.50	23.46	22.55	20.13	37	2	35	-----	42	-----	42	4	1
29.10	28.60	28.50	25.00	29	-----	29	-----	20	-----	20	-----	-----



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Number of School Districts.		Number of Schools Taught.		Value of Public School Property.		Average Length of Term in Weeks.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	City.
Watauga -----	74	5	63	4	\$5,369	\$195	13.25	9.00	----
Wayne -----	70	40	70	40	13,030	5,135	18.29	18.01	36
Wilkes -----	120	17	108	21	8,180	720	15.00	12.00	----
Wilson -----	48	28	47	23	14,135	5,854	15.20	13.70	36
Yadkin -----	61	9	60	9	4,112	245	15.00	12.25	32
Yancey -----	46	4	47	3	4,000	200	16.00	16.00	----
Total -----	5,653	2,441	5,491	2,376	1,163,661	303,109	16.48	15.23	34

\* Not given.



## IV—Continued.

Average Salary of Teachers Per Month.				Number of School Houses.								Number Houses Built.	
				White.				Colored.					
White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Number.	Log.	Frame.	White.	Colored.	
\$22.50	\$20.00	\$15.00	-----	70	7	63	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	
36.66	27.73	23.68	22.30	70	-----	70	-----	40	-----	40	7	1	
25.00	22.00	21.00	20.00	89	21	68	-----	14	6	8	2	-----	
36.50	29.00	24.75	23.00	46	-----	46	-----	27	-----	27	4	-----	
27.00	24.66	21.00	20.00	48	19	29	-----	7	6	1	3	-----	
23.50	19.75	16.00	12.50	39	20	19	-----	2	1	1	2	1	
28.60	24.97	23.09	21.29	5,028	484	4,523	21	2,236	345	1,891	278	51	



TABLE NO. V.—*Number of Teachers Examined and Approved Dur-*

Counties.	White.								
	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alamance -----	22	27	49	9	17	26	-----	2	2
Alexander -----	14	2	16	27	11	38	3	-----	3
Alleghany -----	8	1	9	14	1	15	3	-----	-----
Anson -----	23	37	60	8	8	16	-----	-----	-----
Ashe -----	39	13	52	14	6	20	-----	-----	-----
Beaufort -----	24	55	79	3	9	12	1	-----	1
Bertie -----	6	45	51	3	10	13	-----	-----	-----
Bladen -----	15	49	64	5	3	8	-----	-----	-----
Brunswick -----	18	6	24	14	7	21	-----	-----	-----
Buncombe -----	31	46	77	22	24	46	-----	2	2
Burke -----	13	9	22	19	12	31	-----	-----	-----
Cabarrus -----	31	21	52	9	4	13	-----	-----	-----
Caldwell -----	36	23	59	4	2	6	-----	-----	-----
Camden -----	13	8	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carteret -----	8	7	15	7	6	13	1	1	2
Caswell -----	2	10	12	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
Catawba -----	24	19	43	23	19	42	1	1	2
Chatham -----	32	22	54	12	16	28	-----	-----	-----
Cherokee -----	12	1	13	14	6	20	-----	-----	-----
Chowan -----	2	15	17	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Clay -----	1	-----	1	12	11	23	-----	-----	-----
Cleveland -----	52	47	99	10	14	24	-----	-----	-----
Columbus -----	21	27	48	13	11	24	-----	1	1
Craven -----	5	16	21	3	19	22	-----	2	2
Cumberland -----	20	19	39	45	64	109	15	23	38
Currituck -----	3	13	16	2	5	7	-----	-----	-----
Dare -----	6	8	14	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Davidson -----	67	22	89	21	7	28	-----	-----	-----
Davie -----	5	4	9	22	17	39	-----	-----	-----
Duplin -----	14	54	68	2	2	4	-----	-----	-----
Durham -----	17	29	46	4	11	15	-----	-----	-----



*ing the Year Ending June 30, 1902, Showing Race, Sex and Grade.*

Colored.									Total White.			Total Colored.		
First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
1	1	2	16	12	28	-----	1	1	31	46	77	17	14	31
-----	-----	-----	5	4	9	-----	-----	-----	44	13	57	5	4	9
-----	-----	-----	4	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	22	2	24	4	-----	4
16	8	24	10	18	28	2	3	5	31	45	76	28	29	57
-----	-----	-----	6	1	7	-----	-----	-----	53	19	72	6	1	7
9	11	20	7	15	22	1	-----	1	28	64	92	16	27	43
12	12	24	14	24	38	-----	7	7	9	55	64	26	43	69
9	5	14	11	24	35	1	3	4	20	52	72	21	32	53
2	-----	2	3	7	10	-----	-----	-----	32	13	45	5	7	12
2	-----	2	3	17	20	-----	-----	-----	53	72	125	5	17	22
2	-----	2	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	32	21	53	9	1	10
5	6	11	2	12	14	-----	-----	-----	40	25	65	7	18	25
2	1	3	6	2	8	-----	-----	-----	40	25	65	8	3	11
6	3	9	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----	13	8	21	8	4	12
2	-----	2	1	4	5	-----	-----	-----	16	14	30	3	4	7
3	5	8	3	9	12	-----	-----	-----	3	11	14	6	14	20
2	1	3	12	5	17	-----	-----	-----	48	39	87	14	6	20
8	4	12	13	12	25	-----	-----	-----	44	38	82	21	16	37
-----	-----	-----	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----	26	7	33	1	1	2
5	4	9	5	7	12	-----	-----	-----	2	18	20	10	11	21
-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	13	11	24	-----	1	1
15	9	24	5	3	8	-----	-----	-----	62	61	123	20	12	32
15	2	17	8	6	14	-----	2	2	34	39	73	23	10	33
3	5	8	19	20	39	1	19	20	8	37	45	23	44	67
12	8	20	40	58	98	8	24	32	80	106	186	60	90	150
5	3	8	1	2	3	-----	-----	-----	5	18	23	6	5	11
1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	6	9	15	1	1	2
3	-----	3	14	5	19	-----	-----	-----	88	29	117	17	5	22
1	-----	1	13	5	18	-----	-----	-----	27	21	48	14	5	19
-----	9	17	13	10	23	-----	4	4	16	56	72	21	23	44
-----	1	3	4	20	24	-----	2	2	21	40	61	6	23	29



TABLE NO.

Counties.	White.								
	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Edgecombe .....	3	29	32	15	18	33		5	5
Forsyth .....	35	44	79	14	11	25	2		2
Franklin .....	10	44	54		2	2			
Gaston .....	32	28	60	19	16	35			
Gates .....	6	19	25	1	5	6			
Graham .....	8	1	9	12	3	15			
Granville .....	5	53	58		2	2			
Greene .....	4	25	29	1	7	8			
Guilford .....	14	13	27	35	28	65		2	2
Halifax .....	4	50	54		5	5			
Harnett .....	27	17	44	14	6	20			
Haywood .....	17	8	25	21	6	27	2	1	3
Henderson .....	20	23	43	7	7	14	1	1	2
Hertford .....	5	35	40		1	1			
Hyde .....	12	13	25	3	4	7			
Iredell .....	28	32	60	28	16	44	3		3
Jackson .....	11	11	22	4	10	14		2	2
Johnston .....	41	36	77	24	21	45	1	1	2
Jones .....	4	13	17	2	8	10			
Lenoir .....	3	27	30	1	16	17			
Lincoln .....	31	21	52	7	12	19		2	2
Macon .....	6	7	13	24	17	41	1	11	12
Madison .....	27	23	50	24	18	42		1	1
Martin .....	9	13	22	8	12	20			
McDowell .....	12	11	23	13	12	25			
Mecklenburg .....	36	48	84	10	23	33	1	1	2
Mitchell .....	8	12	20	4	6	10	1	1	2
Montgomery .....	13	17	30	6	12	18			
Moore .....	21	17	38	8	9	17			
Nash .....	15	35	50	10	30	40		1	1
New Hanover .....	3	4	7		1	1			



## V—Continued.

Colored.									Total White.			Total Colored.		
First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
8	1	9	18	16	34	3	10	13	3	49	52	29	27	56
5	3	8	12	11	23	2	-----	2	51	55	106	19	14	33
7	8	15	12	25	37	-----	-----	-----	10	46	56	19	33	52
4	-----	4	20	14	34	3	3	6	51	44	95	27	17	44
6	10	16	1	7	8	-----	-----	-----	7	24	31	7	17	24
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	4	24	-----	-----	-----
8	11	19	17	5	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	55	60	25	16	41
4	1	5	9	14	23	1	-----	1	5	32	37	14	15	29
7	6	13	11	15	26	1	1	2	49	43	92	19	22	41
17	33	50	6	20	26	-----	-----	-----	4	55	59	23	53	76
1	1	2	10	11	21	-----	2	2	41	23	64	11	14	25
-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	40	15	55	-----	1	1
3	-----	3	4	5	9	-----	-----	-----	28	31	59	7	5	12
12	15	27	4	15	19	2	2	4	5	36	41	18	32	50
9	7	16	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----	15	17	32	10	8	18
5	1	6	20	11	31	4	2	6	59	48	107	29	14	43
1	1	2	-----	4	4	-----	-----	-----	15	23	38	1	5	6
5	4	9	8	17	25	-----	-----	-----	62	58	120	13	21	34
3	1	4	10	10	20	-----	-----	-----	6	21	27	13	11	24
2	1	3	10	22	32	-----	-----	-----	4	43	47	12	23	35
6	2	8	4	7	11	2	-----	2	38	35	73	12	9	21
-----	-----	-----	3	1	4	-----	-----	-----	31	35	66	3	1	4
-----	-----	-----	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----	51	42	93	2	1	3
7	2	9	14	12	26	3	3	6	17	25	42	24	17	41
6	-----	6	4	1	5	-----	-----	-----	25	23	48	10	1	11
8	5	13	32	40	72	-----	1	1	47	72	119	40	46	86
-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	13	19	32	1	-----	1
3	3	6	6	8	14	-----	-----	-----	19	29	48	9	11	20
8	6	14	10	12	22	1	-----	1	29	26	55	18	18	36
6	1	7	12	28	40	5	9	14	25	67	92	23	38	61
-----	4	4	-----	12	12	-----	4	4	3	5	8	-----	20	20



TABLE NO.

Counties.	White.								
	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northampton	7	20	27	4	12	16			
Onslow	8	16	24	3	5	8	1	2	3
Orange	13	30	43		3	3			
Pamlico	9	3	12		7	7			
Pasquotank	7	11	18	1	6	7			
Pender	11	24	35	2	4	6			
Perquimans	5	19	24	3	4	7			
Person	4	24	28	1	10	11			
Pitt	17	66	83	2	23	25			
Polk	5	8	13	9	11	20			
Randolph	41	28	69	28	24	52			
Richmond	11	12	23	7	10	17			
Robeson	9	7	16	9	21	30	5	3	8
Rockingham	19	70	89	1	18	19	1		1
Rowan	29	21	50	18	11	29			
Rutherford	18	28	46	34	27	61			
Sampson	28	34	62	15	20	35		1	1
Scotland	5	12	17		5	5			
Stanly	30	11	41	10	4	14			
Stokes	17	13	30	7	15	22	3	3	6
Surry	28	24	52	16	17	33			
Swain	8	7	15	8	8	16	1		1
Transylvania	16	11	27	6	7	13			
Tyrrell	3	2	5	5		5			
Union	48	42	90	11	2	13		1	1
Vance	2	23	25		3	3			
Wake	37	58	95	2	13	15	2	2	4
Warren	2	43	45		4	4	1		1
Washington	10	11	21	8	5	13			
Watauga	13	8	21	32	14	46	1		
Wayne	11	47	58	1	17	18			



## V—Continued.

Colored.									Total White.			Total Colored.		
First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
3	9	12	13	24	37	4	5	9	11	32	43	20	38	58
4	3	7	5	4	9	-----	-----	-----	12	23	35	9	7	16
6	-----	6	5	13	18	-----	-----	-----	13	33	46	11	13	24
2	-----	2	1	7	8	-----	-----	-----	9	10	19	3	7	10
6	8	14	3	5	8	-----	-----	-----	8	17	25	9	13	22
9	4	13	10	14	24	-----	2	2	13	28	41	19	20	39
3	7	10	1	10	11	-----	1	1	8	23	31	4	18	22
1	-----	1	12	16	28	-----	-----	-----	5	34	39	13	16	29
8	4	12	12	32	44	-----	-----	-----	19	89	108	20	36	56
1	-----	1	2	4	6	-----	-----	-----	14	19	33	3	4	7
3	5	8	7	10	17	-----	-----	-----	69	52	121	10	15	25
5	4	9	9	13	22	1	-----	1	18	22	40	15	17	32
4	5	9	11	10	21	6	2	8	23	31	54	21	17	38
14	17	31	6	17	23	1	7	8	21	88	109	21	41	62
5	7	12	11	14	25	-----	-----	-----	47	32	79	16	21	37
3	1	4	12	12	24	-----	-----	-----	52	55	107	15	13	28
15	14	29	10	20	30	-----	2	2	43	55	98	25	36	61
1	1	2	7	8	15	-----	1	1	5	17	22	8	10	18
-----	-----	-----	4	4	8	1	1	2	40	15	55	5	5	10
4	-----	4	10	4	14	-----	-----	-----	27	31	58	14	4	18
5	2	7	8	7	15	-----	-----	-----	44	41	85	13	9	22
-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	17	15	32	-----	1	1
-----	1	1	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	22	18	40	-----	3	3
3	3	6	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----	8	2	10	3	6	9
13	2	15	19	10	29	3	-----	3	59	45	104	35	12	47
1	-----	1	11	13	24	-----	-----	-----	2	26	28	12	13	25
10	2	12	38	32	70	4	21	25	41	73	114	52	55	107
11	35	46	6	13	18	2	2	4	3	47	50	19	50	69
5	1	6	2	9	11	-----	-----	-----	18	16	34	7	10	17
-----	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	46	22	68	3	-----	3
3	5	8	10	27	37	-----	3	3	12	64	76	13	35	48



TABLE NO.

Counties.	White.								
	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Wilkes.....	64	21	85	29	6	35	-----	-----	-----
Wilson.....	20	32	52	2	6	8	-----	-----	-----
Yadkin.....	23	10	33	10	10	20	-----	-----	-----
Yancey.....	8	1	9	17	16	33	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	1,640	2,140	3,780	968	1,029	1,997	48	73	121



## V—Continued.

Colored.									Total White.			Total Colored.		
First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.								
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
5	-----	5	15	3	18	-----	-----	-----	93	27	120	20	3	23
7	4	11	4	17	21	1	4	5	22	38	60	12	25	37
3	-----	3	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----	33	20	53	5	1	6
-----	-----	-----	2	3	5	-----	-----	-----	25	17	42	2	3	5
465	370	835	781	992	1,773	62	150	212	2,656	3,242	5,898	1,308	1,512	2,820



TABLE NO. VI—*Showing Number of White Pupils of Different*

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.
Alamance -----	342	299	343	326	343	295
Alexander -----	299	234	274	236	252	225
Alleghany -----	287	178	191	211	180	154
Anson -----	178	178	194	184	216	155
Ashe -----	532	434	458	428	431	363
Beaufort -----	280	290	265	275	300	272
Bertie -----	168	157	180	167	184	163
Bladen -----	136	176	178	174	257	182
Brunswick -----	273	237	306	273	307	244
Buncombe -----	635	669	765	795	748	675
Burke -----	257	263	284	279	294	278
Cabarrus -----	224	251	305	271	374	337
Caldwell -----	374	295	291	284	310	243
Camden -----	66	52	62	50	74	49
Carteret -----	161	163	160	117	187	150
Caswell -----	95	107	122	126	130	175
Catawba -----	400	419	465	440	399	387
Chatham -----	267	320	284	320	234	300
Cherokee -----	235	214	223	203	217	200
Chowan -----	87	84	78	82	103	75
Clay -----	96	73	76	101	93	73
Cleveland -----	438	428	433	416	427	401
Columbus -----	263	272	279	322	301	242
Craven -----	112	102	118	112	127	118
Cumberland -----	332	300	198	144	260	350
Currituck -----	73	68	83	82	92	83
Dare -----	40	59	50	52	50	61
Davidson -----	438	423	432	394	330	411
Davie -----	137	159	172	139	179	183
Duplin -----	252	267	315	267	287	282
Durham -----	495	396	324	311	330	296
Edgecombe -----	206	197	188	167	181	154
Forsyth -----	605	555	562	553	480	499
Franklin -----	175	186	211	214	239	187



*Ages from Six to Twenty-one, Year Ending June 30, 1902.*

Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.
284	230	179	193	168	105	100	60	42
247	196	200	160	124	90	76	55	63
170	168	162	136	123	102	97	48	30
189	177	170	145	131	102	70	42	34
428	403	391	332	306	233	183	159	182
260	269	350	200	160	140	100	95	25
172	148	130	140	106	98	67	42	37
221	136	169	134	123	100	100	42	48
269	236	217	177	158	121	143	62	72
618	537	475	441	285	215	186	134	98
290	248	189	175	140	100	90	47	30
269	220	237	292	156	111	75	54	27
317	254	208	198	157	127	105	53	213
61	55	43	34	22	23	18	5	6
171	162	134	107	75	68	37	22	7
152	129	105	90	102	79	60	61	25
365	389	302	343	183	103	79	39	15
321	284	291	235	217	196	114	98	100
231	205	168	168	137	107	82	47	49
87	70	59	57	40	29	28	7	1
87	70	70	62	44	39	25	17	9
421	370	344	327	283	208	216	154	130
271	258	254	217	192	150	138	100	75
106	95	88	96	66	58	34	24	16
200	500	273	498	370	191	562	306	402
78	68	54	49	52	32	22	10	7
55	52	43	30	33	17	16	17	3
415	363	360	304	229	184	181	109	103
203	125	128	163	84	71	51	35	19
309	243	264	206	189	179	121	92	82
292	266	209	168	158	100	68	28	31
160	139	112	103	76	60	45	26	16
501	533	490	430	341	292	249	209	120
222	208	174	147	137	122	70	38	



TABLE No.

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.
Gaston .....	427	386	435	343	375	323
Gates .....	75	117	141	114	142	142
Graham .....	108	103	96	95	86	100
Granville .....	185	173	216	209	213	186
Greene .....	126	124	148	146	145	124
Guilford .....	400	398	414	385	379	378
Halifax .....	109	121	134	148	163	124
Harnett .....	248	249	266	235	284	266
Haywood .....	354	268	324	304	286	238
Henderson .....	229	245	240	222	276	226
Hertford .....	91	104	127	107	127	122
Hyde .....	86	90	94	97	197	194
Iredell .....	500	491	515	478	470	461
Jackson .....	229	217	218	212	245	208
Johnston .....	516	482	551	543	554	514
Jones .....	32	60	130	144	136	125
Lenoir .....	168	177	176	178	175	145
Lincoln .....	263	260	288	265	290	241
Macon .....	178	148	192	183	198	213
Madison .....	606	476	455	437	467	398
Martin .....	105	294	290	283	250	196
McDowell .....	176	170	188	183	195	205
Mecklenburg .....	346	410	522	400	508	381
Mitchell .....	316	334	334	332	320	305
Montgomery .....	247	225	209	189	224	185
Moore .....	120	278	310	297	336	321
Nash .....	282	231	261	312	315	265
New Hanover .....	184	182	239	216	256	206
Northampton .....	136	173	207	165	214	177
Onslow .....	160	160	177	172	206	163
Orange .....	142	141	183	149	185	128
Pamlico .....	118	125	102	116	121	112
Pasquotank .....	102	111	120	120	161	117



## VI—Continued.

Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.
294	288	231	179	151	119	78	48	48
129	118	137	119	81	77	43	31	15
88	90	83	64	67	50	31	19	14
208	171	193	129	115	82	61	32	12
145	122	135	107	109	51	58	26	24
402	339	300	280	221	169	139	74	55
157	124	103	100	83	56	28	11	11
278	246	198	210	169	129	115	97	78
327	262	147	180	191	139	139	110	90
255	219	222	186	174	132	115	68	62
118	111	125	111	82	67	45	22	17
197	196	184	179	166	84	45	45	8
477	424	384	337	247	238	146	28	77
237	201	188	161	144	102	79	49	49
540	501	425	413	381	260	216	140	85
140	97	51	42	54	26	30	24	17
161	163	134	125	117	88	64	49	50
265	223	179	182	168	118	93	70	53
200	179	139	155	123	78	69	32	38
443	379	414	324	336	226	177	118	80
160	165	145	138	128	119	100	85	62
206	177	151	140	146	94	67	43	27
372	340	311	279	230	162	114	65	40
341	306	267	228	177	159	91	53	33
183	174	147	141	98	86	58	37	29
268	368	263	196	236	192	108	103	97
283	305	189	192	135	98	72	63	78
208	193	126	121	81	62	24	5	-----
202	155	186	164	119	121	63	52	38
167	156	156	142	128	101	75	51	54
163	158	148	109	105	90	69	38	30
129	112	107	68	65	53	47	21	13
150	111	94	69	55	31	14	6	6



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Six Year.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.	Eleven Years.
Pender.....	90	101	113	110	124	127
Perquimans.....	90	114	110	104	121	118
Person.....	141	151	177	177	205	155
Pitt.....	368	351	399	278	392	314
Polk.....	108	92	111	98	111	76
Randolph.....	594	498	529	547	505	471
Richmond.....	115	97	177	121	144	101
Robeson.....	381	382	444	416	519	330
Rockingham.....	483	380	461	385	440	383
Rowan.....	656	560	602	542	528	442
Rutherford.....	444	376	380	356	403	317
Sampson.....	290	303	348	316	359	312
Scotland.....	72	85	79	94	82	74
Stanly.....	341	273	322	285	295	279
Stokes.....	263	231	253	263	281	257
Surry.....	358	357	374	383	352	315
Swain.....	191	158	167	149	187	164
Transylvania.....	108	123	133	119	151	104
Tyrrell.....	67	62	70	72	78	60
Union.....	449	420	420	374	405	375
Vance.....	82	104	100	97	93	88
Wake.....	368	397	420	409	410	368
Warren.....	79	93	133	101	140	81
Washington.....	129	132	148	134	134	196
Watauga.....	292	260	296	288	256	266
Wayne.....	488	483	414	404	427	302
Wilkes.....	553	500	507	501	554	476
Wilson.....	229	216	241	226	237	225
Yadkin.....	265	287	306	275	318	238
Yancey.....	215	204	201	225	220	200
Total.....	24,631	23,818	25,601	24,143	25,963	22,875



## VI—Continued.

Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.
114	115	137	99	98	79	56	48	31
114	115	98	94	78	51	33	34	19
192	159	139	131	118	91	65	38	31
216	356	305	243	216	188	170	93	71
102	72	84	77	66	50	30	23	10
438	441	351	366	300	225	145	111	72
129	70	77	80	58	55	52	24	18
425	357	321	287	234	183	136	102	65
382	348	309	280	225	195	124	92	46
453	389	337	283	228	183	138	58	46
356	318	290	237	212	153	146	85	83
319	306	317	261	214	168	161	98	67
86	59	57	51	37	25	30	11	8
304	259	237	230	182	141	135	118	161
255	207	220	200	161	116	90	72	63
321	314	328	253	186	128	123	86	82
186	147	145	130	113	83	67	34	40
118	102	100	96	67	64	48	29	25
75	60	57	60	48	42	25	22	13
430	340	317	289	369	197	197	85	82
78	77	57	53	44	36	29	20	11
430	775	348	340	234	200	130	90	60
119	89	92	79	59	36	23	7	3
128	106	100	85	56	62	30	24	12
268	237	133	189	152	137	102	114	59
413	366	285	265	232	167	107	71	59
345	455	461	378	354	264	226	129	104
221	173	189	150	121	101	54	44	38
260	264	192	210	156	126	103	66	28
209	192	208	201	192	187	157	105	75
23,821	22,238	19,595	17,824	14,759	11,344	9,098	6,046	5,000



TABLE NO. VII—*Showing Number of Colored Pupils of Different*

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.
Alamance -----	114	106	120	123	127
Alexander -----	15	21	15	19	13
Alleghany -----	13	10	9	12	11
Anson -----	137	158	154	150	180
Ashe -----	11	15	15	10	18
Beaufort -----	250	200	265	199	228
Bertie -----	236	246	261	286	317
Bladen -----	113	170	145	150	155
Brunswick -----	136	169	191	213	170
Buncombe -----	24	27	32	46	72
Burke -----	45	42	47	56	71
Cabarrus -----	74	67	91	81	73
Caldwell -----	40	44	36	30	49
Camden -----	22	48	51	45	65
Carteret -----	29	34	35	18	28
Caswell -----	135	136	168	163	170
Catawba -----	69	73	60	64	70
Chatham -----	130	163	207	165	240
Cherokee -----	10	13	10	10	9
Chowan -----	119	105	89	110	111
Clay -----	6	7	3	7	4
Cleveland -----	71	82	92	82	95
Columbus -----	128	133	136	151	176
Craven -----	83	123	100	104	133
Cumberland -----	265	270	260	270	300
Currituck -----	34	45	44	29	41
Dare -----	3	2	3	2	1
Davidson -----	51	43	45	48	43
Davie -----	68	55	58	61	84
Duplin -----	119	150	135	169	205
Durham -----	328	168	143	147	159
Edgecombe -----	297	279	301	286	291
Forsyth -----	173	153	117	110	144



*Ages from Sixteen to Twenty-one, for Year Ending June 30, 1902.*

Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.
99	132	133	104	116	80	63	55	50	23
13	14	24	16	14	25	17	20	7	4
11	3	9	10	10	5	6	6	1	-----
166	218	181	175	173	135	110	96	76	52
16	18	12	6	7	11	6	8	9	3
225	240	216	166	168	170	112	106	50	43
254	343	303	296	271	274	221	153	95	52
176	212	156	144	168	139	119	123	72	53
151	140	153	156	120	106	82	70	43	29
104	116	104	91	62	42	28	24	21	17
52	66	35	38	25	26	37	29	20	9
76	87	63	76	51	34	41	21	16	10
35	43	33	24	29	18	8	14	15	8
53	45	51	37	39	29	30	20	5	3
15	20	23	14	18	19	13	11	3	5
160	174	160	155	120	105	74	65	20	20
63	78	57	64	44	62	51	39	22	20
125	200	196	160	131	140	110	80	91	37
7	12	11	11	10	11	7	5	4	4
92	120	70	59	57	40	29	28	7	1
2	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	-----	-----
75	100	72	84	72	76	43	45	24	19
187	149	151	124	125	108	92	80	49	49
88	118	114	104	107	91	58	45	28	10
400	211	265	302	225	125	215	182	95	120
37	42	42	41	34	23	17	13	9	4
6	13	2	2	3	-----	3	1	1	-----
38	51	41	43	31	39	29	29	16	22
62	66	74	54	58	61	40	26	12	11
169	199	189	155	211	140	110	83	68	49
148	157	138	118	114	91	82	56	22	27
261	283	247	215	162	140	80	64	29	12
102	105	118	93	70	62	88	92	16	21



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.
Franklin -----	179	183	205	204	247
Gaston -----	119	111	113	138	118
Gates -----	74	94	107	83	127
Graham* -----					
Granville -----	192	191	192	194	246
Greene -----	131	116	118	115	110
Guilford -----	62	141	136	138	157
Halifax -----	187	270	280	297	336
Harnett -----	76	81	100	92	105
Haywood -----	8	11	8	10	-----
Henderson -----	32	23	37	35	45
Hertford -----	151	163	187	174	177
Hyde -----	190	102	183	182	120
Iredell -----	163	141	160	164	158
Jackson -----	19	11	18	8	18
Johnston -----	132	137	158	159	164
Jones -----	21	40	86	130	144
Lenoir -----	134	144	123	106	108
Lincoln -----	50	51	62	61	59
Macon -----	17	7	13	11	11
Madison -----	15	7	8	5	5
Martin -----	160	293	317	285	215
McDowell -----	39	37	18	39	46
Mecklenburg -----	398	438	680	405	500
Mitchell -----	12	9	19	15	21
Montgomery -----	74	49	56	56	79
Moore -----	98	126	279	264	316
Nash -----	212	186	163	184	223
New Hanover -----	183	198	214	165	200
Northampton -----	164	207	229	217	268
Onslow -----	63	71	86	64	67
Orange -----	101	102	101	112	128
Pamlico -----	53	51	47	63	55



## VII—Continued.

Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.
193	227	203	197	180	131	132	81	56	35
114	112	122	109	90	71	62	45	23	20
109	101	129	107	127	90	90	60	41	32
174	126	158	157	163	141	102	99	41	29
102	117	101	115	92	66	60	50	26	11
127	138	122	106	29	88	69	53	44	24
283	319	280	263	219	175	126	94	57	21
98	103	120	78	99	72	69	56	47	30
17	6	6	5	9	2	6	8	8	4
36	31	28	14	30	19	11	13	5	6
166	234	214	163	157	136	129	77	55	25
122	101	75	75	75	25	45	30	13	5
131	136	165	120	123	103	60	68	38	36
21	15	17	10	15	12	6	3	4	2
132	173	133	130	111	101	92	64	30	24
132	145	110	82	73	64	50	38	30	25
87	117	126	127	86	88	72	70	31	15
48	66	61	68	36	37	28	22	21	7
13	15	11	19	8	13	13	10	3	5
2	6	5	5	3	1	5	-----	1	3
173	145	125	122	104	95	65	85	94	85
34	32	26	25	24	31	12	17	8	8
400	374	318	310	225	125	65	35	15	12
15	17	17	10	16	11	6	5	2	2
57	61	72	49	36	48	30	27	22	7
204	136	213	123	131	63	19	20	6	11
187	196	245	181	165	157	93	65	42	12
169	197	142	123	107	99	49	23	16	4
338	293	270	241	241	214	162	116	75	44
53	68	70	58	58	51	38	25	27	11
95	121	125	98	103	69	75	50	28	5
59	60	38	43	26	37	27	27	30	15



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Ten Years.
Pasquotank -----	109	127	138	127	93
Pender -----	114	119	136	128	159
Perquimans -----	117	116	120	128	156
Person -----	100	97	128	102	138
Pitt -----	373	263	275	253	311
Polk -----	27	26	27	20	30
Randolph -----	80	77	73	73	80
Richmond -----	123	105	131	100	131
Robeson -----	334	336	380	341	404
Rockingham -----	218	217	238	217	226
Rowan -----	309	230	205	195	154
Rutherford -----	90	91	107	93	109
Sampson -----	130	161	168	159	177
Scotland -----	138	174	176	168	177
Stanly -----	28	29	27	25	28
Stokes -----	53	35	46	52	61
Surry -----	60	64	67	78	59
Swain -----	8	1	5	5	6
Transylvania -----	17	14	12	14	8
Tyrrell -----	22	20	30	16	37
Union -----	122	105	141	136	158
Vance -----	95	144	130	125	136
Wake -----	332	366	339	409	340
Warren -----	183	245	286	273	329
Washington -----	100	101	140	144	146
Watauga -----	16	16	4	6	4
Wayne -----	444	329	276	241	207
Wilkes -----	65	61	68	70	57
Wilson -----	79	88	92	99	112
Yadkin -----	18	20	28	19	15
Yancey -----	8	5	7	10	8
Total -----	10,763	10,925	11,871	11,417	13,482

\* No colored children.



## VII—Continued.

Eleven Years.	Twelve Years.	Thirteen Years.	Fourteen Years.	Fifteen Years.	Sixteen Years.	Seventeen Years.	Eighteen Years.	Nineteen Years.	Twenty Years.
122	124	139	114	99	53	61	46	17	8
138	147	146	111	115	94	72	51	50	21
142	151	138	115	123	110	78	57	47	18
104	140	114	103	102	89	63	51	32	12
235	288	280	276	231	155	118	95	51	30
24	23	28	24	23	19	19	9	9	1
81	76	78	75	57	51	48	39	19	8
89	112	111	103	93	92	69	48	32	15
329	404	357	321	287	234	183	136	102	65
202	206	219	190	181	135	120	87	38	56
167	153	138	122	100	72	68	37	21	9
92	118	107	96	82	63	47	31	14	16
124	182	161	157	128	120	110	72	53	28
168	175	164	173	129	90	66	47	17	8
20	33	34	25	25	27	10	14	6	6
56	52	44	44	57	45	28	24	16	10
63	60	54	49	38	45	46	41	24	13
2	3	6	3	2	6	1	1	1	-----
12	11	4	11	9	7	8	3	2	2
37	30	34	31	20	15	15	12	5	4
110	149	135	138	98	110	66	57	18	17
132	128	123	111	98	79	81	49	31	10
401	350	349	303	261	198	158	93	51	20
248	302	286	296	228	223	150	112	49	16
126	152	132	98	94	72	34	12	20	2
13	8	12	6	-----	16	4	-----	2	29
222	269	226	205	129	130	114	75	48	38
51	59	36	46	41	44	41	30	18	18
88	104	100	71	66	53	37	38	22	16
25	21	21	19	14	10	10	12	5	-----
6	7	3	-----	3	1	2	2	-----	-----
10,988	11,697	10,926	10,317	8,751	7,423	6,047	4,527	1,935	1,807



TABLE NO. VIII—*Showing Number of White Children*

Counties.	No. Studying Primary Arithmetic.	No. Studying Intermediate Arithmetic.	No. Studying Advanced Arithmetic.	No. Studying Primary Geography.
Alamance-----	1,163	811	531	624
Alexander-----	323	434	365	182
Alleghany-----	388	198	311	166
Anson-----	534	555	256	313
Ashe-----	656	732	544	449
Beaufort-----	793	993	392	635
Bertie-----	573	584	309	479
Bladen-----	641	562	308	401
Brunswick-----	349	1,126	166	111
Buncombe*-----				
Burke-----	495	528	264	322
Cabarrus-----	670	347	275	442
Caldwell-----	624	608	324	567
Camden-----	231	188	76	143
Carteret-----		1,227		
Caswell-----			1,205	
Catawba-----	856	826	730	909
Chatham-----	940	620	1,100	620
Cherokee-----	274	591	307	210
Chowan-----	249	295	95	216
Clay-----		423		
Cleveland-----	968	775	725	839
Columbus-----	725	891	374	437
Craven*-----				
Cumberland-----	825	982	880	1,000
Currituck-----	238	214	81	199
Dare-----	126	144	110	88
Davidson-----	824	1,141	725	826
Davie-----	527	502	462	352
Duplin-----	1,217	894	412	
Durham-----	1,170	871	768	886
Edgecombe-----	730	397	333	481
Forsyth-----	2,420	1,500	405	1,427



*Studying Different Branches, June 30, 1902.*

No. Studying Intermediate Geography.	No. Studying Language Lessons.	No. Studying Intermediate Grammar.	No. Studying Higher Grammar.	No. Studying North Carolina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	No. Studying Civil Government.	No. Studying Algebra.	No. Studying Higher English.
572	513	684	-----	142	363	600	109	49	24
286	62	390	-----	71	192	89	63	60	31
249	154	205	-----	86	189	95	34	17	10
425	70	528	-----	162	346	182	29	68	-----
467	307	696	-----	135	422	224	68	29	2
640	266	676	-----	234	548	373	87	41	36
406	151	470	-----	153	566	247	83	13	-----
317	157	392	-----	174	307	159	71	66	-----
917	214	557	-----	375	308	453	220	19	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
355	47	350	-----	97	336	160	44	5	-----
565	150	140	201	319	280	135	30	18	18
320	104	277	176	148	439	279	115	21	12
118	106	92	24	72	195	77	28	-----	50
673	-----	444	-----	169	267	147	87	-----	-----
712	-----	514	-----	167	401	141	41	4	27
723	418	722	-----	591	747	216	84	28	2
875	-----	475	550	681	524	325	127	-----	-----
416	58	289	183	9	322	218	22	36	-----
167	58	111	45	65	199	106	12	1	2
171	-----	121	-----	12	58	15	3	-----	-----
667	434	584	366	324	871	306	84	181	101
585	186	387	209	179	466	472	79	28	22
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
525	727	822	902	2,000	1,560	3,800	2,450	125	800
157	93	178	35	75	195	91	20	2	23
104	9	46	47	43	49	31	6	-----	-----
615	142	405	330	294	515	227	40	94	13
270	132	151	156	176	360	101	33	60	36
1,201	-----	860	-----	288	516	345	77	20	19
756	753	730	549	287	986	280	96	283	136
375	402	232	168	205	500	207	49	50	49
1,262	478	1,190	920	1,382	1,505	1,690	802	291	190



TABLE NO.

Counties.	No. Studying Primary Arithmetic.	No. Studying Intermediate Arithmetic.	No. Studying Advanced Arithmetic.	No. Studying Primary Geography.
Franklin-----	765	476	297	417
Gaston-----	857	733	602	632
Gates-----	377	358	270	248
Graham-----		487		
Granville-----	518	717	394	385
Greene-----	534	437	208	366
Guilford-----		2,908		1,627
Halifax-----	492	381	184	319
Harnett-----	710	694	404	425
Haywood-----	731	508	387	420
Henderson-----	850	484	457	694
Hertford-----	423	235	395	295
Hyde-----	404	750	101	217
Iredell-----	1,309	1,119	1,018	949
Jackson-----	667	535	295	421
Johnston-----	1,695	1,361	812	1,048
Jones-----		924		642
Lenoir-----	1,492	800	125	970
Lincoln-----	647	610	490	399
Macon-----	496	494	351	336
Madison-----	535	1,160	709	423
Martin-----	700	940	650	894
McDowell-----	253	466	288	219
Mecklenburg-----	1,205	1,020	856	682
Mitchell-----	1,620			
Montgomery-----	585	449	307	255
Moore-----	1,206	1,426	967	963
Nash-----	801	1,682		1,090
New Hanover-----		463	419	594
Northampton-----	632	445	585	494
Onslow-----	466	653	210	520
Orange-----	543	404	309	444
Pamlico-----	374	288	237	253
Pasquotank-----	379	375	177	297



## VIII—Continued.

No. Studying Intermediate Geography.	No. Studying Language Lessons.	No. Studying Intermediate Grammar.	No. Studying Higher Grammar.	No. Studying North Carolina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	No. Studying Civil Government.	No. Studying Algebra.	No. Studying Higher English.
374	118	338	147	177	451	124	37	-----	-----
604	373	310	255	272	759	196	70	-----	-----
276	75	192	93	118	298	88	45	41	52
218	-----	112	-----	72	140	138	10	10	-----
449	163	358	208	157	629	242	112	28	36
259	214	200	98	142	334	214	45	46	29
-----	-----	1,024	-----	421	771	1,217	140	24	-----
338	117	286	110	124	339	141	37	23	17
415	156	401	364	293	470	318	171	65	43
417	172	198	204	120	432	178	62	57	120
470	456	182	230	127	425	266	104	22	-----
377	142	190	188	106	374	152	17	57	24
600	93	110	608	677	547	304	272	47	39
1,157	633	337	682	550	849	636	189	81	38
307	67	118	112	39	313	201	15	17	22
783	450	559	434	356	1,275	510	137	61	59
-----	-----	536	-----	144	360	520	128	-----	-----
-----	-----	605	75	181	324	267	113	39	-----
378	236	196	182	238	281	99	55	42	55
386	93	200	180	70	315	189	41	18	2
864	115	355	499	184	586	418	149	41	12
1,145	460	500	650	735	900	935	650	195	325
273	77	127	126	44	169	80	41	2	-----
803	348	562	447	234	1,036	324	115	180	188
652	-----	254	-----	65	194	148	87	-----	-----
262	92	305	134	136	237	114	37	65	27
1,576	593	671	424	1,127	1,232	896	213	276	136
-----	-----	658	-----	423	878	354	125	-----	-----
602	707	322	229	530	875	681	27	63	89
409	217	263	218	297	509	135	70	66	65
344	231	287	163	352	190	942	214	22	4
356	145	146	198	191	450	152	27	6	22
229	53	152	142	121	267	122	39	36	-----



TABLE NO.

Counties.	No. Studying Primary Arithmetic.	No. Studying Intermediate Arithmetic.	No. Studying Advanced Arithmetic.	No. Studying Primary Geography.
Pender -----	413	488	227	273
Perquimans -----	385	375	151	295
Person -----	550	467	339	318
Pitt -----	1,355	773	660	898
Polk -----		686		429
Randolph -----	1,223	1,267	923	684
Richmond -----	250	446	208	175
Robeson -----	1,012	982	755	820
Rockingham -----	1,727	1,081	661	1,348
Rowan -----	1,816	807	928	1,225
Rutherford -----			2,343	1,375
Sampson -----	1,106	692	675	714
Scotland -----	138	161	79	105
Stanly -----	588	760	120	408
Stokes -----	683	468	277	583
Surry -----	286	788	522	216
Swain -----		1,010		
Transylvania -----	462	198	218	245
Tyrrell -----	153	359	93	109
Union -----	775	1,009	730	752
Vance -----	320	332	168	326
Wake -----	1,229	884	856	805
Warren -----	451	303	172	246
Washington -----	426	464	112	327
Watauga -----	522	573	300	423
Wayne -----	1,841	1,033	819	1,316
Wilkes -----	747	875	648	621
Wilson -----	1,104		420	506
Yadkin -----	522	558	471	371
Yancey -----	840	460	180	314
Total -----	62,708	55,104	39,392	47,489

\* No report.



## VIII—Continued.

No. Studying Intermediate Geography.	No. Studying Language Lessons.	No. Studying Intermediate Grammar.	No. Studying Higher Grammar.	No. Studying North Carolina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology and Hygiene.	No. Studying Civil Government.	No. Studying Algebra.	No. Studying Higher English.
286	307	101	64	153	168	60	63	4	-----
286	134	232	113	200	242	151	40	32	18
204	116	128	62	66	271	120	67	22	5
298	175	207	161	121	466	109	28	57	-----
828	447	541	392	241	1,105	502	352	133	72
-----	194	-----	-----	44	101	154	17	-----	-----
884	279	559	522	297	1,008	494	240	166	121
250	122	85	39	67	190	46	12	-----	-----
621	338	513	372	297	701	333	113	77	7
872	472	776	348	193	1,262	384	235	19	348
818	841	339	513	698	1,297	304	232	142	63
-----	398	-----	737	180	583	303	49	71	14
608	319	388	497	421	801	598	181	158	54
138	42	96	72	53	129	27	9	22	9
317	249	244	244	143	338	200	196	60	60
294	427	362	92	137	382	228	26	20	6
478	98	114	178	524	172	227	34	28	8
367	125	161	-----	44	180	334	199	6	-----
184	115	62	125	39	221	118	20	27	12
141	55	141	43	136	123	34	14	3	7
792	238	536	591	292	601	307	171	66	-----
298	126	207	128	58	483	328	142	57	36
771	331	623	593	588	985	1,267	257	82	75
252	178	124	119	91	276	178	47	21	27
236	184	162	114	126	378	176	36	12	-----
280	17	250	134	129	239	151	31	13	294
975	851	500	631	258	1,223	1,163	225	173	61
492	204	371	376	254	390	378	84	36	29
260	418	-----	144	235	403	152	39	38	20
397	107	247	263	187	214	138	27	47	11
220	98	263	218	50	203	182	11	17	24
42,051	20,792	33,104	20,148	24,256	46,881	32,238	11,872	4,886	4,368



TABLE NO. IX—*Showing Number of Colored Children*

Counties.	No. Studying Primary Arithmetic.	No. Studying Intermediate Arithmetic	No. Studying Advanced Arithmetic.	No. Studying Primary Geography.
Alamance .....	577	245	85	238
Alexander .....	35	37	14	39
Alleghany .....	32	22	1	2
Anson .....	635	434	158	418
Ashe .....	58	25	5	9
Beaufort .....	663	420	114	316
Bertie .....	873	655	211	589
Bladen .....	378	566	45	167
Brunswick .....	81	835	20	-----
Buncombe * .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Burke .....	112	160	35	119
Cabarrus .....	304	163	52	189
Caldwell .....	125	40	3	82
Camden .....	166	101	8	83
Carteret .....	140	-----	-----	-----
Caswell .....	-----	-----	912	-----
Catawba .....	139	286	51	124
Chatham .....	520	442	120	449
Cherokee .....	-----	27	40	18
Chowan .....	586	334	122	461
Clay .....	-----	18	-----	3
Cleveland .....	321	233	99	176
Columbus .....	528	454	95	255
Craven * .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cumberland .....	800	750	302	800
Currituck .....	207	67	2	106
Dare .....	-----	18	-----	-----
Davidson .....	158	114	42	90
Davie .....	105	144	74	75
Duplin .....	743	472	170	1,201
Durham .....	629	291	164	389
Edgecombe .....	946	439	144	579
Forsyth .....	405	275	115	390

\* No report.



*Studying Different Branches.*

No. Studying Intermediate Geography.	No. Studying Language Lessons.	No. Studying Intermediate Grammar.	No. Studying Higher Grammar.	No. Studying North Carolina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology.	No. Studying Civil Government.	No. Studying Algebra.	No. Studying Higher English.
284	-----	328	47	69	113	197	36	-----	-----
25	9	35	-----	17	7	25	6	-----	-----
14	4	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
258	123	288	95	135	288	309	149	2	-----
24	4	8	10	3	10	3	-----	-----	-----
366	218	352	70	247	355	542	298	-----	5
442	271	364	98	244	381	587	89	-----	-----
358	41	274	5	101	59	175	35	-----	-----
411	-----	228	9	80	56	257	58	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
67	63	106	12	62	16	28	41	2	-----
119	45	40	13	65	151	231	47	-----	-----
5	7	50	-----	26	22	35	3	-----	-----
34	76	46	-----	18	35	41	8	-----	-----
73	-----	82	-----	49	41	36	-----	-----	-----
571	-----	226	-----	61	143	124	-----	-----	-----
233	174	111	-----	61	195	26	12	-----	-----
197	-----	257	150	250	92	427	140	-----	-----
40	21	16	-----	-----	25	22	4	-----	-----
199	191	171	15	87	157	692	153	-----	-----
2	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
147	95	112	46	66	93	184	150	6	3
367	144	244	71	153	219	344	68	-----	6
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
322	504	322	90	150	972	2,061	1,550	53	152
34	86	56	-----	37	42	93	15	-----	-----
16	-----	16	-----	8	2	2	-----	-----	-----
73	38	63	16	26	75	63	6	2	5
168	17	100	74	28	94	90	10	-----	-----
684	-----	424	-----	100	156	315	69	-----	-----
254	302	177	51	68	247	294	43	-----	-----
309	559	230	52	210	314	394	66	1	7
286	189	251	98	369	401	219	86	37	-----



TABLE NO.

Counties.	No. Studying Primary Arithmetic.	No. Studying Intermediate, Arithmetic.	No. Studying Advanced Arithmetic.	No. Studying Primary Geography.
Franklin -----	746	650	138	511
Gaston -----	401	252	108	204
Gates -----	397	309	61	213
Graham* -----				
Granville -----	598	593	153	279
Greene -----	363	250	77	213
Guilford -----		848		
Halifax -----	1,108	585	179	655
Harnett -----	291	348	69	146
Haywood -----	63	20	35	74
Henderson -----	76	97	8	54
Hertford -----	602	247	259	404
Hyde -----	200	400	30	117
Iredell -----	610	360	101	319
Jackson -----	23	57	11	16
Johnston -----	591	253	91	210
Jones -----		790		
Lenoir -----	714	36		
Lincoln -----	253	139	56	144
Macon -----	33	53	12	33
Madison -----	3	8	2	8
Martin -----	820	615	260	742
McDowell -----	82	117	23	101
Mecklenburg -----	1,000	800	250	525
Mitchell -----	112			34
Montgomery -----	323	115	52	227
Moore -----	761	693	297	521
Nash -----		1,084		837
New Hanover -----	656	343	105	494
Northampton -----	897	481	232	373
Onslow -----	214	188	21	125
Orange -----	434	341	51	245
Pamlico -----	135	153	6	81

\* No colored children.



## IX—Continued.

No. Studying Intermediate Geography.	No. Studying Language Lessons.	No. Studying Intermediate Grammar.	No. Studying Higher Grammar.	No. Studying North Carolina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology.	No. Studying Civil Government.	No. Studying Algebra.	No. Studying Higher English.
368	341	418	78	147	309	501	190		
185	125	108	50	68	128	150	23		
217	148	165	9	41	130	160	19		
433	152	396	52	179	289	500	60	4	
185	118	154	48	95	122	135	22		
480		432		105	202	374	10		
357	399	336	56	224	405	344	78	26	20
202	82	104	30	79	96	208	124	1	
34	40	28	50	40	78	50	20	20	
27	23	37		16	12	8	7		
264	205	189	122	99	381	299	39	5	15
208	17	64	57	401	202	179	109		
281	34	245	33	163	266	394	99		4
50		41		8	23	57	9		
184	231	85	26	111	250	339	117		15
724		424		90	254	496	56		
456		319		174	122	182	140		
55	89	85	16	41	91	41	22		1
30	12	13	5	7	13	19	4		
11				7	1	4	9		
436	518	295	103	405	332	415	178	19	35
78	54	79	8	16	32	25			
340	300	325	75	180	625	228	28		15
	19			2	20	21			
86	159	75	30	83	45	98	9		6
627	343	296	136	567	420	361	51	17	6
		352		231	422	286	62		
343	554	273	70	385	583	363	176	11	3
357	244	245	106	232	230	395	71	3	7
123	91	115	10	69	67	142	19		
200	141	161	23	101	52	395	81		
69	4	90		50	51	53	17		



TABLE NO.

Counties.	No. Studying Primary Arithmetic.	No. Studying Intermediate Arithmetic.	No. Studying Advanced Arithmetic.	No. Studying Primary Geography.
Pasquotank -----	533	194	45	393
Pender -----	519	377	82	176
Perquimans -----	574	304	129	327
Person -----	320	278	51	158
Pitt -----	859	386	90	514
Polk -----		214		71
Randolph -----	214	244	65	99
Richmond -----	265	330	68	123
Robeson -----	1,162	720	145	488
Rockingham -----	732	462	233	452
Rowan -----	797	287	89	525
Rutherford -----			720	
Sampson -----	759	437	148	295
Scotland -----	375	303	138	199
Stanly -----	120	31	19	46
Stokes -----	277	179	95	153
Surry -----	117	28		48
Swain -----				
Transylvania -----	26	23	2	8
Tyrrell -----	109	79	11	27
Union -----	423	343	102	300
Vance -----	589	412	140	386
Wake -----	1,160	683	316	577
Warren -----	1,070	626	264	625
Washington -----	346	248	52	288
Watauga -----	27	3		16
Wayne -----	1,035	800	266	806
Wilkes -----	133	159	39	105
Wilson -----	346		66	193
Yadkin -----	28	90	16	46
Yancey -----	8	5		3
Total -----	35,679	27,537	9,282	22,729



## IX—Continued.

No. Studying Intermediate Geography.	No. Studying Language Lessons.	No. Studying Intermediate Grammar.	No. Studying Higher Grammar.	No. Studying North Caro- lina History.	No. Studying United States History.	No. Studying Physiology.	No. Studying Civil Gov- ernment.	No. Studying Algebra.	No. Studying Higher English.
177	721	60	-----	136	162	482	358	-----	-----
194	79	142	42	108	100	151	41	-----	10
209	316	223	38	128	219	347	43	-----	4
99	125	168	29	65	120	100	35	-----	-----
265	203	308	29	139	178	386	99	1	13
-----	-----	59	-----	13	20	186	79	-----	-----
158	65	93	40	29	93	179	20	-----	-----
176	118	63	39	81	130	53	20	-----	-----
351	143	354	72	139	296	467	252	1	12
407	320	523	111	129	371	318	87	11	3
204	480	256	23	255	386	116	22	-----	-----
486	-----	-----	302	93	207	133	121	-----	-----
318	237	238	67	194	286	712	320	2	4
226	138	105	42	103	121	147	59	-----	-----
44	32	30	16	24	37	37	2	-----	-----
63	138	33	3	30	71	34	9	-----	-----
-----	-----	28	-----	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25	38	11	2	17	14	95	1	-----	-----
37	21	33	3	13	32	20	22	-----	-----
201	111	212	37	80	157	140	63	-----	-----
223	201	163	41	148	121	226	83	-----	-----
367	106	493	168	464	301	1,239	353	-----	8
458	496	340	126	229	347	740	138	-----	6
102	88	72	58	92	174	174	50	-----	-----
-----	-----	7	1	5	6	2	-----	-----	-----
590	591	400	203	198	470	809	43	4	8
88	31	74	26	42	59	85	19	2	-----
29	177	-----	27	53	81	116	70	-----	-----
30	3	33	4	34	32	43	9	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
19,319	12,602	15,447	3,804	10,865	15,490	22,575	7,409	210	373



TABLE NO. X—*Showing Amount Apportioned to White and Colored, Tax Levied and Amount Applied to*

Counties.	Amount Ap- portioned to Whites.	Amount Ap- portioned to Colored.	Assessed Value of Property of Whites.	Assessed Value of Property of Colored.
Alamance-----	\$12,740.15	\$3,495.74	\$4,905,550.00	\$85,252.00
Alexander-----	4,899.82	463.70	1,154,125.00	10,030.00
Alleghany-----	4,621.69	316.98	784,842.00	5,515.00
Anson-----	5,908.30	2,771.90	2,005,536.00	121,040.00
Ashe-----	9,443.17	571.40	1,652,114.00	9,175.00
Beaufort-----	9,826.20	4,565.25	3,070,211.00	196,271.00
Bertie-----	6,896.77	5,400.00	2,445,870.00	317,540.00
Bladen-----	5,805.53	2,963.41	1,427,734.00	152,091.00
Brunswick-----	5,031.82	2,263.38	1,202,415.00	114,585.00
Buncombe-----	22,642.10	2,494.50	9,953,437.00	163,424.00
Burke-----	6,398.76	912.90	1,429,740.00	32,735.00
Cabarrus-----	9,397.25	2,842.40	4,241,362.00	81,841.00
Caldwell-----	6,133.28	802.36	1,871,211.00	24,919.00
Camden-----	2,607.00	1,115.00	557,127.00	48,428.00
Carteret-----	4,765.00	547.00	1,023,153.00	41,433.00
Caswell-----	3,544.00	1,866.00	1,409,998.00	66,055.00
Catawba-----	10,833.00	1,722.00	3,500,604.00	35,647.00
Chatham-----	9,146.25	3,985.81	3,331,461.00	140,334.00
Cherokee-----	4,079.70	157.50	1,712,729.00	11,029.00
Chowan-----	3,575.00	3,091.00	1,686,135.00	145,002.00
Clay-----	1,605.00	40.00	504,157.00	1,383.00
Cleveland-----	10,248.84	2,788.05	4,497,273.00	56,983.00
Columbus-----	8,426.93	3,609.54	2,378,635.00	172,276.00
Craven-----	10,548.31	4,417.33	2,860,110.00	362,454.00
Cumberland-----	11,396.82	4,759.46	4,519,374.00	215,153.00
Currituck-----	3,549.69	1,290.00	713,416.00	36,442.00
Dare-----	1,630.12	192.50	420,985.00	11,312.00
Davidson-----	11,248.35	1,900.30	3,878,939.00	50,744.00
Davie-----	5,382.00	1,069.00	2,007,724.00	42,182.00
Duplin-----	7,783.91	4,940.36	2,145,699.00	122,979.00
Durham-----	22,641.60	4,475.40	10,159,776.00	205,349.00
Edgecombe-----	7,922.36	4,758.66	3,977,890.00	202,452.00
Forsyth-----	18,993.18	5,608.50	9,412,930.00	171,579.00



*Assessed Value of Property of White and Colored, Insolvent Polls, Poll Schools, from July, 1901 to July, 1902.*

Number White Polls.	Number Col- ored Polls.	Number of Insolvent White Polls.	Number of Insolvent Colored Polls.	Total Poll Tax Levied.	Amount of Poll Tax Paid for Schools.	Amount Ac- tually Paid by Whites on Property and Polls.	Amount Ac- tually Paid by Colored on Property and Polls.
2,671	722				\$1.50	\$8,829.99	\$153.45
1,465	98	108	29		1.54	4,440.85	432.08
1,039	43	83	15		1.50	2,846.72	51.12
1,549	1,311	416	963	\$2.30	1.50	5,309.40	736.87
2,603	56	326		2.90	1.50	6,878.30	100.52
2,546	1,577	223	586		1.50	9,074.94	1,839.78
1,505	1,419	86	152	2.10	1.50	6,636.07	2,673.07
1,443	837	144	170	2.00	1.50	4,789.85	1,262.53
1,165	622		334	2.00			
5,376	976	1,663	both		1.50	28,003.60	
1,646	168			2.70	1.50	5,042.53	310.92
2,461	652	426	both	2.45	1.54	11,516.25	930.00
1,940	220	199	51	2.40	1.50	7,128.55	366.38
517	330	111	48	2.60	1.50	2,148.10	537.79
1,563	265	194	65	2.00	1.50	4,366.17	471.50
1,097	841	350	350	2.46	1.50	3,658.49	1,925.49
2,779	360	50	150	2.00	1.50	10,394.00	378.00
2,406	955			2.39	1.50	9,724.57	1,384.22
1,393	40	72	35	3.30	1.50	3,596.00	
780	702	5	120	2.00	1.50	3,830.11	1,314.03
530	19	50		2.00	1.50	1,678.27	
2,972	600	276	100	2.60	1.50	11,608.95	815.07
2,124	733	137	101	2.00	1.50	8,154.20	1,230.25
1,567	1,626		117	both 3.20	1.50	14,661.34	both
2,310	1,163	1,292	both	2.24	1.50	12,956.26	both
821	358	96	both	3.26	1.50	2,978.10	458.59
704	62			2.00	1.50	1,526.07	
3,207	250	325	75	2.00	1.50	11,305.09	353.84
1,455	286	94	68	1.90	1.50	3,813.00	1,009.00
2,258	856	425	both	2.00	1.50	2,784.09	1,047.74
2,639	1,268	300	751	2.00	1.50	26,021.64	1,144.13
1,761	2,212	1,000	both	2.95	1.50	12,183.15	2,032.37
4,081	1,409			2.45	1.83	25,772.36	



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Amount Ap- portioned to Whites.	Amount Ap- portioned to Colored.	Assessed Value of Property of Whites.	Assessed Value of Property of Colored.
Franklin -----	\$6,728.00	\$4,135.00	\$3,296,745.00	\$167,025.00
Gaston -----	14,535.85	4,272.24	5,152,046.00	65,124.00
Gates -----	2,837.61	1,802.79	1,445,918.00	102,510.00
Graham -----	3,662.79		667,256.00	
Granville -----	7,361.00	4,342.00	3,056,266.00	171,591.00
Greene -----	3,911.63	2,124.26	1,702,025.00	109,862.00
Guilford -----	23,169.69	6,114.65	8,054,930.00	219,887.00
Halifax -----	11,922.71	8,546.44	4,124,429.00	439,596.00
Harnett -----	5,914.33	1,635.11	1,968,169.00	73,247.00
Haywood -----	9,415.50	346.50	2,339,022.00	11,014.00
Henderson -----	6,696.15	986.05	2,098,830.00	30,604.00
Hertford -----	4,992.80	3,636.37	1,849,617.00	269,895.00
Hyde -----	2,703.05	1,725.29	1,044,130.00	30,460.00
Iredell -----	13,604.47	3,330.80	4,585,818.00	101,567.00
Jackson -----	5,324.60	295.10	1,649,894.00	
Johnston -----	16,420.04	3,891.44	3,935,881.00	145,806.00
Jones -----	2,022.68	1,188.36	1,147,696.00	64,251.00
Lenoir -----	8,119.04	2,517.00	2,530,121.00	135,294.00
Lincoln -----	7,037.16	1,402.70	2,239,185.00	43,665.00
Macon -----	9,219.30	590.25	1,306,640.00	9,916.00
Madison -----	10,674.63	400.00	2,063,798.00	5,000.00
Martin -----	6,364.40	3,635.60	2,266,412.00	184,941.00
McDowell -----	4,611.05	893.35	1,612,850.00	
Mecklenburg -----	19,574.65	6,937.38	11,323,234.00	374,008.00
Mitchell -----	4,100.00	153.35		
Montgomery -----	4,192.00	1,255.00	1,758,732.00	36,199.00
Moore -----	9,322.48	3,808.43	3,177,768.00	106,347.00
Nash -----	10,571.29	4,404.22	3,774,412.00	174,466.00
New Hanover -----	21,491.41	8,793.29	7,980,784.00	470,657.00
Northampton -----	6,775.06	5,393.72	3,056,754.00	289,148.00
Onslow -----	4,762.00	1,167.00	1,507,054.00	60,113.00
Orange -----	5,919.87	2,096.64		19,673.00
Pamlico -----			771,025.00	60,579.00
Pasquotank -----	6,871.32	4,292.63	2,335,242.00	197,960.00



## X—Continued.

Number of White Polls.	Number Col- ored Polls.	Number of Insolvent White Polls.	Number of Insolvent Colored Polls.	Total Poll Tax Levied.	Amount of Poll Tax Paid for Schools.	Amount Ac- tually Paid by Whites on Property and Polls.	Amount Ac- tually Paid by Colored on Property and Polls
2,144	1,575	246	747	\$2 75	\$1.50	\$8,781.14	\$1,542.64
3,104	810	221	both	2.75	1.50	16,941.16	1,111.00
865	533	26	74	2.00	1.50	3,844.79	833.67
662	-----	84	-----	3.21	1.50	3,039.36	-----
1,733	1,314	198	461	2.30	1.50	9,636.08	1,763.23
1,117	865	44	88	2.36	1.50	4,427.81	1,346.22
4,720	1,014	340	550	1.47	1.47	21,296.24	950.00
1,744	2,545	-----	-----	2.28	1.50	18,454.51	-----
1,768	569	101	238	-----	1.50	6,053.58	586.50
2,307	60	270	both	3.00	1.50	11,693.95	250.00
1,716	161	181	71	2.43	1.50	5,073.81	594.71
956	1,025	41	81	-----	1.50	4,633.18	1,831.01
836	502	20	118	2.45	1.50	3,103.43	1,124.28
3,327	878	225	500	2.75	1.54	-----	-----
1,713	-----	191	27	-----	1.50	5,549.70	-----
3,927	1,069	190	200	2.00	1.54	14,648.73	1,600.71
804	439	60	133	2.00	1.50	3,074.06	565.05
1,876	1,134	-----	-----	-----	1.50	7,368.21	1,944.50
1,702	286	8	3	1.50	1.50	6,901.93	505.58
1,520	66	99	11	2.75	1.60	4,884.76	120.36
2,949	50	501	13	3.35	1.50	8,157.83	64.50
1,431	968	25	112	2.00	1.50	6,226.09	1,784.89
1,606	-----	-----	21	2.20	1.50	-----	-----
4,728	2,944	330	1,320	3.50	1.50	32,074.75	3,563.86
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.50	-----	-----
1,719	526	262	both	2.45	1.50	5,892.52	854.16
2,321	819	290	300	2.18	1.50	8,755.38	969.92
2,508	1,461	87	251	2.15	1.50	10,555.94	2,505.54
2,098	1,531	417	650	2.64	1.50	32,644.78	2,255.63
1,421	1,656	36	142	1.89	1.50	8,715.85	2,789.82
1,526	458	82	65	2.40	1.50	5,661.00	707.00
1,423	561	400	275	2.42	1.50	-----	-----
914	415	-----	-----	2.00	1.50	-----	-----
1,142	800	3	13	2.00	1.50	6,468.97	1,556.38



TABLE NO.

Counties.	Amount Ap- portioned to Whites.	Amount Ap- portioned to Colored.	Assessed Value of Property of Whites.	Assessed Value of Property of Colored.
Pender-----	\$4,453.16	\$2,816.16	\$1,175,791.00	\$136,986.00
Perquimans-----	3,234.25	2,334.50	1,503,419.00	156,376.00
Person-----	5,120.00	2,990.00	1,930,221.00	75,281.00
Pitt-----	14,887.33	4,640.02	4,058,141.00	200,176.00
Polk-----	2,845.71	656.15	1,095,162.00	15,829.00
Randolph-----	14,799.53	2,200.45	4,113,990.00	57,903.00
Richmond-----	5,160.24	2,354.58	3,527,350.00	67,207.00
Robeson-----	11,360.20	6,703.81	4,500,873.00	224,345.00
Rockingham-----	13,681.46	4,836.08	4,542,250.00	132,453.00
Rowan-----	15,544.40	5,019.50	5,790,346.46	183,983.00
Rutherford-----	6,975.85	1,786.00	3,111,046.00	53,003.00
Sampson-----	6,673.70	3,632.20	2,238,002.00	100,725.00
Scotland-----	3,126.45	1,798.86	1,642,731.00	44,151.00
Indians-----		223.50		6,116.00
Stanly-----	9,900.15	886.25	2,286,241.00	36,436.00
Stokes-----	8,250.16	1,290.68	2,216,195.00	27,879.00
Surry-----	10,122.50	678.50	2,913,149.00	32,227.00
Swain-----	4,259.40	175.00	895,371.00	53,717.00
Transylvania-----			1,048,957.00	7,550.00
Tyrrell-----	2,036.25	501.25	614,622.00	28,491.00
Union-----	11,632.10	3,339.46	4,120,753.00	81,431.00
Vance-----	7,391.65	2,634.40	2,482,371.00	185,672.00
Wake-----	30,486.09	8,517.56	13,132,787.00	618,522.00
Warren-----	6,072.61	5,559.88	2,850,507.00	344,174.00
Washington-----	4,460.34	2,392.66	1,024,561.00	85,788.00
Watauga-----	6,405.87	240.00	1,386,387.00	4,288.00
Wayne-----	18,428.57	7,355.15	5,448,647.00	334,713.00
Wilkes-----	8,842.69	984.30	2,055,248.00	23,248.00
Wilson-----	13,462.27	4,065.21	4,308,938.00	162,741.00
Yadkin-----	5,805.71	624.56	1,680,537.00	15,361.00
Yancey-----	4,226.00	208.00	609,425.00	666.00
Total-----	810,145.01	259,531.84	281,065,343.00	1,115,461.00

Twenty-four counties not reported.



X—Continued.

Number White Polls.	Number Col- ored Polls.	Number of Insolvent White Polls.	Number of Insolvent Colored Polls.	Total Poll Tax Levied.	Amount of Poll Tax Paid for Schools.	Amount Ac- tually Paid by Whites on Property and Polls.	Amount Ac- tually Paid by Colored on Property and Polls.
1,047	845	197	300	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$3,456.42	\$1,064.07
842	628	19	24	2.21	1.50	4,411.86	1,187.48
1,463	801	274	-----	-----	1.50	5,668.40	1,337.51
2,706	1,981	74	378	2.00	1.50	11,252.65	2,767.82
884	136	38	67	2.45	1.50	-----	-----
3,690	443	181	59	2.25	1.50	13,168.84	687.95
1,221	838	32	243	2.21	1.50	6,740.66	936.00
2,995	1,953	-----	-----	2.00	1.50	-----	-----
3,268	1,342	-----	735	2.28	1.50	16,725.06	-----
3,843	1,043	-----	-----	-----	1.35	17,104.81	1,776.02
2,827	425	-----	-----	2.30	1.50	-----	-----
2,766	928	150	250	2.50	1.50	8,177.40	1,573.29
899	697	12	407	2.64	1.50	4,984.77	672.83
2,004	254	100	30	1.50	1.50	6,739.85	401.00
2,634	305	-----	-----	2.75	1.50	7,691.41	-----
3,401	287	428	both	2.00	1.50	11,445.27	488.57
985	76	31	4	1.50	1.50	4,111.44	17.39
910	67	149	33	3.95	1.50	3,106.10	64.59
584	200	16	14	2.45	1.50	1,954.31	330.28
2,906	846	279	297	3.18	1.50	11,705.57	1,415.57
1,203	1,003	441	-----	-----	1.30	9,194.68	both
4,832	2,911	589	1,504	2.00	1.50	24,663.84	7,769.03
996	1,487	31	237	2.45	1.50	5,550.96	2,475.01
931	725	33	114	2.02	1.50	3,440.12	1,075.65
1,878	33	149	10	2.10	1.50	5,312.50	57.22
3,067	1,752	289	578	1.98	1.50	15,983.38	2,542.85
3,302	243	775	both	4.00	1.50	8,652.45	406.35
2,462	1,406	-----	-----	2.00	1.50	-----	-----
2,057	136	-----	-----	2.00	1.50	-----	-----
1,524	21	230	15	2.45	1.50	2,867.67	9.72
192,837	73,982	17,794	17,043	-----	-----	771,929.82	86,739.05



## Report of Croatan Schools in Robeson County for School Year Ending June 30, 1902.

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Croatan children, males 903; females 861. Total, 1,764.

Enrolled in schools, males 394; females 377. Total, 771.

Average attendance, 433.

Number between 12 and 21 who can not read and write, males 229; females 215. Total, 444.

Number of Croatan Districts, 21.

Croatan teachers, males, first grade, 5; second grade, 6; third grade, 2. Females 1, second grade. Total, 13.

Paid Croatan teachers, \$1,515.85.

Paid for Croatan houses, \$433.72.

Assessed value of Croatan property, \$153,833.00.

Amount apportioned Croatans, \$2,393.36.

Number of Croatan polls, 608.

Value of Croatan school property, \$2,670.00.

Average length of term in weeks, 9.2.

Average salary per month, male teachers \$28.86; females \$25.00.

Number of houses built, 3.



## Summary of Statistics.

### RECEIPTS FOR 1901 AND 1902.

	1901.	1902.
General poll tax.....	\$328,403.97	\$329,188.01
General property tax.....	525,257.15	585,033.48
General property tax, local acts. ....	15,544.25	23,691.10
Special poll tax, local acts. ....	404.45	918.08
Fines and penalties.....	23,411.82	50,465.14
Liquor licenses.....	79,279.62	98,726.96
Auctioneers .....	23.75	675.31
Estray .....	36.18	7.44
State Treasurer.....	101,401.80	183,972.10
Other sources.....	45,983.48	50,880.20
Total .....	\$1,119,746.47	\$1,323,557.72
Local taxes for graded schools.....		161,363.62
Total .....		\$1,484,921.34

### SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS.

	1901.	1902.
Paid white teachers.....	\$621,927.97	\$707,184.94
Paid colored teachers.....	219,561.39	236,863.02
Paid Croatan teachers.....	1,995.08	1,515.85
Paid houses and sites (whites).....	43,514.26	77,269.68
Paid houses and sites (colored).....	12,693.34	12,274.55
Paid houses and sites (Croatan).....	481.68	443.72
Paid County Superintendents.....	23,596.85	34,483.83
Paid institutes (white).....	1,256.06	2,117.31
Paid institutes (colored).....	506.06	632.05
Paid Treasurer's commission.....	22,589.76	24,303.76
Paid mileage and per diem, Board of Education .....	5,728.47	9,738.30
Expenses Board of Education.....	2,949.62	7,424.37
Paid city schools.....	73,068.92	91,114.26
Paid other purposes.....	63,833.56	73,865.16
Paid taking census.....		8,488.62
Total .....	\$1,091,226.26	\$1,287,275.70



## CENSUS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM SIX TO TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

	Croatan.	White.	Colored.	Total.
For 1901.....	1,737	448,304	219,677	669,718
For 1902.....	1,764	454,655	221,958	678,377

## ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS.

	White.	Colored.	Croatan.	Total.
For 1901.....	290,178	141,180	1,139	432,497
For 1902.....	292,533	138,868	771	464,721
For city schools, 1902.....	22,338	10,411	.....	.....

## PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS.

	White.	Colored.	Croatan.
For 1901.....	64.7	64.3	65.6
For 1902.....	69.3	67.2	43.7

## AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE ON SCHOOLS.

	White.	Colored.	Croatan.
For 1901.....	172,272	80,747	291
For 1902.....	170,439	77,679	433
For cities.....	15,159	5,293	...

## PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL POPULATION IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE ON SCHOOLS.

	White.	Colored.	Croatan.
For 1901.....	38.4	36.7	16.7
For 1902.....	40.8	37.3	24.5

## PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE ON SCHOOLS.

	White.	Colored.	Croatan.
For 1901.....	59.5	57.3	25.5
For 1902.....	58.9	55.5	56.1

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERMS IN WEEKS AND DAYS.

For 1901, 15.560 weeks or 77.8 days; colored, 14.498 weeks or 72.49 days; Croatan, 10.21 weeks or 51.05 days.

For 1902, whites, 16.48 weeks or 82.4 days; colored, 15.23 weeks or 76.15 days; Croatan, 9.2 weeks or 46 days.

## LENGTH OF TERMS IN CITIES.

For 1901, white, 34.2 weeks or 171 days.

For 1902, white, 33.0 weeks or 165 days.



## AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS REPORTED.

For 1901, white males.....	\$26.92
White females.....	23.87
Colored males.....	22.93
Colored females.....	21.20
For 1902, white males.....	28.60
White females.....	24.97
Colored males.....	23.09
Colored females.....	21.09

## VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY REPORTED.

For 1901, white .....	\$885,298.00
Colored .....	266,018.00
Croatan .....	1,995.00
For 1902, white .....	1,163,661.00
Colored .....	303,109.00
Croatan .....	2,670.00

## NUMBER OF SCHOOL-HOUSES REPORTED.

For 1901, white.....	4,899
Colored .....	2,183
Croatan .....	29
Total .....	7,111
For 1902, white.....	5,028
Colored .....	2,236
Croatan .....	29
Total .....	7,293

## NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAUGHT.

For 1901, white.....	5,411
Colored .....	2,418
Croatan .....	29
Total .....	7,858
For 1902, white.....	5,491
Colored .....	2,376
Croatan .....	21
Total .....	7,888



## NUMBER SCHOOL DISTRICTS REPORTED.

For 1901, white .....	5,483
Colored .....	2,559
Croatan .....	22
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Total .....	8,064
For 1902, white .....	5,653
Colored .....	2,441
Croatan .....	21
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Total .....	8,115



## Comparative Statistics.

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FROM 1884 TO 1902, INCLUSIVE.

Receipts for 1884.....	\$580,311.60
Receipts for 1885.....	631,904.38
Receipts for 1886.....	670,671.79
Receipts for 1887.....	647,407.81
Receipts for 1888.....	670,944.73
Receipts for 1889 (8 months).....	612,151.31
Receipts for 1890.....	721,756.38
Receipts for 1891.....	714,966.27
Receipts for 1892.....	775,449.63
Receipts for 1893.....	751,608.11
Receipts for 1894.....	777,079.29
Receipts for 1895.....	825,988.84
Receipts for 1896.....	824,238.08
Receipts for 1897.....	822,757.09
Receipts for 1898.....	988,409.11
Receipts for 1899.....	896,531.96
Receipts for 1900.....	1,031,327.94
Receipts for 1901.....	1,119,746.17
Receipts for 1902 (including local taxes).....	1,484,921.34

### CENSUS FROM SIX TO TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
For 1884 .....	321,561	193,843	515,404
For 1885 .....	330,890	199,237	530,127
For 1886 .....	338,059	209,249	547,309
For 1887 .....	353,481	212,789	566,270
For 1888 .....	363,982	216,837	580,819
For 1889—Not taken.			
For 1890 .....	370,144	216,524	586,668
For 1891 .....	380,718	213,859	594,577
For 1892 .....	386,560	211,696	588,256
For 1893 .....	399,753	218,788	618,541
For 1894 .....	389,709	212,191	601,900
For 1895 .....	403,812	217,437	621,249
For 1896 .....	420,809	223,376	634,185
For 1897 .....	412,143	211,519	623,662
For 1898 .....	415,262	213,218	628,480
For 1899 .....	408,787	263,217	672,004
For 1900 .....	439,431	220,198	659,629
For 1901 .....	448,304	219,677	667,981
*For 1902 .....	454,655	221,958	676,613



## ENROLLMENT.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
For 1884 .....	170,925	113,391	284,316
For 1885 .....	185,225	112,941	298,166
For 1886 .....	188,036	117,562	305,598
For 1887 .....	202,134	123,145	325,279
For 1888 .....	211,498	125,884	337,382
For 1889 .....			
For 1890 .....	205,844	116,689	322,533
For 1891 .....	214,908	115,812	330,720
For 1892 .....	215,919	119,441	335,358
For 1893 .....	232,560	124,398	356,958
For 1894 .....	235,486	323,899	359,385
For 1895 .....	245,413	128,150	373,563
For 1896 .....	231,059	117,551	348,610
For 1897 .....	222,252	331,404	353,656
For 1898 .....	261,223	138,152	399,375
For 1899 .....	260,217	127,399	390,616
For 1900 .....	270,447	130,005	400,452
For 1901 .....	290,178	141,180	431,358
*For 1902 .....	314,871	149,279	464,721

## AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

For 1884 .....	106,316	66,679	172,995
For 1885 .....	115,092	70,486	185,578
For 1886 .....	117,121	68,585	185,706
For 1887 .....	124,653	71,466	196,119
For 1888 .....	133,427	75,230	208,657
For 1889 .....			
For 1890 .....	134,108	68,992	203,912
For 1891 .....	120,747	71,016	201,863
For 1892 .....	133,001	66,746	198,747
For 1893 .....	142,362	74,417	216,779
For 1894 .....	149,046	71,246	220,250
For 1895 .....	136,954	70,461	207,415
For 1896 .....	137,115	67,088	204,203
For 1897 .....	110,677	58,548	169,225
For 1898 .....	144,346	68,894	213,240
For 1899 .....	140,162	67,148	207,310
For 1900 .....	142,413	64,505	206,918
For 1901 .....	172,272	80,747	253,019
For 1902 .....	185,598	82,972	269,003

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\*Croatans not included.



## AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERMS—WEEKS.

	White.	Colored.
For 1884 .....	11.50	11.75
For 1885 .....	12	11.75
For 1886 .....	11.75	12
For 1887 .....	12	12
For 1888 .....	12.80	12.30
For 1889 .....		
For 1890 .....	11.85	11.81
For 1891 .....	12.14	11.91
For 1892 .....	12.66	12.15
For 1893 .....	12.81	12
For 1894 .....	12.85	12.12
For 1895 .....	12.45	11.83
For 1896 .....	12.42	11.75
For 1897 .....	11.73	10.86
For 1898 .....	14.06	12.79
For 1899 .....	14.06	12.82
For 1900 .....	14.66	13.07
For 1901 .....	15.56	14.49
For 1902 .....	16.45	15.23

## AVERAGE SALARY OF WHITE TEACHERS.

	Males.	Females.
For 1886 .....	\$26.23	\$23.77
For 1887 .....	25.10	23.30
For 1888 .....	25.68	22.82
For 1890 .....	25.80	22.95
For 1891 .....	25.03	23.11
For 1892 .....	26.20	25.72
For 1893 .....	26.46	23.37
For 1894 .....	25.53	23.08
For 1895 .....	24.87	22.39
For 1896 .....	24.75	21.64
For 1897 .....	23.21	20.81
For 1898 .....	24.66	22.96
For 1899 .....	26.33	23.65
For 1900 .....	26.18	23.41
For 1901 .....	26.92	23.87
For 1902 .....	28.60	24.97

## AVERAGE SALARY OF COLORED TEACHERS.

	Males.	Females.
For 1886 .....	\$24.69	\$20.36
For 1887 .....	24.10	19.60



	Males.	Females.
For 1888 .....	22.67	20.45
For 1890 .....	22.72	20.36
For 1891 .....	22.23	18.45
For 1892 .....	23.33	20.14
For 1893 .....	23.33	21.28
For 1894 .....	23.08	19.27
For 1895 .....	23.14	20.91
For 1896 .....	26.70	20.96
For 1897 .....	21.54	18.25
For 1898 .....	21.64	19.85
For 1899 .....	22.53	19.70
For 1900 .....	21.14	19.82
For 1901 .....	22.93	21.20
For 1902 .....	23.09	21.29

## NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSES.

1888—For whites .....	3,779
1888—For colored .....	1,766
Total in 1888 .....	5,545
1890—For whites .....	3,973
1890—For colored .....	1,820
Total in 1890 .....	5,793
1891—For whites .....	4,034
1891—For colored .....	1,779
Total in 1891 .....	5,813
1892—For whites .....	4,168
1892—For colored .....	1,992
Total in 1892 .....	6,160
1893—For whites .....	4,271
1893—For colored (five counties not reporting) .....	1,942
Total in 1893 .....	6,213
1894—For whites .....	4,356
1894—For colored (three counties not reporting) .....	2,010
Total in 1894 .....	3,366



1895—For whites .....	4,372
1895—For colored .....	2,213
Total for 1895 .....	6,585
1896—For whites .....	4,875
1896—For colored .....	2,374
Total for 1896 .....	7,249
1899—For whites .....	4,678
1899—For colored .....	2,108
Total for 1899 .....	6,786
1900—For whites .....	4,798
1900—For colored .....	2,120
Total for 1900 .....	6,918
1901—For whites .....	4,899
1901—For colored .....	2,183
1901—For Croatans .....	29
Total for 1901 .....	7,111
1902—For whites .....	5,028
1902—For colored .....	2,236
1902—For Croatans.....	29
Total for 1902 .....	7,293

## NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAUGHT.

1888—For whites .....	4,438
1888—For colored .....	2,317
Total in 1888 .....	6,755
1890—For whites .....	4,508
1890—For colored .....	2,327
Total in 1890 .....	6,835
1891—For whites .....	4,574
1891—For colored .....	2,260
Total in 1891 .....	6,834



1892—For whites .....	4,603
1892—For colored .....	2,376
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Total for 1892 .....	6,979
1893—For whites .....	4,599
1893—For colored .....	2,219
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Total in 1893 .....	6,818
1894—For whites .....	4,811
1894—For colored .....	2,296
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Total in 1894 .....	7,107
1895—For whites .....	4,372
1895—For colored .....	2,213
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Total in 1895 .....	6,585
1896—For whites .....	4,877
1896—For colored .....	2,374
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Total in 1896 .....	7,251
1897—For whites .....	4,368
1897—For colored .....	2,037
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Total in 1897 .....	6,405
1898—For whites .....	4,279
1898—For colored .....	2,042
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Total in 1898 .....	6,321
1899—For whites .....	5,172
1899—For colored .....	2,395
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Total in 1899 .....	7,567
1900—For whites .....	5,047
1900—For colored .....	2,344
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Total in 1900 .....	7,391
1901—For whites .....	5,411
1901—For colored .....	2,413
1901—For Croatans .....	29
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Total in 1901 .....	7,853



1902—For whites .....	5,491
1902—For colored .....	2,376
1902—For Croatans .....	21
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Total in 1902 .....	7,888

## NUMBER OF DISTRICTS REPORTED.

1888—For whites .....	4,763
1888—For colored .....	2,031
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Total in 1888 .....	6,794
1890—For whites .....	4,893
1890—For colored .....	2,289
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Total in 1890 .....	7,182
1891—For whites .....	4,926
1891—For colored .....	2,302
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Total in 1891 .....	7,228
1892—For whites .....	5,168
1892—For colored .....	2,387
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Total in 1892 .....	7,555
1893—For whites (four counties not reporting) .....	4,937
1893—For colored (four counties not reporting) .....	2,296
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Total in 1893 .....	7,233
1894—For whites (three counties not reporting) .....	5,123
1894—For colored (three counties not reporting) .....	2,424
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Total in 1894 .....	7,547
1895—For whites .....	4,484
1895—For colored .....	2,290
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Total in 1895 .....	6,774
1896—For whites .....	5,157
1896—For colored .....	2,404
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Total in 1896 .....	7,561



1897—For whites .....	5,247
1897—For colored .....	2,540
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Total in 1897 .....	7,787
1898—For whites .....	5,083
1898—For colored .....	2,403
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Total in 1898 .....	7,486
1899—For whites .....	5,443
1899—For colored .....	2,515
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Total in 1899 .....	7,958
1900—For whites .....	5,422
1900—For colored .....	2,488
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Total in 1900 .....	7,910
1901—For whites .....	5,483
1901—For colored .....	2,559
1901—For Croatans .....	22
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Total in 1901 .....	8,064
1902—For whites .....	5,653
1902—For colored .....	2,441
1902—For Croatans .....	22
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Total in 1902 .....	8,115



## Reports of Colored Normal Schools for 1902.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., June 6, 1902.

PROF. J. Y. JOYNER, *Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This is the eleventh annual report of the Elizabeth City State Normal School. During the first session of this school sixty-nine (69) students were matriculated, who represented nine (9) counties. This report will show that there has been considerable advancement since the close of the first session.

The session was begun September 2, 1902, and closed May 31, 1902—38 weeks of school work, not including the Christmas holidays. Thorough, practical work characterized the entire school year; therefore, satisfactory results were manifest along all lines of work throughout the year. Many failures in school work are due to lack of intelligent application. Industry will conquer in the school-room as well as in the work-shop.

## THE REGULAR SESSION.

The past session has been one of inspiration and encouragement. Following the line of instruction given by the State Board of Examiners for admitting students, we enrolled, during the first week of school, sixty-one pupils, more than half of them being eligible to the second and third-year classes. The whole number of matriculates for the regular session of the Normal Department proper is 178 young men and women, who represent the following territory in counties: Pasquotank, Bertie, Craven, Camden, Currituck, Chowan, Dare, Gates, Jones, Martin, Norfolk, Va., Onslow, Perquimans, Northampton, Princess Ann, Va., Washington, Lenoir, Hertford, Columbus, Pitt, Hyde, Beaufort, Halifax, Dorchester, Md.—24. This makes the largest territorial representation the Normal has ever had. There were other applicants who were rejected. They did not make the entrance examination. A large majority of these young men and women were exceedingly diligent, honest, faithful and upright.

## PRACTICE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The local Board of Managers authorized the reorganization of the Practice School about the beginning of the session. The number of children was limited. Thirty-four (34) were admitted. They were classified as follows: Fourth grade, 19; third grade, 9; second grade, 3, and first grade, 3.

The Senior Class was required to do both practice and observation



work in the Practice School, under the supervision of the critic teacher. The class taught daily, having from one to two periods during the first term. During the second and third terms, each member of the class taught about one hour per week. Weekly meetings were held and criticisms made for the benefit of the class. The class was also required to observe the work done by each other and to make criticisms. County Superintendents of Schools testify to the excellent school-room work done by the graduates of this school.

Tuition per month was fifty cents. The following is the Treasurer's receipt in full:

Received of P. W. Moore, Principal State Normal School, one hundred and five dollars and fifty-eight cents.

J. B. LEIGH,

*Treasurer.*

The course of study prescribed by the State Board of Examiners was followed. The average student can complete it in four years, including a review of the Common School subjects.

Four young men and three young women were awarded diplomas on Commencement evening, May 30th. The final examination was prepared by State Board of Examiners.

The Commencement sermon was preached by Rev. C. W. Duke, of the white Baptist Church of the city. His subject was: "The Relation of Reading to Character." The discourse was logical, impressive, interesting, comprehensive, practical, inspiring, and of great value to the graduating class and the student body.

On no occasion during the Commencement were the students and the large audience more highly benefited and entertained than when the Commencement address was so ably and forcefully delivered by Hon. J. B. Leigh, Treasurer of the Normal. Subject: "The Teacher." His counsel to the class and the audience was wise, wholesome and instructive.

The address before the State Normal School Lyceum was made by Mr. Jas. F. Pierce, of Windsor, N. C. Subject: "A Plea for Chivalry."

The annual address was delivered by Rev. L. E. Fairly, pastor of Antioch Presbyterian Church. Subject: "Right."

Both of the addresses were well prepared and delivered. All were benefited. The students were encouraged and cheered to high and noble endeavors.

All the members of the local Board of Managers witnessed the Commencement exercises, except one, who was sick.

Just before the closing words were made by the Principal, encouraging and very helpful remarks were most happily and fittingly made by Mr. E. F. Lamb, member of the local Board of Managers, who, like the other members of the Board, has always exerted his best influence for the good of the school.

To the great delight of the entire school body, on November 26.



1901, the school was *honored* by a party of distinguished educators, among whom were his Excellency, Governor Charles B. Aycock, Prof. S. L. Sheep, Hon. J. B. Leigh and Dr. Chas. F. Meserve, President Shaw University.

The Governor's address was listened to with profound interest and a proper sense of gratitude for his words of wisdom and encouragement. Appropriate addresses were also made by Professor Sheep and Mr. Leigh. Dr. Meserve spoke eloquently, emphatically and entertainingly on "Character." His address was unique.

The Normal building has been enlarged and new desks furnished. The school continues to grow in usefulness and favor among that class of persons who possess gratitude. I fully believe that an industrial department, however limited, would greatly enhance the present usefulness of the institution. This conclusion has been drawn from my own observation of student life. Trained cooks and educated farmers are needed as well as professionally trained teachers, which latter work we shall not relinquish in the least, until you mark out additional lines.

The moral status of the young negro manhood and womanhood of this section has been greatly strengthened by the influence of the Normal. But it will take sufficient time for satisfactory results to be prominently evident in every community.

Prizes for best essay were awarded as follows: First, to Miss A. O. Wilson, Currituck County; second, to Miss M. L. Sessoms, Bertie County; third, to Miss E. L. McDougald, Columbus County.

The Principal's last report in your office contains the list of books in our library. No new books were purchased during the session of 1901-1902.

#### SUMMER NORMAL.

The third Summer Normal School was held July 15-26, 1901. The enrollment was 150. Counties represented: Pasquotank, Perquimans, Currituck, Camden, Dare, Hertford, Chowan, Washington, Bertie, Craven, Onslow, Guilford, Gates, Tyrrell, Martin, Hyde and Norfolk, Va. The school was very successful.

#### SUMMARY FOR 1901-1902.

Regular session, enrollment.....	212
Summer Normal, enrollment.....	150
Total .....	312
Number of counties represented.....	26



## A LETTER.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., June 5, 1902.

PROF. J. Y. JOYNER, *Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in the opportunity to express my hearty approval of the efficient work done by Prof. P. W. Moore in the State Normal School, located in Elizabeth City, N. C. I have attended two of the Commencements of this school; have listened with interest to the essays of the members of the graduating class, and have found them to be uniformly of a very high order. Especially noticeable are the principles shown in these essays to have been inculcated by the teachers. The genteel and courtly demeanor also of the students, and, indeed, of the entire audience, indicates that this institution is exerting a wholesome influence upon the negro race of this entire section. Evidently money expended on this school is being used to good purpose.

C. W. DUKE,

*Pastor White Baptist Church.*

I heartily thank the local Board of Managers for support, counsel and encouragement in my efforts to perform faithfully what I conceived to be my duty.

Obediently,

P. W. MOORE,

*Principal.*

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., August 15, 1902.

PROF. J. Y. JOYNER, *Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit a brief report of the Summer Normal School held here from July 28th to August 8, 1902, for negro teachers—a term of ten days.

It was a session of real work on the part of the instructors and the teachers. The recitations and lectures were interesting, instructive and inspiring to the teachers, who were faithful, earnest and attentive. Harmony, good cheer and a desire for better fitness for the noble work of teaching obtained throughout the session.

I believe that the teachers were greatly benefited, and will do more efficient work for the children committed to their care.

The enrollment is 187, representing the following counties: Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Tyrrell, Edgecombe, Mecklenburg, Bertie, Craven, Camden, Dare, Currituck, Jones, Norfolk, Va., Martin, Northampton, Onslow, Washington, Beaufort, Hyde, and Hampden, Mass—in all, 21. Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan and Gates Counties made supplementary appropriations for the Summer School.

The following composed the faculty:

Prof. S. L. Sheep, Superintendent of School for Pasquotank County.

P. W. Moore, Principal State Normal School.



Mr. J. R. Fleming, State Normal School.

Mr. F. M. Kennedy, St. Augustine's School, Raleigh.

Miss Lulu M. Spaulding, State Normal School.

Superintendent W. G. Gaither, of Perquimans County, delivered a highly practical and instructive lecture on "The Teacher and the Citizen." His visit and lecture added much to the school.

The Summer Normal Conference was held August 8th. The following topics were interestingly discussed by the instructors, the teachers and ministers:

1. "Home the Foundation of Civilization."

2. "School Problems—(a) Professional Courtesy Among Teachers; (b) How to Secure and Hold a School; (c) What Should be Taught Children Besides Text-books? (d) Does it Pay to Attend Teachers' Meetings?"

3. "The Teacher's Life—(a) Moral; (b) Religious; (c) Intellectual; (d) Material.

4. "The Preacher's Part in Educating the Children."

5. "Co-operation of Parents in School work."

6. "Should Negro Girls go North to Work? What of the evils?"

7. "Business Enterprises Operated by Negroes."

8. "Industrial Education."

The teachers' concert closed the fourth Summer Normal School, held under the local management of the Board of Managers of the Elizabeth City State Normal School.

Thanking you for permitting us to hold a Summer Normal School for the better preparation of our teachers, I am,

Very respectfully,

P. W. MOORE,  
Conductor.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., June 25, 1902.

PROF. J. Y. JOYNER, *Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Complying with your request of to-day, I take pleasure in sending herewith a list of graduates in the Normal Department for the years 1901 and 1902:

#### GRADUATES FOR 1901.

Miss Louise M. Brown, Trenton, N. C.; Miss Amanda M. Hill, Columbia, N. C.; Miss Clotee Brinkley, Norfolk, Va.; Miss Bertha J. Hawkins, Chapanoke, N. C.; Mrs. Annie E. Jones, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mr. Thomas J. Rayner, Windsor, N. C.; Mr. Lucius C. Starke, Elizabeth City, N. C.

All of the above-named persons taught during the past public school year, except Lucius C. Starke, who assisted his father in the wood business.



## GRADUATES FOR 1902.

Mr. Thomas S. Cooper, Windsor, N. C.; Mr. John H. Brockett, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mr. Henry S. Outlaw, Merry Hill, Bertie County, N. C.; Mr. John P. Law, Merry Hill, Bertie County, N. C.; Miss Mamie L. Sessoms, Windsor, N. C.; Miss Emma L. McDougald, Whiteville, N. C.; Miss Carlee M. Little, Edenton, N. C.

The class for 1903 numbers twenty.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. B. LEIGH, in account with the State Normal School of Elizabeth City from July 1, 1901, to November 6, 1902.

## RECEIPTS.

1901.			
July	1.	To balance brought forward .....	\$1,205.46
Nov.	2.	To cash from practice school .....	12.41
Nov.	19.	To check from State Auditor .....	500.00
Dec.	14.	To cash from practice school .....	13.93
Dec.	14.	To cash from P. W. Moore .....	14.00
1902.			
Jan.	4.	Check from State Auditor .....	500.00
Jan.	11.	To cash from practice school .....	14.02
Feb.	15.	To cash from practice school .....	14.38
March	22.	To cash from practice school .....	14.50
April	19.	To cash from practice school .....	15.08
May	1.	To warrant from State Auditor .....	857.14
May	1.	To cash from Peabody Fund .....	100.00
May	17.	To cash from practice school .....	14.96
May	17.	To cash from P. W. Moore .....	11.00
June	6.	To cash from practice school .....	6.30
July	18.	To cash from industrial department .....	106.52
Oct.	22.	To check from State Auditor .....	500.00
Total receipts .....			3,899.70

## DISBURSEMENTS.

As per account filed with Superintendent of Public Instruction .....		\$3, 251. 30
Nov.	6. By cash to balance .....	648. 40
		<hr/> 3, 899. 70

Most respectfully submitted,

J. B. LEIGH, *Treasurer.*



## FRANKLINTON NORMAL SCHOOL.

FRANKLINTON, N. C., July 9, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Superintendent Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The Principal of the Colored Normal School at Franklinton, N. C., begs leave here to submit to you his report of the work done during the term now ended, 1901-1902.

The school opened October 1, 1901, and closed May 14, 1902, making a scholastic year of quite eight months.

There were enrolled in the course during the year 301 pupils, representing 51 counties.

The average attendance was good and encouraging, and on this account, we have been able to do thorough work in all of the classes.

## TEACHERS.

Ten teachers were employed, all of whom are worthy of high commendation for the noble way they strove to bring out the best in their pupils.

## DEMAND.

The present condition of my people makes a knowledge of industry imperative, and to meet this demand we find it necessary not only to ground our pupils in the essentials of English, mathematics, hygiene, history, geography, drawing and music, but also to introduce from time to time such industrial features as will instill in them the dignity of labor and honest toil.

## THE BARRACKS.

During the term the boys of our industrial department erected a large frame building, accommodating about sixty-five, which has been neatly furnished with iron bedsteads. This building has added much to the beauty of the grounds, as well as to the comfort of the pupils.

We have endeavored to carry out the rules and regulations given by the State Board of Examiners, and each pupil who entered the Senior or Fourth-Year Normal Class had a first-grade certificate. Our object here is to graduate only such as are competent to teach in any of our village and county schools.

Our graduating class this year numbered sixteen—three females and thirteen males. The former, Misses Hattie V. Murphrey, Elm City, N. C.; Lucy S. Person, Letha, N. C., and Bessie C. Sessoms, Rocky Mount, N. C. The latter, Messrs. Melvin V. Arrington, Hilliardston, N. C.; Richard A. Blue, Red Springs, N. C.; James L. Brown, Laurinburg, N. C.; James H. Bynum, Wilson, N. C.; Julius S. Chance, Williamston, N. C.; John Q. Evans, Louisburg, N. C.; Guilford F. Fuller, Fountain Hill, N. C.; A. T. Hawkins, Letha, N. C.; R. O. Hooper, Lumberton, N. C.; James F. MacKay, Dunn, N. C.; Julius R. MacKnight, Franklinton, N. C.; Alonzo R. Phillips, Wilson, N. C., and W. A. Watson, Whitaker, N. C.



Last year we graduated two young men, Mr. Fairley C. Malloy, Laurinburg, N. C., and Mr. Theo. Mays, Lillington, N. C. Mr. Malloy is now a student of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, and in a class of 42 pupils, he ranks No. 1. Mr. Mays is secretary to the faculty of Columbia Industrial College, Columbia, Pa.

Our Commencement exercises were attended by a large, appreciative audience, coming from different parts of the State, and all were much pleased and spoke highly of what they heard and saw.

During the year several gentlemen of culture gave lectures in our chapel on popular themes. These lectures were very stimulating to both teachers and pupils.

We repeat again, our location is everything that could be desired. In the midst of a large negro population, free from malarial diseases, we are in a position to do much. The white people do much to encourage us in the uplift of the race, and we live happily together in our business relations.

This year has given us an opportunity to do much practice work. Each pupil in the Senior Class has taught one hour daily, and from the zeal and enthusiasm manifested, we can safely say, our country schools will be better in the future.

Our receipts from all sources have amounted to \$6,000. We report no debt. The salaries have been too small.

In this connection, we would acknowledge our indebtedness to ex-Superintendent Toon for his kindness. He was faithful and true to us, and by his unflagging interest he has shrined his memory in the grateful remembrance of our school. While we deplore his loss, we are glad his mantle fell where it did.

Our local Board of Managers exercised a helpful influence, and spared no pains to make the school a success.

We thank you personally for your interest in our behalf, and for the prompt and courteous way you have answered our correspondence. We thank also Professor Duckett for favors.

Faithfully yours,

J. A. SAVAGE.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

B. W. BALLARD, Treasurer, in account with the State Normal School of Franklinton, N. C., from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

#### RECEIPTS.

1901.	To amount brought from 1901.....	\$325.77
Oct. 7.	To warrant from State Auditor.....	750.00
Dec. 4.	To warrant from State Auditor.....	250.00
1902.		
Feb. 11.	To warrant from State Auditor.....	857.14
	Total receipts .....	2,182.91



## DISBURSEMENTS.

As per account filed with Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	\$2, 162.85
By balance on hand .....	20.06
	<hr/>
	2, 182.91

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. BALLARD, Treasurer.

### TREASURER'S REPORT OF SALISBURY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. RUMPLE, Treasurer, in account with the State Normal School, Salisbury, N. C., for the year 1901-1902.

## RECEIPTS.

1901.

June 25	To balance from last year .....	\$638.58
Oct. 21.	To warrant from State Auditor .....	500.00
Dec. 20.	To warrant from State Auditor .....	500.00

1902.

May 1.	To warrant from State Auditor .....	857.14
	Total .....	<hr/> 2, 495.72

## DISBURSEMENTS.

By various amounts paid between July 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, as per vouchers on file in the State Superintendent's office .....	\$2, 463.12
Balance on hand June 30, 1902 .....	32.60
	<hr/>
Total .....	2, 495.72

## PLYMOUTH NORMAL SCHOOL.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., June 20, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Superintendent of Public Instruction, and*  
*To the Local Board of Directors.*

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit my second annual report of the twenty-first session's work of the Plymouth State Normal. I entered upon my duties as Superintendent with a fixed determination to succeed. The Normals are not local, but State schools, which are to be the light-houses for the North Carolina negro. A better prepared class of teachers are being sent out to enlighten the black boys and girls. I am emphasizing the industrial as well as the intellectual. Every dress worn at our Commencement was made by the students. The twenty-first session opened September 2, 1901, and ended June 6, 1902. Enrollment: Washington, 73; Beaufort, 7; Bertie, 14; Chowan,



1; Dare, 1; Edgecombe, 16; Franklin, 4; Gates, 7; Hertford, 1; Halifax, 4; Northampton, 3; Lenoir, 1; Pitt, 2; Martin, 9; Pamlico, 2; Nash, 1; Hyde, 1; Tyrrell, 2.

The "Model Class" has proven a great benefit in the giving of excellent opportunity for students to do practice work, thus preparing teachers for the public schools. The "Model Class" numbered 13; Summer School, 117. Total enrollment, 192.

As Superintendent, I am pleased to assure you of appreciation evidenced by this Normal towards Governor Aycock and the lamented General Toon, whose efforts were in opposition to the lessening of facilities for negro education.

I have not accomplished all that I wish in connection with my work as Superintendent. I visited several counties and assisted in institute work in the counties of Edgecombe and Nash. I have been seeking to create a better feeling between the races, as well as making friends for the Plymouth State Normal. A loftier-minded class of students entered the school the session just ended. The establishing of a dormitory for girls has proven a blessing for the school. It is to be regretted that we have not the room to accommodate the ladies attending this Normal.

The visit of Prof. S. L. Sheep was helpful, in that it gave inspiration to the faculty, and strengthened the confidence of the student body. Your support has been a source of real help and encouragement in placing this Normal in the front rank. Five members of the fourth-year class applied for diplomas, and passed an approved examination submitted by the State Board of Examiners.

The words of Professor Sheep, congratulating us for the "good work done," simply nerves me to go forward in an honest discharge of any duty that may be imposed upon me.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. M. EPPES.

#### GRADUATES FOR 1901.

Mary M. Webb, Plymouth, N. C.; Arthur E. Hudson, Tarboro, N. C.; W. W. Walker, Plymouth, N. C. Each holds a first-grade certificate.

#### GRADUATES FOR 1902.

McKoy Lawrence, Leggetts, Edgecombe County, N. C.; Frank M. Jones, Plymouth, Washington County, N. C.; Milton L. Armistead, Plymouth, Washington County, N. C.; Eugene G. Armistead, Plymouth, Washington County, N. C.; Mamie S. Hill, Sunbury, Gates County, N. C.

Examination was given by Prof. S. L. Sheep, representing the Board of Examiners.

CHAS. M. EPPES,

*Superintendent.*



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

W. H. WARD, Treasurer Plymouth Colored Normal School, for year ending June 30, 1902.

## RECEIPTS.

1901.			
July	26.	To balance .....	\$2.76
Oct.	19.	To Auditor's warrant .....	500.00
Nov.	24.	To Auditor's warrant .....	500.00
1902.			
May	2.	To Auditor's warrant .....	857.14
		Total .....	1,859.90

## DISBURSEMENTS.

By various amounts paid out according to statement rendered .....		\$1,826.09
By balance on hand .....		33.81
Total .....		1,859.90

## GOLDSBORO NORMAL SCHOOL.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., June 30, 1902.

*Honorable Board of Trustees of the Goldsboro State Normal School.*

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit to you my annual report for the school year 1901-1902, session beginning September 2, 1901, and ending May 10, 1902.

We conducted a Summer School for teachers just prior to the opening of the school year proper. We enrolled 133, two-thirds of whom were holding certificates from this and other counties in this State. Fourteen counties were represented. During the regular school year several applicants were rejected, either on account of age or literary qualification, either of which is sufficient under the law governing the schools to debar one from the roll. There were enrolled during the session 103 students.

In consequence of there being no Senior Class this year we had no graduates.

We had three classes only—namely, First Year, Junior and Middle. A good Senior Class for 1902 and 1903.

The work of the year has been satisfactory to a great degree, and has been fraught with encouragement.

At no time since the direct supervision of the school has been entrusted to our care has there been more interest and zeal manifested on the part of both teachers and pupils than during the session just closed.

Everyone seems to have caught new inspiration and vied one with the other in trying to make the year just past the "red-letter" year in the history of the Normal.



The progress of the school along all lines has been fair.

It has been our constant aim to carry out to the letter the plans and scope of the work laid down by the State Board of Education.

We strive to give the students a thorough and practical knowledge of all the branches taught in our public schools, including the science, art and history of education.

We arrange to give pupils practical lessons in primary teaching, as well as in the higher grades.

We bring the student teacher in immediate contact with the child to be taught, thus giving the young teacher that experience that surpasses all theory—real living experience—a fact to face contact.

Mindful of the great good of industrial training, we organized during the past school year an industrial art department for girls, under the instruction of Mrs. H. E. Hagans, who taught this class for four (4) months gratis, in different kinds of fancy needle work, etc. The girls took to this work willingly and earnestly. The results from this department have been very gratifying to all concerned.

We would recommend that some steps be taken in the near future to encourage this industrial idea among our boys and girls. It is very necessary that our *boys* be taught to work.

Realizing as we do that this institution is fostered and sustained by the State, the State has a right to expect as the product of the school good citizenship.

We teach love for truth, love for home, love for parents, love for country, all of which goes to make up character. The school that does not grow character is a failure.

The growth of the inner nature—character—is the chief object to be aimed at in education. The deportment of the students during the session has been, in the main, excellent.

The influence exerted upon the community by the student body is very manifest.

The Normal School has wrought a wonderful influence upon the lives of the colored people of this city and section. We are happy to say that the school is growing more and more into popularity as the years come and go. We are hopeful of the future.

I could not conclude this report without acknowledging my sincere gratitude to you gentlemen, the local Board, under whose wise and efficient management the school is destined to achieve better results than ever before, for the counsel given to and the confidence imposed in me by you.

Humbly submitted,

H. E. HAGANS,  
*Superintendent.*



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

W. T. HOLLOWELL, Treasurer, in account with Colored Normal School.

## RECEIPTS.

1901.			
May	28.	Balance on hand .....	\$257.53
Oct.	2.	By State warrant .....	500.00
Dec.	19.	By State warrant .....	500.00
1902.			
Feb.	11.	By State warrant .....	857.14
		Total .....	<u>2,114.67</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

May	10.	By amount paid out as per vouchers .....	\$2,114.67
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The undersigned Auditing Committee for the Board of Trustees of the Colored Normal School at Goldsboro, have examined the accounts of W. T. Hollowell, Treasurer of said Board, and find same as above stated and correct.

Goldsboro, N. C., June 30, 1902.

I. F. DORTCH,  
J. W. GARDNER,  
*Auditing Committee.*

REPORT OF THE STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, AT  
FAYETTEVILLE, FOR THE SESSION OF 1901-1902.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 10, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *State Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg, most respectfully, to submit to you the following brief report of the work accomplished by the State Colored Normal School, located here, for the school year ending May 20, 1902, closing May 20, 1902.

The session was opened on Monday, September 2, 1901, and continued for a period of thirty-seven weeks.

It is gratifying to state that the session was well attended and harmonious throughout. The faculty consisted of the Principal and three assistant instructors.

There were enrolled in the Normal Department during the session 135 students—55 males and 80 females—from the following fourteen counties, viz.: Bladen, 7; Brunswick, 1; Cumberland, 90; Granville, 1; Harnett, 5; Johnston, 3; New Hanover, 2; Pender, 3; Richmond, 4; Robeson, 8; Sampson, 3; Scotland, 3; Union, 1; Wayne, 4, representing forty towns or post-offices.



Of those enrolled, 59 held teachers' certificates, 55 of whom had taught in the public schools of the State.

The students were classified as follows: A Method or Teachers' Training Class, a Third-Year Class, a Second and a First-Year Class.

The Method Class was composed of twenty-seven teachers, nineteen of whom were former graduates of the Normal School here, while the other eight were from Bennett and Scotia Seminaries, Livingston College and Biddle University. The work accomplished in this class was highly satisfactory. The following books were used as reference on pedagogics: White's "Elements of Pedagogy," Payne's "Lectures on Education," Baldwin's "Art of School Management," Parker's "Talks on Teaching," and Page's "Theory and Practice of Teaching." This class was well attended, especially so during the recess of the district schools.

There were twenty-four students in the Third-Year Class, more than fifty per cent of whom might have graduated at the closing of the session but for the addition of another year to the course of study, which was ordered to be done by the State Board of Examiners, at a meeting held in Raleigh July 24, 1901. Prior thereto the course of study comprised three years, now it includes four. Obeying said order of the State Board of Examiners, we had no graduates at our last closing.

In the Second-Year Class there were twenty-three students, and in the First-Year Class sixty-one.

Among the distinguished visitors to the school during the session, whose presence and addresses encouraged and inspired the faculty and students, were: Hon. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. J. D. McNeill, Chairman of the local Board of Managers of the School; Hon. H. L. Cook, Secretary of the local Board of Managers; Mr. S. H. Strange, Chairman County Board of Education; Prof. S. D. Cole, Superintendent of Schools of Cumberland County; Mrs. S. F. Cochran, of New York; Rev. T. A. Smoot, Prof. J. R. Hawkins, Prof. A. B. Vincent, Dr. J. A. Whitted, Rev. R. S. Rives, D.D., Dr. P. N. Melchor and Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, United States Minister, resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Liberia.

The steady growth of the school, in numbers, during the past few years has been such as to render our present quarters and accommodations inadequate to permit us to obtain the best results. But along with the numerical growth of the school has been also its growth in the favor of the good people of this community and section.

Friends, white and colored, in and out of the State, observing the imperative need of the school, have kindly signified their willingness to co-operate with the local Board of Managers to supply it; if not wholly, at least in part.



This kind offer by friends of the school has been accepted by the Board of Managers, and already, as stated in a former report to your office, a desirable tract of land, situated in the western suburbs of the city, has been deeded to the Board of Managers as a gift for the school. On said site some of the necessary buildings are in course of erection. Funds, however, at the disposal of the Board, are very limited, and, consequently, any constructive work in connection with the school must of necessity go slowly. The Principal of the school has been authorized by the local Board of Managers to solicit funds with which to prosecute the work.

When sufficient buildings on the site are completed it is the purpose of the management to make the industrial feature a prominent and serviceable annex to the school.

In concluding this report, I beg to express sincere gratitude to you, Mr. Superintendent, for your manifest interest in the Normal School at this place, and also to make grateful acknowledgement to you for the educational enthusiasm which is being awakened by you and largely under your direction throughout the State. May the hitherto flickering flames be fanned into one great blaze.

Permit me also to record my sense of gratitude to the local Board of Managers, under whose very wise and efficient management the school has steadily improved for the past three years, for their untiring energy manifested in fostering the success of the school.

Very obediently,

E. E. SMITH,

*Principal.*

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

H. W. LILLY, Treasurer, in account with State Colored Normal School at Fayetteville, from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

#### RECEIPTS.

1901.

May	30.	To balance from approved account .....	\$1,194.78
Nov.	29.	To Auditor's warrant.....	500.00

1902.

April	30.	To Auditor's warrant.....	857.14
May	2.	To check from Peabody Fund .....	50.00
Total.....			2,601.92

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

By various amounts paid out, as per statement rendered in State Superintendent's office .....			\$1,889.40
By balance on hand.....			712.52
Total.....			2,601.92



## THE SLATER INDUSTRIAL AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 14, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Supt. of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg herewith to submit my annual report as Principal of the State Normal School at Winston-Salem, for the scholastic year 1901-1902.

I am glad to inform you that this school year has been in every way a gratifying one. There were enrolled in the Normal and post-graduate departments 86 pupils—50 males and 36 females. In addition to these, there were enrolled in the practice school 152 pupils—65 males and 87 females; besides, there were also 18 special students—8 males and 10 females, making a grand total of 256 pupils coming under the influence of the school during the scholastic year just closed. The average attendance was 213.72. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the work done in the Normal Classes was highly gratifying. Your humble servant was assisted in this work by Profs. J. W. Woody, C. G. O'Kelly and Thos. R. Debnam, and Miss A. F. Ruffin; and he takes pleasure in testifying to the zeal, ability and fidelity of these teachers in their work.

It is doubtless known to you that there are a number of industrial departments connected with the work of the school. All the normal pupils take also industrial training along some lines. The boys are given training in agriculture, carpentry, blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, dairying and brick-making, and the girls are taught sewing, cooking, laundry work, basketry and general house-keeping. Besides, there has just been added a new hospital and nurse-training school for girls.

We find that the taking of this industrial training stimulates interest in the normal and literary work, and we are quite sure that our graduates will be better teachers and race leaders as a result of their industrial training. The late Superintendent, General Toon, on the occasion of his official visit to the school was greatly impressed with the comprehensive training being given by the institution, and we shall not soon lose the stimulus of his benediction, nor shall we ever forget his good-heartedness and signal consecration to the great work of educational betterment in the State.

It is our purpose to have increased dormitory facilities in the near future. This will be undertaken especially in the interest of the large number of female applicants who are seeking admission to the school. Notwithstanding the fact the standard is constantly being raised in the school, especially the standard as to thoroughness, the number of applicants for admission is greater every year.

It is plainly apparent that there is here the promise of a large



and important training institution for colored teachers, and it is sincerely hoped that the encouragement and re-enforcement necessary will be provided. In this hope we earnestly and sincerely solicit the sympathy of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the State Board of Education. I am glad to say that it is our effort to pursue faithfully and earnestly the course prescribed by the State Board of Examiners. We are much pleased with the action of the Board in raising the course of study.

In addition to our regular work, we have reached about 100 teachers every summer through our Summer School, hence this Normal is reaching and helping about 200 teachers every year. Our work is greatly encouraged from time to time by visits from educators, ministers, and other friends. These visits are increasing from year to year, as the number of our friends, we are glad to say, is steadily increasing both at home and abroad.

We have been hopeful of doing the same work for the colored teachers of North Carolina that is done at the Hampton Institute for the colored teachers of Virginia. This we can do, should the interest and attendance justify it. The colored teachers of the public schools of Virginia are expected to attend the Hampton Summer Normal, and the certificate of attendance from that Summer School passes current in the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction being the chief patron of this Summer School. We shall be glad to place ourselves in the hands of the Department of Education of our State for the largest possible service in this direction.

Last year we graduated from the Normal Department the following persons: Lemuel Banks, Winston-Salem; Mittie Brown, Winston-Salem; L. V. Brown, Winston-Salem; Walter C. Bryan, Tarboro; Mary L. Mosely, Madison; Callie C. Hairston, Winston-Salem; Charles J. Hairston, Winston-Salem; John T. Martin, Winston-Salem; Grace I. Peters, Raleigh; John A. Rousseau, Wilkesboro, and Jesse M. Smith, Wilson. These received the regular State Normal diploma.

At the recent Commencement we did not have a class, as the course of study had been raised one year. The course having been raised, the above pupils, notwithstanding the fact that they had already received their diplomas, were glad to remain with us another year, and would have been eligible to graduation at the recent Commencement if they had not already graduated at the previous Commencement after finishing the old course of study.

It will be gratifying to us, Mr. Superintendent, to have the privilege of welcoming you here at any time. We will thank you for visits and criticisms, wishing, as we do, to be of the greatest possible use to your department in the important work of training teachers for the public schools of the State.

For financial reports, I beg to refer you to the Secretary and Treas-



urer of the local Board of Managers, Mr. Wm. A. Blair, Winston-Salem.

Trusting that this communication will suffice to give you the necessary information concerning our work here, I beg to remain,

Your humble and obedient servant, S. G. ATKINS,  
*Principal.*

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

WM. A. BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, in account with local Board of Directors, State Normal School, Winston-Salem, N. C., to June 1, 1902:

##### RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand June 1, 1901.....	\$78.28
To State appropriation for Normal School.....	1,857.14
To State appropriation for benefit of the Slater Industrial School, on condition that it raise a like amount.....	1,000.00
To Peabody appropriation.....	700.00
Total .....	\$3,635.42

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

By disbursement as per accounts on file.....	\$3,590.00
By balance on hand.....	45.42
Total .....	\$3,635.42

(Signed) WM. A. BLAIR,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*



## Cullowhee High School (White).

[From report of committee appointed to investigate State Institutions.]

On September 11th we made an official visit and examination of the Normal Department of the High School at Cullowhee. Its location is in Jackson County, on Cullowhee Creek, which is a tributary of Tuckaseegee River. In natural beauty this place equals any we have ever seen. The character of the population, which is almost universally of the white race, is such as to present the very best opportunity for educational development. Indeed, the good use to which these people have put their very limited advantages, causes the sure conviction that increase of schools and improvement in teachers will produce results which will justify any expense made to provide them.

The great and pressing need of these people is more numerous schools and better teachers; a school-house will do no good, if it be conducted by an untrained teacher. True economy is for the State to provide the teacher of the very best quality, and for him, by his county's aid, to provide the school.

This end the State can reach by establishing and maintaining Normal Schools. The results attending this course in the Cullowhee Normal Schools proves beyond all dispute the wisdom and patriotism of the General Assemblies which have made appropriations therefor. If any mistake has been made, it is that these appropriations have been so small. In evidence of which we append the statistics which we have gathered and carefully verified.

### COST TO THE STATE.

The Treasurer's books present the following figures for the past two years:

Balance cash on hand August 10, 1900.....	\$95.15
State appropriation for fiscal year 1900.....	2,000.00
State appropriation for fiscal year 1901.....	2,000.00
Total for which the Treasurer is responsible.....	\$4,095.15

The expenditures were:

For salaries of Superintendent two years.....	\$1,600.00
For salaries of two assistants two years.....	2,200.00
For apparatus .....	10.00
For furniture .....	35.85
For books .....	5.00
For cost of exhibits at State Fair.....	100.00
For miscellaneous objects.....	58.00
Balance cash on hand August 10, 1902.....	\$86.30



Our opinion is, that the above gives assurance of most remarkable economy on the part of the management. At the small stipend of \$800 per annum they have had the services of a Superintendent, who, in almost any other State, could have had a salary three times as large. The only explanation is his untiring interest in his noble work and his devotion to the welfare of our people. His spirit has influenced his two assistants. These young men have sacrificed themselves to the good of their fellows.

During the nine years of struggle with pitiful poverty the Normal School has graduated 105 young men and women. The character of these graduates can be estimated by the fact that every one of them has complied with the agreement to teach in North Carolina as a return for her aid. Of the 44 public schools in Jackson County, 35 are taught by graduates at Cullowhee.

If it could be asserted that these young people are not well qualified to fill their important places, the above statement would be of slight value. Happily the contrary is the case. Specimens of their work satisfies us that each is well equipped, in all respects qualified to the delicate task of training our rising generation. This is supported by their having won all the prizes offered for that department in the State Fair of 1900, and ten out of twelve of the Fair of 1901.

The increase in usefulness is manifested by the enrollment of 1900-'01, being 90, and the average attendance 73, which is very remarkable, in view of the very poor school-house, to which these students had to come. A still further evidence of the value of the Normal Department is that, by its aid, there has been maintained also an excellent preparatory school, with average attendance of 154 scholars. We believe that at a low estimate the cost of such a school may be placed at \$750 per annum, whereas its only support in money has been \$150 from county, and \$175 paid for tuition by 34 of the scholars. The balance of \$425 should in justice be credited to the Normal Department.

It should be remembered that the small sum appropriated to this school is the only aid given by the State to any institution west of Morganton. That this Normal School is the only source from which we may expect to get competent teachers for almost the whole of the Congressional District in which it is located; that the white population of this large trans-montane district will exceed 150,000. We certainly urge that the duty, as well as the best interest of the State, demand that she make a more liberal appropriation to this school.

The appropriation for maintenance we also think entirely too small. It is unbecoming the dignity of our State to accept the valuable services of such men as this Superintendent and his assistants at so small a stipend. We earnestly recommend that the annual appropriation hereafter be \$3,000.



## Official Letters, Etc.

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### CONSOLIDATION OF DISTRICTS.

*To County Superintendents, Boards of Education and Patrons of the Public Schools.*

I wish to call your attention to the necessity and advantages of consolidation of school districts in your county, and to suggest some means of securing larger districts.

#### THE NECESSITY OF REASONABLE CONSOLIDATION OF SMALL DISTRICTS.

Seventy-five of ninety-seven counties applied for aid from the hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the last Legislature to lengthen the school term in every school district in North Carolina to the constitutional requirement of four months. An examination of these applicants reveals that 2,290 white districts and 864 colored districts applied for aid. One thousand three hundred and forty of the white districts and 522 of the colored districts contained less than 65 children of school age, the minimum fixed for school districts by Section 29 of the School Law and by Chapter 543 of the Public Laws of 1901. Fifty-nine per cent of the white districts and sixty per cent of the colored districts, needing aid in order to have four months school, contain a school population of less than sixty-five. This makes it very clear that one chief cause of the weakness of school districts in North Carolina, and of their consequent inability to have a four months term without aid from the State Treasury is to be found in the smallness of the districts. My recent conference with about forty County Superintendents at Greensboro and Charlotte corroborates this and convinces me that one great obstacle in the way of improvement of our public schools is the multiplicity of small districts. This is further corroborated by the last reports of the County Superintendents of the 97 counties of North Carolina now on file in this office, which show that there are about 5,500 white school districts for a school population of about 440,000 white children of school age, making an average of only about 80 to the school district, only a few more than the minimum number fixed by the law. In the light of these facts, I am satisfied of the necessity of the reduction of this needless multiplicity of small districts by a reasonable consolidation of many of them into larger and stronger districts.

The following are some of the benefits that I feel sure will be derived from the decrease of the number of districts and the increase of the size of those districts.



(1) *An increase of funds for the district.* The smaller the number of districts in the county, the shorter will be the division of the school fund and the larger will be the amount of money to each district.

(2) *An increase in the number of children attending each school.* This, of course, would mean an increase of enthusiasm and an improvement in the spirit of the school.

(3) *Bringing together several teachers in one school-house.* Where the number of children and the amount of money available justify the employment of two teachers or more at one school-house, there would be a clear saving of the time of the teachers, because, in all probability, few, if any, more classes would be required for the two or three teachers at the combined school than would be required in each of the little schools taught in separate school-houses in smaller districts by each of the teachers. This, of course, with a proper classification of children, would enable the teachers to give more time to each class and to secure better results from each child. With the larger amount of money available, at least one good teacher could be employed, under whose direction, with assistants, the teaching would be much better and more economical.

(4) *Enlargement and improvement of school-houses.* With fewer houses to build or improve, more money could be spent on each house. The reports of the County Superintendents reveal that there are in North Carolina about 584 white districts that have no houses, and about 376 colored districts that have no houses; about 597 log-houses for whites, and 353 log-houses for colored, besides a large number of uncomfortable and almost uninhabitable houses, valued all the way from \$25 to \$50 each, including land, equipment, etc. It is highly important, therefore, that, before any more money shall be spent in building new houses where they are needed, or in replacing old ones that are worthless, these districts should be consolidated and enlarged where possible, and the houses should be properly located in the centre of the larger districts. It is much easier to do this now than it would be after building a new house or repairing an old one. We can not hope to have a school that will command the respect and support of a respectable community without having a respectable school-house. We can not hope to get good teachers to teach in a school-house that is a mere hovel. We can not hope for much improvement in the character of our school-houses without larger districts, and more money for those districts.

(5) *Great economy of funds by reducing the number of houses and the number of teachers.* The last report of the State Superintendent shows that only 32 per cent of the children of school age were in actual daily attendance on the schools. Most of these



small districts contain far less than 65 children. Now suppose there are two districts with a school population of 65 each, the largest of the small districts. In each of these districts there would be an average daily attendance of only 21 children. If these two districts could be combined, and one central school-house placed within two or three miles of the most remote child in the larger district, the average daily attendance in this larger district would be only 42 children. These could be taught easily in one house by one teacher, so that there would be a clear saving of one house and the salary of one teacher. In the per capita apportionment of the school fund, this larger district would have twice as much money for its one house and its one teacher as each of the small districts had. It is evident that the large district could have a better house, a better teacher, and a longer school term.

It ought not to require any argument to prove that with a given number of children to be educated, the larger the number of children that can be brought into one place, the more economically they can be educated, because of a decrease in the number of houses, the number of teachers, and the cost of fuel and other current expenses.

(6) *More favorable conditions for the adoption of local taxation.* In many of the larger districts, with a centrally located school-house, the conditions would be more favorable for the adoption of a reasonable local tax for lengthening the school term when public sentiment demanded it. Local taxation, if adopted, in a small district, would not sufficiently increase the school fund to lengthen materially the school term. A proper districting of the county would begin to prepare the way for the adoption and the successful execution of local taxation in many of the stronger districts, thereby rendering it feasible to lengthen the school term in those districts and greatly improve the school-houses and their equipment. In this way, in all probability, the larger and stronger districts might, by self-help, soon become largely self-sustaining, leaving finally to be taken care of out of the general fund and special appropriation only those districts that were necessarily small or weak because of peculiar geographical conditions or sparsity of population, the only two causes for the existence of small, weak districts recognized by law as valid. This would enable these weak districts to get more money and to have better schools and longer terms.

THE LAW ENCOURAGES LARGER DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL OFFICERS FAVOR  
CONSOLIDATION.

In recent conferences with forty County Superintendents and a number of members of Boards of Education, resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring consolidation of districts. I am anxious



that Boards of Education should adopt this policy wherever it can be adopted without manifest injustice and detriment to the people. Section 29 of the School Law declares that no new school shall be established in any township within less than three miles by the nearest travelled route of some school already established in said township. I think this is a clear declaration on the part of the lawmakers that, in the formation of school districts, it is not unreasonable to expect any healthy child, who frequently works on the farm from sunrise to sunset, to walk as far as two or three miles to school, if necessary. I am sure that this is not an unreasonable requirement, where the roads are reasonably passable. I remember that I walked three miles to school every day while getting my preparation for college, and I am sure that I was better physically for the walk. The same section also declares that the County Board of Education shall not create a school district with less than *sixty-five* children of school age, unless compelled to do so by geographical reasons or sparsely settled neighborhoods. By fixing this as the minimum, the law clearly intends to encourage the formation of districts larger than this, and to discourage the formation of districts smaller than this. As stated above, 1,340 white districts and 522 colored districts with less than sixty-five children applied for aid for a four-months school. It is certain that the total number of such small districts in the State is far in excess of this number. I shall ascertain the entire number of such districts before my next report. If so large a number of small districts exists because of geographical reasons or sparsity of population, then our State must have a more wonderful geography and a sparser population than any other State in the American Union. Section 6 of Chapter 543 of the Public Laws of 1901, says: "That no school with a school census under sixty-five (65) in number shall receive any benefit from the appropriation made in section three (3) of this act, unless the formation or continuance of such school district shall have been, for good and sufficient cause, approved by the County Board of Education and the *State Superintendent of Public Instruction*."

The only *legal* cause for the existence of such small districts is set out in Section 29 of the School Law, quoted above. Circumstances rendered it impossible to obtain the necessary information for the strict enforcement of Section 6 this year. I hope Boards of Education and County Superintendents will see to it that no district needing aid shall be excluded from participation in this appropriation next year because of a failure to comply with the clear direction of the law.

*In the distribution of the second hundred thousand dollars to secure a four-months school in weak districts next year, the Superin-*



*tendent of Public Instruction can not, it seems to me, under his oath, approve any application from any district containing less than sixty-five children, unless satisfied, after a careful examination of the facts, that good and sufficient cause exists for the formation or continuance of such district.*

#### CONSOLIDATION SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR WHERE ADOPTED.

I have the assurance of County Superintendents that have consolidated small districts into larger ones, that, almost without exception, the great majority of the people in the districts concerned have seen, after trying it, the advantages of the larger district, and become satisfied; that, almost without exception, they have been able to have a better school-house, better teachers, better attendance and more enthusiastic students in the larger districts; and that most of the people have not only become satisfied with the change, but greatly prefer it, and take a greater pride in their school.

#### HOW TO SECURE CONSOLIDATION.

There is, of course, a great need for judgment and tact in the management of this problem, but there is also need for firmness and justice and a consolidation of the greatest good to the greatest number. The people should be reasoned with, persuaded and led. Superintendents, Boards of Education and Committees should acquaint themselves fully with the facts, the geographical conditions, the population of the districts, the location and condition of the school-houses, and set about the work of consolidation where the conditions are favorable and the facts justify it, with intelligence and produce. The work should be done systematically. The interest of the entire county should be kept in view. Every Board of Education should have a carefully prepared map of the county for guidance in consolidation and re-districting. Where consolidation seems necessary and advantageous, the people of the districts ought to be consulted, some influential citizens interested and set to work in these communities, a public meeting probably called, and the benefits and necessity of the proposed consolidation pointed out. Where a new house is needed, or an old one is unsatisfactory or needs repair, consolidation of districts could frequently be encouraged by Boards of Education by proposing to build a better house in the centre of a larger district, if the people will agree to consolidation.

I realize the difficulty of changing the location of a school-house after a district has been formed and people conveniently located to the school have become attached to it, but I believe that many of



these people could be reasoned with, shown the advantages of consolidation, and induced to consent thereto. I am satisfied that, after adoption under favorable conditions, the benefits will be so apparent as to overcome opposition and stimulate consolidation in surrounding districts. Wise parents will prefer sending their children a longer distance to a better school to sending them a shorter distance to a poorer school. It will not be wise, I think, to force consolidation. It will be wiser to set about systematically to create sentiment for it where it is needed and bring it about as rapidly as conditions and public sentiment will permit. Rash and radical action in defiance of the wishes of the people is always unwise, and invariably results in harmful re-action. In many counties considerable time will be necessary to consolidate all the small districts that ought to be consolidated, after a careful study of the entire situation. The work ought to be wisely planned at once in every county, and pushed as rapidly, prudently and tactfully as possible.

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

#### RESOLUTIONS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the conference of twenty County Superintendents, held in Charlotte, May 1 and 2, 1902:

WHEREAS, At the educational conference of County Superintendents, assembled in the city of Charlotte, this May 2, A. D. 1902, it appearing from reports and speeches made that in the territory represented at this conference, there are a great many small districts in which are situated many poor and inadequate school-houses, and that because of this multiplicity of districts the terms are short, and the results are necessarily very unsatisfactory:

*Be it therefore resolved*, That it is the sense of this conference that an active and vigorous campaign should be at once inaugurated in every county for the accomplishment of the following ends, to-wit:

1. The consolidation of small districts wherever possible.
2. The erection of adequate and comfortable school-houses.
3. The lengthening of the public school term by local taxation.

(Signed) JAMES A. BUTLER,

R. T. COCHRANE,

G. T. HEAFNER,

*Committee.*

Simular resolutions were unanimously adopted at the conference of County Superintendents, representing twenty counties, held at Greensboro, April 3.



## WHAT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS SAY ABOUT CONSOLIDATION.

In response to the following letter, the following answers from County Superintendents have been received:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
OFFICE OF SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, June 20, 1902.

DEAR SIR:—I am preparing to issue at once for general distribution an Educational Bulletin from my office on Consolidation of Districts. I wish to publish letters from a few County Superintendents showing the results of a trial of it in their counties.

Please write me a short letter for publication, stating what you have been able to do in the way of consolidation, how you did it, the results of it, how the people like it, what you hope to do, etc. Please answer at once, as part of the copy for the Bulletin is already in the hands of the printer.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

## AN OBJECT LESSON IN DURHAM COUNTY.

*The number of districts in Durham County has been reduced from sixty-five to forty-nine, and still more than nine-tenths of the children are within less than two miles of a school, and less than one hundred of them are as far as three miles.*

DURHAM, N. C., June 24, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In replying to your inquiry of recent date, I would say that the work of consolidating school districts and building better school-houses was commenced in Durham County four years ago. The methods employed in doing this work have varied somewhat on account of changes in the school law; but, in general, we have investigated thoroughly the territory out of which the new district was to be made. We have carefully ascertained the number of children in the proposed district, and the distance each would travel to reach school.

Then it has been our custom to present our plans and purposes to the patrons of said district for their approval or rejection. At this period of our work we have sometimes met strong opposition. How to deal with this opposition is, of all our problems, the most difficult. Point out the advantages of having better school-houses, better



equipments, better salaries, and better teachers. Treat everyone fairly, and when the school opens and it becomes known that better work is being done, the opposition will disappear. Those who opposed the change most will often be found among the staunchest supporters of the school.

We have reduced the number of districts from sixty-five to forty-nine, and yet there are at least 8,500 of the 9,139 children in the county that are less than two miles from a school, and less than 100 children that are so far as three miles from school.

Hoping that every district in North Carolina may soon have a good school-house, well furnished, and occupied for at least six months every year by a good, trained teacher, I am,

Very truly yours,

C. W. MASSEY,  
*County Superintendent.*

LETTER FROM SUPERINTENDENT OF RANDOLPH.

ASHBORO, N. C., June 21, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Superintendent, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have recently reduced the number of schools in one township. It has made a decided improvement, and I believe that the majority of the people are strongly of the same opinion.

This question is being agitated in the townships where it is needed most. In some instances the people resent it, in others they are eager for it. Our great need is money with which to build better houses. When the people see that they can get a better house and a better school, they will be willing to consolidate the smaller districts. I believe that a determined campaign will arouse the people to building the school-houses with their own means. It may take several years to carry this movement into effect, but it can be done. We must keep at it, bravely at it, till the work is done. That's what we are going to do in Randolph.

It is our purpose to effect more consolidations this year. The people need to be educated for this work. This our educational campaign is doing. We expect to win victories all along, but it is impossible to win them all at the same time, or even in one campaign. But if one campaign be not sufficient, we will inaugurate another, and another, and so on till the work is finished.

With best wishes for you in your noble work,

Very sincerely yours,

J. M. WAY,  
*County Superintendent Randolph County.*



CONCORD, N. C., June 30, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Superintendent, Raleigh, N. C.*

Cabarrus County school authorities have been wrestling with the problem of consolidation of districts for a year. The Board carefully studied the county and found a number of districts that could be consolidated.

Conversations were held with a number of prominent men in those districts to endeavor to arouse an interest in the movement. In most instances success was the reward. A petition asking the Board for consolidation was circulated among the patrons. When a majority of the patrons sign that petition we have smooth sailing.

In instances where the majority are unfavorable to consolidation, the Board summonses a few patrons from each district to appear before it to give information as to the width and length of districts, the central point in combined districts, and distances from this central point to those living farthest away. If from this information it develops that the children will not be inconvenienced too much by consolidation, the Board orders the two districts consolidated.

Some of the patrons become enraged at this course and threaten not to send to school at all. They have not as yet carried out their threats.

In all consolidated districts we erect, at the county's expense, a nice modern school-house with belfry and cloak-room attached. The house is held out as an inducement to consolidation, and it has proven a very effectual one.

We have reduced the number of districts from 56 to 47. We hope to reduce the number still further.

Those who enter into the work of consolidation of districts must be prepared to face a great deal of opposition.

CHAS. E. BOGER,  
*Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, March 14, 1902.

MR. S. H. STRANGE, *Chairman Board of Education of Cumberland Co., Fayetteville, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, I give below in writing my construction of those sections of the school law in controversy between your Board and the Committee of Cross Creek Township:

(1) That under Section 2 of Chapter 543, of the Public Laws of North Carolina, Cumberland County's part of the first \$100,000, appropriated out of the State treasury for the benefit of the public schools, must be "credited to the general public school fund of the county," and apportioned in accordance with the Section 24 of the



school law which regulates the apportionment of the school fund of the county.

(2) That under Section 24, after deducting therefrom an amount sufficient to pay the expenses, as set forth in this section, this school fund must be apportioned "to the various townships in said county per capita."

(3) That as the school fund of your county has been apportioned by your Board of Education under an honest misapprehension of the law in a manner different from my construction of Section 24 of the school law, a new apportionment of that fund, in accordance with the above construction of that section, should be made at once.

(4) That if under this new apportionment any districts in the county of Cumberland should fail to receive a sufficient amount for a four-months school, the Board of Education should ask, from the second \$100,000 appropriated by the State for this purpose, for the amount necessary to bring all such weak districts up to a four-months school.

(5) That the Board of Education must have the power to decide whether or not school desks for any district are a necessary expense for that district, and if they should decide that they are a necessary expense, they may set aside out of the general fund for necessary expenses, an amount sufficient to pay for these desks. If, however, they should decide that the desks are not a necessary expense for that particular district, they have no right to pay for them out of this general fund, and the District Committee must pay for them out of the fund apportioned to the school district. Except by special agreement with the District Committee, the County Board of Education would have no right to order desks and pay for them out of the funds apportioned to that district. The Board would have a right to sell any desks that they may have purchased under any misapprehension as the title to such desks remains in the Board until disposed of by the Board.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the spirit of courtesy and fairness in which the hearing of this matter was conducted before me by both sides on Wednesday night, and to assure you that your entire correspondence and your conversations with me in regard to this matter, and your conduct during the hearing of the matter have shown me very clearly that you and your Board acted in accordance with what you honestly believed to be the law and your sworn duty under the law. It was an honest difference of opinion between good citizens as to the construction of the law. I sincerely hope and firmly believe that each side will accord to the other honesty of purpose and sincerity of motive, and that your citizens will accord these to both. I trust that there may be no further



difference of opinion as to this matter, and that all the friends of education in your community may cordially co-operate for the up-building of the cause of education.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

AUGUST 5, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor containing a copy of the report of . . . . ., Treasurer of the County Board of Education of the county of . . . . ., for the year ending June 30, 1901. My attention is directed to certain commissions of one-half per cent on receipts appearing in the said report, and my opinion is asked as to the legality of these items. Accompanying your enclosure is a letter from . . . . ., in which he contends that the Treasurer is entitled to these commissions, and rests his opinion upon Section 770 of The Code. I have read the expressions of his views, as contained in his letter, with great care, but I am compelled to differ from him in the conclusion to which he has arrived. The purpose of the second paragraph of said Section 770 of The Code, as declared therein, was to provide compensation for the Treasurer in his capacity as Treasurer of the County Board of Education. The language is: "The said Treasurer shall receive as compensation," etc. Section 18, Chapter 199, Laws of 1889, deals with the same subject, to-wit, the compensation of the Treasurer of the County Board of Education, and in said section the following language appears: "He shall be allowed for compensation as Treasurer of the school fund, such sum as the Board of Education may allow him, not to exceed two per centum of his vouchers paid on orders of school committees."

It would seem that inasmuch as this section deals with the question of the compensation of the Treasurer in its entirety, and provides that "such sum" may be allowed him, not to exceed two per cent of his vouchers paid on orders of school committees, that any preceding statute allowing a greater sum would be repealed.

You will observe that that portion of Section 58 of the school law (Chapter 4, Laws of 1901), relating to the compensation of the Treasurer, is identical with Section 18, Chapter 199, Laws of 1889. I am clearly of the opinion that under the law as it now stands the Treasurer of the school fund can not receive more than two per cent of his vouchers paid on orders of school committees, and that the commissions of one-half per cent on receipts appearing in the report of . . . . . are erroneous.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT D. GILMER,

*Attorney-General.*



DECEMBER 4, 1902.

*To County Superintendents.*

Please kindly notify me at once if the arrangements for securing the books on the State list are satisfactory in your county. The law provides that, "upon demand not less than one or more than six agencies for the distribution of the books to the patrons shall be maintained in each county in the State, or that the contractors shall be permitted to make arrangements with merchants or others for the handling and distribution of the books," etc. Has a sufficient number of agencies for the convenient distribution of the books to the patrons of the public schools been established in your county? If not, please write me at what points you would recommend their establishment and the names of reliable dealers whom you can recommend for handling the books at those points. Please kindly make any suggestions that occur to you for the more convenient distribution of these books, and state briefly any difficulties that the people of your county may have encountered in obtaining the books.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent Public Instruction.*



## Educational and Township Meetings.

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The school law requires the County Superintendent to hold teachers' meetings in each township. The reports from these meetings are very encouraging as to the excellent results. Not only the teachers but the parents and citizens generally attended these meetings. In many instances they became educational rallies. I think it wise to continue this law, and believe these rallies are potent of much good to be accomplished for the cause of education and general improvement of the people.

Below is a suggestive programme for township meetings, especially when the meetings are solely for teachers:

### PROGRAMME FOR TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

#### 1. *Course of Study*—

- (a) Relative time and attention that ought to be given to the essentials, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic.
- (b) When geography, history, civil government, etc., should be commenced, and how much time should be given to them.

#### 2. *Classification*—

- (a) How to classify the school so as to get not less than four recitations a day for each child, without requiring more recitations for the teacher than would allow at least twenty minutes for each recitation.

- 3. Keeping a record of classification, advancement and grading for the information of the County Superintendent and the succeeding teacher.

#### 4. *Improvement of Attendance*—

- (a) What teachers may do to secure co-operation of parents, awakening an interest in education and get the children into the school and keep them there.

#### 5. *Public Educational Meetings*—

- (a) How to get parents and committeemen to the school entertainments, addresses, etc.

Besides these township meetings, educational rallies were held in various counties. The attendance was large and great enthusiasm was aroused for the cause of the children. The following reports were sent in by Prof. F. H. Curtis, who made addresses in several counties:



Probably no county in the State is more keenly alive to the situation, or is taking a deeper interest in the educational movement, which is taking possession of the entire State, than Randolph County, and this condition is due, in a very large measure, to the interest and enthusiasm of County Superintendent Way, who is the moving spirit in this new educational awakening in his county. It has been my good fortune to be associated largely with Superintendent Way in his official work during the present summer, and I have had excellent opportunity of studying the educational work of his county, and I have been most favorably impressed with what I have seen and heard.

By special request and invitation I began an educational campaign tour of the county, under the management of the Southern Education Board, Dr. Charles D. McIver, Field Secretary. Superintendent Way, with admirable judgment, had arranged to hold township meetings. There are nineteen townships in the county, and I have delivered educational addresses in fourteen of these, and shall speak in the remaining five early in August. Everywhere deep interest was manifest and large audiences assembled. At Franklinsville four large cotton mills closed down for the day, and a large crowd of people, headed by an excellent cornet band, assembled. Active steps have been taken by the citizens of that place to establish a graded school, to be supported by local taxation. This movement has been headed by that whole-souled, progressive and public-spirited gentleman, Hugh Parks, Sr. Although Mr. Parks is a very old gentleman and has neither child nor grandchild to be benefited by a graded school, nevertheless, he is so public-spirited and so interested in universal education that he was the very first man to advocate a local tax, after the meeting was held, notwithstanding the fact that his own tax will be \$400. Already plans have been submitted for a school building, to cost more than \$1,000, which amount, I understand, is to be raised by private contributions. There is no doubt about Franklinsville's voting a special local tax and establishing a system of graded schools in the near future.

In Providence Township I was especially impressed with the earnestness of the people in respect to this matter. Although wheat harvest was at its height, nevertheless, men left uncut wheat in the fields to attend the meeting. One farmer said to me: "Nearly every man here represents an uncut field of wheat, but we value the education of our children more than we do wheat fields. We may neglect our wheat, but we must not neglect the education of our children."

I have been informed since, that the people will vote a local tax upon themselves for a graded school there.

At Coleridge a most enthusiastic meeting was held on July 1st.



Fully two thousand people were present and great interest was manifested. Several prominent speakers from the county were present and delivered most excellent addresses.

The public spirit of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Jas. A. Cole, President, was shown in the erection of a magnificent new steel bridge, which spans Deep River, at Coleridge. The company contributed \$2,000 of the \$3,500, which the bridge cost, and the county paid the remainder. The same public spirit that actuated this company to build bridges, made the educational rally such a pronounced success. Great praise is due the Committee of Arrangement, consisting of Messrs. Jas. A. Cole, R. L. Caveniss and H. F. Brown. At least \$150 had been expended by this committee in preparing the grounds, erecting a speaker's stand, tables for the picnic dinner, and providing seats for the audience.

The music on this occasion cost \$30. A conservative estimate would place the entire cost of the rally at not less than \$200, and this does not include a magnificent dinner spread for two thousand people, with provisions enough left for three times that number. It was a great day and was a fine example of the liberality and enthusiasm of the good people of Coleridge. If Randolph County had more citizens like Messrs. Parks and Cole the development of her magnificent natural resources would soon be an assured thing.

In filling my fourteen appointments I traveled over nearly the entire county, and was greatly impressed with the county, agriculturally and industrially.

The excellent system of public schools, town and rural, which seems soon to be established, under the able and progressive supervision of Superintendent Way, will be a powerful factor in the future prosperity of the county.

Superintendent Way is probably the youngest County Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State, and has been serving but a short time in his present capacity, but he has already made a most enviable reputation for himself, and is doing much to arouse his people to activity along educational lines.

An excellent Normal School, continuing for one month, is now in session at Ashboro. This school is under the management of Superintendent Way and Professor Newbold, and is intended especially to offer a course of instruction to the teachers of the rural schools of the county. May the good work so auspiciously begun in Randolph County develop into glorious fruition.



One of the largest and most enthusiastic educational gatherings ever held in this county (Rockingham) was that held at Wentworth on the 19th inst. The occasion was the close of a two-weeks session of the county institute for white teachers. This was the fifth consecutive institute, conducted by Supt. Frank H. Curtis, of the Burlington Graded Schools, and our teachers unanimously voted that he return to conduct the institute next year, pronouncing the institute just closed as decidedly the best one ever held in the county. County Superintendent Ellington, always on the alert and ever watchful of the best educational interests of the county, had sent out over three hundred special invitations to school committeemen and others, requesting them to be present.

Extensive preparations had been made for the occasion; a splendid stand had been erected for the speakers, and comfortable seats had provided for 2,000 people. A more delightful place for holding the meeting could not have been had than the beautiful grove, with its trees of majestic growth, just in the rear of the public school building. The place itself was an inspiration, being a natural amphitheater and delightfully shaded.

Two stronger speakers could not have been found in the State than ex-Gov. T. J. Jarvis and Dr. Charles D. McIver.

At 10:30 o'clock Superintendent Ellington called the meeting to order, and, in a brief, but exceedingly appropriate speech, addressed school committeemen, and gave a short review of the work of the past year, and outlined the policy for the coming year. His remarks were well received and were highly complimented by ex-Governor Jarvis and others.

Hon. Jno. R. Webster, of Reidsville, then introduced, in a brief, but most ornate manner, the speaker of the morning, ex-Gov. T. J. Jarvis. For two hours this grand old man, this most gifted and honored of all North Carolina's most illustrious sons, held the large audience spell-bound by his matchless eloquence, his oratory and the sound logic of his most convincing arguments. At times his plea was pathetic and few could resist it; at times his flight of eloquence was soul-stirring as he warmed to his subject and pleaded for the education of the children of the State. It is to be regretted that his speech can not be given in full. A synopsis of it, however, would be an injustice alike to the speaker and his subject. Ex-Governor Jarvis came two hundred and fifty miles to address the people of this county and was compelled to return home by the first train. His coming will prove of incalculable good and must awaken new zeal in behalf of better educational advantages and facilities for the children. Few of those who heard him will ever forget his closing thought. It was this: That he was an old man, that his face was turned toward the setting sun, that never again would he solicit the



suffrage of the State for himself, that in all probability he would never again address a Rockingham audience, that he loved the State above the power of expression, more than all things else put together, that it had honored him more than he deserved, that he wanted his audience to know that his parting injunction was to keep their *churches* and *school-houses* open. Do this, and the future will be all glorious—neglect it, and we go back to barbarism, said the great statesman.

Adjournment for dinner then followed and ample justice was done a most delightful and bountiful repast prepared by the good ladies present.

At 2 p. m. Dr. Charles D. McIver spoke on the consolidation of rural districts and local taxation. Dr. McIver is recognized as one of the greatest educators and speakers of the country. For years he has been advocating this doctrine and has spoken from hundreds of platforms in behalf of universal education. He has few equals as a speaker and never fails to impress his audience with his sincerity, and he compels people to realize that he believes fully what he says. Such an address can not fail of doing great good in any community where it may be delivered. Few men in North Carolina are accomplishing for the cause of education what Dr. McIver is accomplishing. His is a work that does not show in the immediate present the harvest that it is yielding; only coming years and future generations will be able to show what such work means.

For nearly two hours the speaker dealt with his subject in a plain, practical manner and drove conviction home to the hearts and minds of his hearers. The address was a strong one, and was highly complimented by many who heard it. It is to be regretted that every tax-payer of Rockingham could not have been present to hear the address.

The Third Regiment Band, of Reidsville, added largely to the enjoyment of the day by its presence and by its sweet music. We are informed that its services were donated on this occasion. It is safe to say that it is one of the best bands in the State, and that its music is much enjoyed and appreciated on all occasions.

To the good people of Wentworth thanks are due for the assistance they rendered, for their thoughtfulness and for their many acts of courtesy, which added so greatly to the delights of the day.

The day was one to be long remembered and will go down in the educational annals of the country as one productive of great good. Rockingham is the first county in the State to inaugurate this county educational rally movement, so says Dr. McIver, and we bid her God speed in the good work which she has begun.

FRANK H. CURTIS,

*Superintendent of Burlington Graded Schools.*



## Report of Rural Libraries, Value and Number of Volumes.

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Perhaps no other act of the last Legislature has proved more popular than the Rural Library Law. The Legislature limited the number of libraries to six in each county. The object of this was to distribute as widely as possible the libraries and the benefits therefrom. If it had not been for this limit, the stronger and wealthier counties would have established enough more than six to have exhausted the entire appropriation long ago. At the time this report is prepared the following counties have not established any rural libraries, though the school officials have been urged to do so: Alexander, Camden, Carteret, Clay, Dare, Graham, Jones, Martin, McDowell and Pender. In the other 87 counties 422 have been established, and no doubt the remaining number allowed by the appropriation will be taken in a short time. These libraries average about 80 volumes to the library, making in all about 32,640 books, which are being read by thousands of children that heretofore have enjoyed very limited access to good books. These books cost \$12,660.00. In addition to the libraries established by law, General Carr, in Durham County, and citizens in other counties, have taken the place of the State and contributed of their private means to establish other libraries than those provided by the Rural Library Law. Durham is at present the only county that has a library in every school district. I hope that the day is not far distant when every public school in the State shall have a library.

### ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Whitehead—

Number of volumes in library, 100; value, \$33; number of books taken out during year, 70; number of months open, 6.



## Laurel Springs—

Number of volumes in library, 100; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 60; number of months open, 6.

## Carico—

Number of volumes in library, 100; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 50; number of months open, 6.

## Piney Creek—

Number of volumes in library, 100; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 50; number of months open, 4.

## Antioch—

Number of volumes in library, 100; value, \$30; number of months open, 4.

## Sparta—

Number of volumes in library, 100; value, \$30; number of months open, 12.

Our libraries, you see, are just being used this year for the first time, and it is impossible to make a correct report about them. Much interest is being manifested in them. We need more.

E. LEFF. WAGONER.

## BERTIE COUNTY.

## Lawrence Cross Roads, Sans Souci, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 110; value of books, \$30; number of months open, 2.

## Cashoke, Merry Hill, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 140; value, \$30; number of months open, 2.

## Cashie, Woodward, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 140; value, \$30; number of months open, 2.

## Cooper's, Windsor, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 140; value, \$30; number of months open, 2.

## Cobb's, Askewville, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 140; value, \$30; number of months open, 2.

## Green's Cross Roads, Windsor—

Number of volumes in library, 140; value, \$30; number of months open, 2.

All these libraries commenced about same time, and duplicate lists with one exception.

These books have been in use only about two months, May and June; hence, we suppose hardly necessary as to the number of books



read. They have been much appreciated and enjoyed by a large number of children in the communities.

R. W. ASKEW.

#### CALDWELL COUNTY.

##### Hudson—

Number of volumes in library, 88; value, \$36.63; number of books taken out during year, 196; number of months open, 9.

##### King's Creek—

Number of volumes in library, 86; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 105; number of months open, 10.

##### Globe—

Number of volumes in library, 84; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 127; number of months open, 10.

##### Hibriten—

Number of volumes in library, 81; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 101; number of months open, 10.

All the librarians report great benefits. General conversation has been changed—people know of others to talk now, so do not have to confine themselves to their neighbors. Hudson is the oldest; the others came in about April.

Y. D. MOORE.

#### CHEROKEE COUNTY.

##### Hiawassee—

Number of volumes in library, 86; value, \$30; number of months open, 12.

##### Culberson—

Number of volumes in library, 89; value, \$30; number of months open, 12.

##### Hanging Dog—

Number of volumes in library, 89; value, \$30; number of months open, 12.

##### Andrews—

Number of volumes in library, 105; value, \$35; number of months open, 12.

The first in the list was founded a year ago. The books have been used very little. The other three were founded late last spring, and are very successful.

T. J. HILL.

#### CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

##### McPherson—

Number of volumes in library, 75; value, \$35; number of books taken out during year, 62; number of months open, 11.

##### Beaver Creek—

Number of volumes in library, 70; value, \$32; number of books taken out during year, 60; number of months open, 11.



**Stedman—**

Number of volumes in library, 69; value, \$34; number of books taken out during year, 58; number of months open, 11.

**King Hiram—**

Number of volumes in library, 74; value, \$38; number of books taken out during year, 60; number of months open, 11.

**Glendale—**

Number of volumes in library, 71; value, \$39; number of books taken out during year, 70; number of months open, 11.

**Zander—**

Number of volumes in library, 70; value, \$40; number of books taken out during year, 50; number of months open, 11.

The effect is to create a love for books, arouse interest in education.

S. D. COLE.

**DAVIDSON COUNTY.****No. 1.—Rendall, located at H. W. Turner's—**

Number of volumes in library, 152; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 306; number of months open, 4 2-3.

**No. 2.—Bagdad, at Hiram Berrier's—**

Number of volumes in library, 91; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 86; number of months open, 3.

Patrons and children are well pleased, and are encouraged to read, and are greatly benefited.

P. L. LEDFORD.

**DURHAM COUNTY.****East Durham School—**

Number of volumes in library, 150; value, \$55; number of books taken out during year, 95; number of months open, 12.

**West Durham School—**

Number of volumes in library, 280; value, \$125; number of books taken out during year, 125; number of months open, 12.

**Glenn's School—**

Number of volumes in library, 142; value, \$60; number of books taken out during year, 105; number of months open, 12.

**South Lebanon School—**

Number of volumes in library, 191; value, \$75; number of books taken out during year, 100; number of months open, 8.

**Rougemont School—**

Number of volumes in library, 133; value, \$40; number of books taken out during year, 85; number of months open, 8.

**White's Cross Roads School—**

Number of volumes in library, 127; value, \$45; number of books taken out during year, 75; number of months open, 8.



## Patrick Henry School—

Number of volumes in library, 138; value, \$50; number of books taken out during year, 80; number of months open, 9.

The above includes 7 out of 35 libraries, valued at \$1,150, containing 4,733 volumes.

The books have met with popular favor by both children and parents. These libraries are but the beginning of what will be in the not far-distant future—a good library for every school in the county.

C. W. MASSEY.

## EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

## Conetoe School—

Number of volumes in library, 93; value, \$32; number of books taken out during year, 222; number of months open, 6.

## House No. 1, Tp. No. 10—

Number of volumes in library, 87; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 74; number of months open, 5.

## House No. 1, Tp. No. 3—

Number of volumes in library, 88; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 65; number of months open, 5.

Other three not installed in time for report.

Report from all of above was that interest in library was growing.

ROBERT M. DAVIS.

## FORSYTH COUNTY.

## No. 6.—Middle Fork, T. S.—

Number of volumes in library, 115; value, \$33.

## Rural Hall—

Number of volumes in library, 79; value, \$26.

## District No. 3.—Belew's Creek—

Number of volumes in library, 86; value, \$26.

## District No. 2.—Winston, T. S.—

Number of volumes in library, 98; value, \$27.50.

## District No. 4.—Vienna, T. S.—

Number of volumes in library, 90; value, \$26.

## District No. 2.—Abbott's Creek—

Number of volumes in library, 90; value, \$26.

## District No. 1 (colored).—Clemmons ville—

Number of volumes in library, 86; value, \$26.

The children and patrons in districts where we have libraries express themselves as being highly pleased. We never got these libraries all placed until late last spring, and I have no report as yet as to the number of books taken out, etc. Each library has a good book-case that cost \$5 each. We expect to establish a number of libraries within the next five months.

W. O. Cox.



## GRANVILLE COUNTY.

## Geneva, Culbreth, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 64; value, \$30; number of months open, 4 to 6.

## Berea Academy, Berea, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 64; value, \$30; number of months open, 4 to 6.

## Knap of Reeds, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 64; value, \$30; number of months open, 4 to 6.

## North Side, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 64; value, \$30; number of months open, 4 to 6.

## Wilton, N. C.—

Number of volumes in library, 64; value, \$30; number of months open, 4 to 6.

These libraries were not delivered until just about the time the schools closed, hence no report on them. Children and parents seem to be taking right much interest in them this session.

J. C. HOWARD.

## GREENE COUNTY.

## Snow Hill Academy—

Number of volumes in library, 123; value, \$60; number of books taken out during year, 96; number of months open, 12.

## District No. 2—Shine Township—

Number of volumes in library, 80; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 50; number of months open, 12.

## District No. 3—Shine Township—

Number of volumes in library, 80; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 185; number of months open, 12.

## District No. 2—Snow Hill—

Number of volumes in library, 81; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 156; number of months open, 12.

## Ormond's Chapel—No statistics.

There seems to be an increasing interest on the part of the children here at Snow Hill and in Shine Township.

J. E. DEBNAM.

## HARNETT COUNTY.

## Lillington—

Number of volumes in library, 81; value, \$30. They have had the library only a few months.

## Angier—

Number of volumes in library, 81; value, \$30. They have had the library only a few months.



**Barbique—**

Number of volumes in library, 81; value, \$30. They have had the library only a few months.

**Linden—**

Order made, but books not received.

**Buie's Creek—**

Order made, but books not received.

We find it very difficult to have orders filled.

This is a very unsatisfactory report, but is the best I can make at this time. Prof. J. D. Ezzell was appointed purchaser of the libraries. He was delayed in his work by publishing houses failing to fill his orders.

J. S. B.

**NEW HANOVER COUNTY.****WHITE SCHOOLS.****Acorn Branch, District No. 6—**

Number of volumes in library, 50; value, \$15; number of books taken out during year, no report; number of months open, 7.

**Masonboro, District No. 4—**

Number of volumes in library, 107; value, \$65.

**Myrtle Grove, District No. 3—**

Number of volumes in library, 32; value, \$10.

**Middle Sound, District No. 13—**

Number of volumes in library, 40; value, \$12.

**Scott's Hill, District No. 11—**

Number of volumes in library, 50; value, \$15.

**Wrightsville, District No. 5—**

Number of volumes in library, 65; value, \$20.

**Greenville, District No. 14—**

Number of volumes in library 98; value, \$65.

**Delgado Mills—**

Number of volumes in library, 90; value, \$40.

Total number of volumes in white libraries, 532.

**COLORED SCHOOLS.****Castle Haynes, District No. 10—**

Number of volumes in library, 36; value, \$10.

**Acorn Branch, District No. 6—**

Number of volumes in library, 83; value, \$35.

**Rock Hill, District No. 12—**

Number of volumes in library, 30; value, \$8.

**Carolina Beach, District No. 9—**

Number of volumes in library, 9; value, \$4.



**Masonboro, District No. 4—**

Number of volumes in library, 26; value, \$8.

**Middle Sound, District No. 13—**

Number of volumes in library, 60; value, \$20.

**Scott's Hill, District No. 11—**

Number of volumes in library, 17; value, \$6.

**Wrightsville, District No. 5—**

Number of volumes in library, 38; value, \$15.

**Greenville, District No. 14—**

Number of volumes in library, 30; value, \$12.

Total number of volumes in colored libraries, 329.

The books are eagerly read, and I think much benefit is derived.  
We are still pushing the work.

W. CATLETT.

**RANDOLPH COUNTY.****Randleman—**

Number of volumes in library, 82; value, \$30; number of months open, 9.

**Cedar Falls—**

Number of volumes in library, 82; value, \$30; number of months open, 9.

**Central Falls—**

Number of volumes in library, 82; value, \$30; number of months open, 9.

**Franklinsville—**

Number of volumes in library, 82; value, \$30; number of months open, 9.

**Ramseur—**

Number of volumes in library, 82; value, \$30; number of months open, 9.

**Liberty—**

Number of volumes in library, 82; value, \$30; number of months open, 9.

The libraries were sent out in April, and no report was required last year. Outside of broadening the knowledge of the children by reading, they have done a great deal to increase attendance and interest patrons. We have eight other libraries.

J. M. MAY.

**RUTHERFORD COUNTY.****Rutherfordton—**

Number of volumes in library, 100; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 75; number of months open, 8; estimated.

**Ellenboro—**

Number of volumes in library, 100; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 75; number of months open, 4; estimated.



**Henrietta—**

Number of volumes in library, 426; value, \$110; number of books taken out during year, 400; number of months open, 9.

**Forest City—**

Number of volumes in library, 175; value, \$50; number of books taken out during year, 100; number of months open, 12. Reported by Prof. J. W. Smith.

**Bostic—**

Number of volumes in library, 48; value, \$30. Reported by Miss Fairy Clemmer.

**Round Hill—**

Number of volumes in library, 94; value, \$16; number of books taken out during year, 50; number of months open, 9. Reported by Miss A. M. Livingston.

**Caroleen—**

Included in report from Henrietta. \$80.00 contributed by people.

One of the best of all the laws of 1901. Would that its provisions extended further. Can not adequately estimate its value. A private library similar to above has been established at Sunshine Institute, Sunshine, N. C.

A. L. RUCKER.

**STOKES COUNTY.****Sandy Ridge—**

Number of volumes in library, 119; value, \$31; number of books taken out during year, 329; number of months open, 9.

**Germanton—**

Number of volumes in library, 135; value, \$32; number of books taken out during year, 257; number of months open, 7.

**Gideon—**

Number of volumes in library, 120; value, \$32; number of books taken out during year, 100; number of months open, 9.

**Seven Island—**

Number of volumes in library, 132; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 153; number of months open, 6.

**Mt. View—**

Number of volumes in library, 128; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 185; number of months open, 7.

**Danbury—**

Number of volumes in library, 132; value, \$35; number of books taken out during year, 251; number of months open, 9.

People of all classes are induced to read. Some of the most extensive readers are people who have no books and are not able to purchase any.

W. B. HARRIS.



December 4, 1902.

*Supt. J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following as my report of the number of rural libraries in Union County, N. C., their location, number of volumes, cost, etc. We have six rural libraries in the county costing \$30 each, and containing in the aggregate about 600 volumes. While the schools are in session, the libraries are kept at the school-house; in the interval, at private houses near by. They are open all the year, and well patronized and doing a great deal of good, but can't give you the exact extent by circulation.

L. D. ANDREWS.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

## Pine Forest, Fork Township—

Number of volumes in library, 85; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 293; number of months open, 6.

## Daniel's Chapel, New Hope Township—

Number of volumes in library, 75; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 231; number of months open, 6.

## Walter, Fork Township—

Number of volumes in library, 75; value, \$30; number of months open, 6.

## Brogden No. 1, Brogden Township—

Number of volumes in library, 74; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 110; number of months open, 6.

## Woodland, Brogden Township—

Number of volumes in library, 75; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 185; number of months open, 6.

## Grantham's, Grantham's Township—

Number of volumes in library, 75; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 121; number of months open, 6.

The children and the patrons of the schools were delighted with the books. Putting the libraries in these schools is *the best thing that ever happened to them.*

E. S. ATKINSON.

## WILKES COUNTY.

## Boomer—

Number of volumes in library, 118; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 150; number of months open, 12.

## Trap Hill—

Number of volumes in library, 118; value, \$30; number of months open, 12.

## Parsonville—

Number of volumes in library, 118; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 104; number of months open, 12.



## Hayes—

Number of volumes in library, 118; value, \$30; number of books taken out during year, 49; number of months open, 12.

These rural libraries have been a great help to the communities in which they are located. Patrons have been interested and children given a taste for literature.

C. C. WRIGHT.

## WILSON COUNTY.

## Rock Ridge—

Number of volumes in library, 71; value, \$24.60.

## Lucama—

Number of volumes in library, 41; value, \$20.59.

## Black Creek—

Number of volumes in library, 62; value, \$20.59.

## Stantonsburg—

Number of volumes in library, 63; value, \$20.59.

## Wilbanks—

Number of volumes in library, 60; value, \$20.59.

## Elm City—

Number of volumes in library, 300; value, \$100.

Schools were closed last spring on account of small-pox.

Since the opening of the schools this fall, children have taken great interest in reading. In No. 1, books have been donated. In No. 6, located at Elm City, the old library contained over 250 books at first.

JAMES W. HAYS.



## Reports of State Institutions.

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### NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

#### *To the Board of Directors.*

GENTLEMEN:—The record of the conduct of the affairs of our School for the past two years is in many ways a very gratifying one. There has been a steady growth along all lines and quite a number of improvements in nearly all the departments of the School. The last General Assembly very considerably made provision for the maintenance of a larger number of scholars, and the Principal has put forth well-nigh every possible effort to induce every eligible child in the State to take advantage of the privileges offered them by our great Commonwealth. No State in all the Southland, and but few in the whole nation, have made more ample provision for the education of their deaf and blind children. There is room in our two institutions for every blind and colored deaf child in North Carolina and with a very little larger appropriation for maintenance, we could educate every child who needs the benefits offered by these schools. And it should be a source of congratulation that there are more deaf and blind children taught in our schools now, in proportion to the population, than in any other State in the Union. There are but three schools for the blind in the whole United States which has a larger enrollment than we have. Our large attendance has been brought about by very systematic efforts, both in writing letters and in canvassing. Besides thousands of letters written to all parts of the State, the Principal, at the request of our "educational Governor," and by direction of the Board, has visited in person many sections and has seen a large number of persons who have blind and deaf children. He has been present at a large number of educational and religious gatherings in nearly every part of North Carolina, and has been accorded the most hearty reception in all these bodies, whose members have heard patiently and interestedly statements of the work and progress of the School. They have all alike shown the greatest desire to aid in inducing children to accept the invitations to be educated.

The following statement of the attendance for the past two years may prove interesting:



Number of students present December 1, 1900.....	266
New students since admitted .....	164
Number re-admitted .....	17

Total increase in two years .....	181
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Total enrollment for two years .....	447
Graduated during the two years .....	7
Died during the two years .....	2
Suspended .....	7
Time expired .....	15
Removed from State .....	2
Relieved by Ophthalmologists .....	24
Returned home as feeble-minded .....	7
Voluntarily remained at home .....	56

Total decrease .....	119
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Number present December 1, 1902 .....	328
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This is a decided advance over the enrollment of any like period in the history of the School and the present attendance is the largest ever registered. And yet there are more than a hundred other children who sorely need the advantages of the institution, whom the Principal has not been able to induce to accept the offer made by the State of an education without price. This will seem strange to many, but it is a serious fact. Some of these persons are already nearly past the school age limit. In not a few instances they will remain in helpless ignorance and hopeless darkness—unable to care for themselves; and unless they are so fortunate as to have relatives of means and humanity, they will eventually become permanent charges upon the counties in which they live.

No reason is assigned for their unwillingness to attend school, except that they do not wish to leave home, or their parents love them too well to be willing to part from them. In a few instances county authorities make small appropriations for the care of such children at their homes. Can it be possible that those who have charge of them care more for the money involved than for the real welfare of the children? The worst feature of it all is that many of those who are still out of school are those who need an education more than even those here.

What more are we to do? Shall we cease to make efforts and leave them to dense darkness, abject poverty, cheerless ignorance and moral degradation? Or shall we appeal to our noble Governor and law-makers to make some provision by which these children can be rescued from the hands of those who profess to love them, while they are really their worst enemies? Would a *compulsory education*



law meet the emergency? More than once this has been urged upon the General Assembly of the State. Once a former President of our Board went so far as to frame such a bill, present it to the General Assembly, and secure its passage through one branch of legislation, but to see it killed in the other. One is again tempted to ask, What shall be done?

#### NOT AN ASYLUM.

As our people become more enlightened it is less difficult for them to understand that this institution is *simply and purely a school*, and *in no sense an asylum*. Only educatable children are received, and they are retained only so long as they can be taught either literary or industrial branches, or both. It is true that there are oculists and regular physicians employed by the school, who do everything possible to relieve the physical disability, bodily disease, and to restore sight, where such things can be done; and yet no person is received for medical or surgical treatment only, but *to be educated*.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The last General Assembly was asked for an appropriation of \$31,905.58, to meet a deficit which had accumulated on account of the increased attendance, without a corresponding increase in the current fund, and to make some improvements, the lack of which has handicapped the operations of the school very seriously for the past years. Owing to the stringency in the condition of the State treasury, the Legislature felt that they could appropriate only \$20,000.00 for the purposes named. Of this amount only \$10,000.00 has been turned over by the Treasurer, on account of the depleted condition of the treasury.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature the Board met, let contract for some of the improvements—those most needed—and set to work to relieve the embarrassments against which the school has had to labor for years past. Being anxious to provide for the taking up of the deficit, the Board first set aside \$877.58 of the \$10,000.00, which was expected the first year, meaning to appropriate the whole of the second \$10,000.00 towards liquidating this deficit. With the rest of the amount the most urgent of the improvements for which appropriation was asked were undertaken, and they have been completed as follows:

The plumbing in the second story of both wings of the girls' building has been renewed and rendered entirely sanitary. The toilet rooms upon this story were in such condition two years ago that they were kept locked, to prevent contamination and disease.

The dining and music hall has been finished and we now have ample school-room facilities for all our classes, thoroughly modern



practice rooms for piano practice, and a well-lighted, well-heated, well arranged dining-room for officers and students.

The deep wells, referred to two years ago as in process of boring, have been completed and both schools are now supplied with clear, pure, healthful water, and at the simple expense of pumping.

The sidewalk upon Jones Street, immediately south of the premises, has been neatly and durably paved, and six new pianos have been purchased for the music department.

With the annual appropriation of \$50.00 granted two years ago, the nucleus for a library of books for the use of teachers in reading to the various classes of the school has been begun. This will in time become one of the most important improvements, as the years pass. The gymnasium is showing itself more and more beneficial each month. Great physical benefit is derived from its use, many of the students who were very frail having become much stronger by exercise taken therein. As stated above, the school has not received the second \$10,000.00 with which to pay off the balance of the deficit, and hence that amount still remains against the school.

#### A FEW MORE NEEDS.

The disposition has been to ask for nothing for which there was not a serious need, to relieve some pressing necessity of a growing school. The report of two years ago gives in detail most of the things then needed; and if needed then, very much more necessary now. A mere reference is again made to them in passing, hoping that this is all that is needful. They are these:

To tear out the old unsanitary floors in the basement of the main building and replace them with cement. With the old sewer pipes exposed in some places and the deposits of the past years from leaks in them, there is great risk to be run, as matters now stand.

The roofs of the kitchen and laundry buildings are in a deplorable condition, and should be renewed at once. The laundry especially needs to be raised a story higher, to provide sleeping quarters for servants. Some provision should also be made for a kitchen for the Principal's family.

The city authorities have served notice upon the Board more than once for paving around the two schools. This is an improvement which is greatly needed at both premises.

The necessity for a lighting plant, a refrigerator, sick wards for use in case of contagious diseases, with the necessary plumbing in the central wing of the main building is too apparent to need argument. They are demanded by the economical, sanitary, healthful and sensible view of the situation. The State Board of Health has said they must be provided, as regards the sick wards, plumbing, etc.



The fence enclosing Caswell Square has already begun to give way, and in many places is stayed by temporary devices. There is no fence at all around the boys' building at the colored school. The interior wood work of all the old buildings at both departments is in serious need of paint, none having been applied for many years. The institution has no vault nor safe place for storing its valuable papers and books. A fire might cause a tremendous loss to the State.

The school owns a farm of 100 acres without a house, a barn, a mule, or any equipment. For this reason it is practically useless to the institution. It should be properly equipped for use, or sold and the proceeds invested in land nearer the colored department, adjoining the present garden, where there is an abundance of labor for its cultivation, and without cost to the school. And still there is need of stocking it; for, by this means, not only can the colored deaf boys be taught a very useful occupation—the one which most of them must follow—but also much of the milk, butter, eggs, chickens, meat, fruit and vegetables used by the school could be produced and at very small cost. Thus a double purpose can be met and the school saved considerable money.

To prevent the exposure of the girls to inclement weather and consequent sickness, the covered ways between the buildings, contemplated in the projected improvements, should be completed. They are under the necessity of passing between these buildings two or three times daily.

With the greatly increased attendance and the rise in provisions, it will be necessary to secure a slight increase in the maintenance fund. It will be necessary to exercise the strictest economy, but it is thought that with an increase of \$5,000.00 per annum the additional fifty pupils already in attendance can be maintained. This will make the special appropriation for maintenance \$20,000.00, instead of \$15,000.00 as now. If this is done and the Legislature will re-enact the law making appropriation of the \$10,000.00 for the balance of the deficit which has not yet been received (provided it is necessary to re-enact the law) and will in addition grant the amount asked for two years ago, viz., \$11,905.00, for the purposed then named, and above referred to, the work of the institution can be carried forward with even greater success.

The industrial instruction of the students has received more attention from the Board even than usual, especially among the deaf students. There have been established departments for teaching gardening, farming, carpentering, wood work, for the boys; cooking, house-keeping, dress-making, fancy work, general needle work for the girls, and broom making and mattress-making for the blind boys at the colored school. The results attained have already shown the wisdom of this course.



## HONORS.

At the last three State Fairs the school has made exhibits of the products of the handicraft departments, for which first premiums have been awarded upon nearly every article placed in competition with the work done by the sighted, and each year there has been awarded a special gold medal as a token of special merit.

During the past summer, July 9, 10 and 11, 1902, the school was honored by the presence of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, which met in regular biennial session as the guests of the school. There were representatives present from a large number of the schools for the blind in America, from Nova Scotia on the north to Florida on the south, and Wisconsin on the west. It was the first time the Association ever met so far south, and yet the attendance was unusually large and representative, many of the most distinguished men and women in the profession being present. Those who have attended most of the gatherings in the past pronounced it the best session of the body ever held. The discussions, dissertations and proceedings generally were exceedingly helpful to the officers and teachers of the school. The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. B. R. Lacy, representing his Excellency, Governor Aycock, who had engaged to perform this duty, but who was unavoidably detained at home. At the close of the sessions, the school and the whole State was further honored by the unanimous and enthusiastic election by the Association of the Principal of this school as its President for the next two years.

## SUGGESTIONS.

For the past six years there has been more and more apparent the need of the establishment of two institutions by our Commonwealth for the care and instruction of two classes of most unfortunate and, so far, neglected youth—the feeble-minded and the criminal young people. If there is a “crying need” for any beneficence on the part of the State just now, it is for the care of these two classes. Few persons have any conception of the number of these children in our State, especially of the former. If statistics are to be relied upon, there are more than one thousand children in North Carolina whose mental condition is such as to require special instruction; and the constantly increasing number of youthful criminals calls aloud for action.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The biennial period just closed marks the most successful, most prosperous, most satisfactory two years in the history of the Institution. The school, in all its departments, has done its best work; the equipment is the best it ever possessed; the attendance has been by



far the most gratifying. This is due, gentlemen of the Board, in no small degree, to your vigilant, untiring, unselfish interest in its up-building. Many times you have neglected your private business to attend to the affairs of this school. You have watched every step of progress with the keenest sympathy. Your encouragement and approval have accompanied every movement for the better. At times when the burdens seemed too great to be borne, you have smiled them away, or have stood by to lend your wisdom and strength in the struggle. You have never wavered, nor has your interest ever flagged. To you is due the credit for the great work done. Without your co-operation it would never have been accomplished.

And the faithful, earnest, efficient labors of the officers and teachers of the Institution have been the very best of their lives; and they have worked with a better grace, and with less friction.

The railroads and steamboat lines in the State have shown their wonted magnanimity and generosity in granting reduced rates, and, in some instances, transportation, to all the household who were entitled to them. To them profound gratitude is expressed.

The local newspapers, and some of those in other parts of the State, have shown very many courtesies and favors, and the school has been favored with the regular visits of the publications of other similar institutions in the various States, together with some from foreign countries. These have done much for the profit and pleasure of the school.

#### CONCLUSION.

For detailed statements of the finances, health record, the music department, etc., reference is made to the reports of the various officers at the heads of these several departments, and for the statistics to the subjoined lists and tables.

Most respectfully,

JOHN E. RAY,  
*Principal.*

#### NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *State Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg to make a brief report of this School to you as the head of the public school system.

This school was created and established by the General Assembly of 1891, and was opened for admission in 1894, removing all the white deaf and dumb children from the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Raleigh, there being 102 in attendance at that time, which was the largest in the history of the School. Our attendance to-day is 237, with a large number of applications on file, though many of them have been offered admission. If, however, all should present themselves for admission, we could not accommodate them.



The law establishing the school requires that we shall teach the course of study laid down for the common public schools of the State, and fixes the age for admission at eight years. We have prepared several young men for college, who have taken good stand with the students from the leading schools for the deaf in America.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

We have laid stress on industrial education, believing that the boy or girl who has such training is thrice armed for the battle of life. We teach the boys wood-working, shoe-making, farming and gardening, and printing and type-setting, and the girls we teach sewing, dress-making, cutting and fitting, and practical cooking, and under a competent teacher.

#### BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Our buildings are new, conveniently arranged, and comfortable, and reasonably well equipped.

We are gratified to know that the work of our School is regarded by the profession very favorably, compared with the work of the leading schools of this character on the continent. Our per capita cost is as low as in any similar school, and is as small as can be made, consistent with good work and safe management.

#### CORPS OF TEACHERS.

We have a corps of twenty-one teachers, many of them having had years of successful experience, and those of less experience have had special training for the work.

#### ORAL TEACHING.

We teach speech and speech reading to about half of our deaf children, even though many of them are totally and congenitally deaf. While the speech they acquire is neither perfect nor natural, it is intelligible and useful. The children of this department take the same course of study that is given to those taught in the manual or "sign" department. The latter method has been used in American schools for nearly a century.

#### COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAW NEEDED.

There are many deaf children of school age growing up in pitiable ignorance, because their parents will not send them to school. Some of these children, when grown up in ignorance, will doubtless be a menace to society, and, perhaps, a charge upon the State, or their county. This, however, is looking at the question from an economic standpoint, rather than a higher plane of humanity or Christian



elevation. I have examined a large number of applications and find many of the children to be imbeciles.

#### A SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN NEEDED.

The State has provided nobly for her afflicted ones, who have thus far been entirely neglected. They are the imbeciles and idiots. Many of these children could be trained and educated to a limited degree and the condition of all could be ameliorated. The State would do nobly to provide such a school for these children. There are many such children within her borders. There are many schools for this class in the various States, and it is hoped that our beloved State will provide for the only afflicted class at present unprovided for.

I am grateful to County Superintendents for the aid they have given me. I beg you to urge upon them to furnish me with statistics of the deaf in their respective counties, giving names and address of parents of such children, and to urge parents and guardians to send them to school.

I beg to express my gratitude to you, as State Superintendent, for the kind interest manifested in our school, and her unfortunate children.

Respectfully,

E. McK. GOODWIN,

*Supt. N. C. School for the Deaf and Dumb.*

November 28, 1902.

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## THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

### GROWTH OF THE COLLEGE.

The growth of the college is surpassing all expectations. The number of students is now 450. By the middle of the session in January it will be fully 500. This is a gain of 150 over last year. But the number of students does not furnish an adequate test of the growing influence and usefulness of the college, for the number of students is kept down by lack of dormitories, of recitation rooms, of teachers, and of teaching apparatus. Applications for admission from States as far distant as Maine, California and Texas have been received and refused for lack of accommodations. A month before the opening of the session notices were twice sent to newspapers in other States that the college could not receive boys from outside North Carolina. The first week of the session, almost the first day, the college was full, and notices were several times published all over the State that no more students could be received. For lack of accommodations at least a hundred students have been kept away from the college the present session. The contemplated increase of numbers in January



will be made possible by the completion by then of a new building, enlarging the capacity of the college in dormitories, dining-room and recitation rooms. This will make possible an increase of about 50 students, and will fix the capacity of the college at about 500, until further accommodations are provided. It is easy to see that fully 1,000 students will be in the college as soon as adequate accommodations are provided.

#### THE COLLEGE STANDS FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The college stands for industrial education and its instruction, its discipline, its inner life and spirit all look to that end. It does not aim to be a literary institution, nor an institution merely for scientific culture, with nominal or fashionable attachment of industrial instruction or manual training, but purely and honestly to be a school for genuine, practical and thorough industrial education. This is the secret of its rapid growth and its great popularity; for industrial education is the kind that is most needed, most liked, and most easily received by nine boys out of every ten; and industrial education is especially needed at this time in North Carolina.

#### SKILLED WORK BY STUDENTS.

All skilled work of the college is done by students or by professors. Everybody is in overalls and working with his hands from two to six hours a day. Work is part of every student's education. A future electrical engineer is building a motor or a dynamo, wiring a building, or running the engine and dynamo to make lights for the college. A future architect is handling the plane, the saw, the chisel; is measuring and sketching buildings, making original designs, and testing the strength of wood, brick, cement and iron. A future mechanical engineer is laying out and performing work in the machine shops, or testing boilers and engines, making designs, patterns, etc. A future civil engineer is surveying the farm, designing a bridge, or laying out the foundations of a new building. A future cotton mill superintendent is setting up looms, designing cloth patterns, making calculations as to the cost of power, planning a system of fire protection; is carding, spinning, designing, weaving and dyeing. A future farmer is studying plants and animals with books, microscopes and instruments; and, by practical experience in the greenhouses and fields, is testing what he has learned theoretically. He milks and feeds the cattle, makes butter with improved dairy machinery, judges live stock, studies and experiments with soils and fertilizers, designs farm buildings and lays out drains, studies, constructs and uses improved farm utensils and machinery, studies and experiments with the propagation and culture of plants, the breeding and feeding of animals. In short, the future industrial worker is not merely study-



ing a thing in books and hearing a professor lecture about it, but is himself actually doing the thing and testing his own skill and knowledge.

The spirit of work is so strong that a majority of the students perform not only the required work, but, in addition, outside of college hours, do extra work and earn considerable money thereby. During last year almost \$4,000 was earned in this way, and fully three-fourths of the entire student body thus contributed by labor to the payment of their college expenses.

#### DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT OF THE COLLEGE.

The spirit of the college is that of absolute democracy, with full scope for individual development. Every artificial prop is knocked from under a boy. He is taught self-reliance, system, economy, punctuality, self-control, and the proper use of time. He is not merely being trained for the practical business of life, but is already, to a large degree, actually engaged in very practical business. Every student in college, when the clock strikes, must be in his proper place over a dozen times each day, his tools must be in place and in order, his room properly kept, and his own person and clothing even, subject to inspection and discipline.

While at work each student is in overalls; when not at work he is in uniform. No rivalry exists about dress, room furniture, boarding places, etc. The result is no foppery, snobbishness, nor dudism, and no aristocracy except merit. Of no avail are family, wealth, friends, or other external helps. If there is anything capable of development in a boy it is brought out. Not only bright boys, but average boys, and even dull boys, are developed under this system. Here are presented to every boy so many kinds of activity—brain-working and hand-working, wood-working and metal-working, drawing and designing, working with plants and animals, with electricity, with forge and anvil, with saw and hammer, with microscope and transit, with test-tube and retort, with boiler and engine, dynamo and motor, loom, spindle and dye-vat—so many appeals to every possible taste, talent and faculty, that if a boy be not defective he must be aroused to some ambition, some proficiency, some degree of manhood.

#### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The college offers full courses of instruction, extending over four years and leading to degrees in the following lines: Agriculture (including Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary Science, Biology and Agricultural Chemistry), Engineering (including Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mining Engineering), Chemistry (including Metallurgy and Dyeing), Textile Industry or Cotton Manufacturing.



These courses offer a combination of practical and theoretical work, about half of the time being devoted to book study, lectures and recitations, and the other half to work in the shops, laboratories, drawing-rooms, greenhouses, dairies, fields and mills. They are intended to furnish both technical and liberal education. School teachers holding teachers' certificates and graduates of approved high schools and academies are admitted to these courses without entrance examination; all other applicants must pass the required examinations.

Short courses, extending through two years, and embracing nearly all the practical work of the full courses with less theoretical instruction, are offered in the following lines: Agriculture, Textile Industry, Dyeing, Building and Contracting, Mechanic Arts (including drawing and designing, machine shop, wood-turning, pattern-making and forge work). Persons over 20 years old are admitted to these courses without entrance examinations.

Special courses, extending through three or four months, and intended for mature persons who desire increased skill and knowledge in special lines, are offered in: Agriculture, Carpentry, Machine Work, Engine and Boiler Tending, Machine Drawing and Designing and Road Building. No entrance examinations are required for admission to these courses.

#### WINTER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING.

(For practical farmers and farm boys and girls.)

The instruction given in this school is entirely practical. It is intended for farmers and farm boys and girls who are unable to leave the farm long enough to obtain a complete education, but who desire larger and better knowledge of agriculture. The school opens in January and continues ten weeks. Tuition is free. Books, clothing, dairy suits, board and furnished room costs about thirty dollars for the session of ten weeks.

The subjects of instruction are dairying, stock-raising, creamery practice, stock-feeding, diseases of farm animals, entomology, dairy chemistry, soils, farm crops, farm machinery, farm economics and book-keeping. Practical work is required in the creamery, barns, greenhouses and work-shops. Butter-making, cheese-making, milk-testing, handling cream separators, pasteurizing cream and milk, and dairy bacteriology are included in each student's work. No entrance examinations are required, but the student must be at least 18 years old. The school is open to both men and women.



SUMMER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, NATURE STUDY AND MANUAL  
TRAINING.

(For Teachers Mainly.)

This school is intended mainly for teachers who desire to prepare themselves for teaching agriculture, or nature study, or manual training. It deals mainly with methods of instruction, although at the same time covering much ground.

The purpose of the school is to aid in introducing agriculture into our rural schools, for the benefit of the thousands of boys and girls who will spend their lives in agricultural work, and also to help introduce manual training into our city schools, and thus lay the foundations for skilled labor by thousands of city boys and girls, whose lives must be given to some form of manual labor. Nature study is taught as preparation for the study of agriculture.

The course in agriculture includes such subjects as can be taught in our rural schools by the aid of simple apparatus constructed by the teacher at cost of a few cents. Teachers attending this Summer School are taken over precisely the course of instruction which they may afterwards teach in their own school, and are taught to make all necessary apparatus. The nature study instruction is given in a similar way. The manual training instruction includes bench-work, lathe-work, forge-work and mechanical drawing.

The school begins the first Monday in August and lasts two weeks. Total expenses for board, room and tuition, \$10.00.

It is believed that our system of public education is incomplete without agriculture in the rural schools and manual training in the city schools. For both these subjects teachers are needed; and it is one of the duties and privileges of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to help supply these teachers. There are already many teachers, both men and women, in our rural schools who have a practical knowledge of farm life and an aptitude for the study of nature and scientific agriculture, which need only the stimulus and guidance of special training for a few weeks in order to produce successful teachers of elementary agriculture. With such stimulus and guidance, and with a good text-book, they will help to revolutionize agriculture in our State, by keeping on the farm our bright boys and girls, whom they will interest in nature study and scientific agriculture. Similarly there are already among us teachers with talent for drawing and tool-using, who need only a little instruction to start them on the road to proficiency and make them useful teachers and inspirers of others. For such persons is intended this Summer School of Agriculture, Nature Study and Manual Training.

This school is open to both men and women.



## NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

The immediate urgent needs of the college are as follows:

1. An increase of annual income to enable it to meet its constantly increasing budget of annual running expense. Tuition being practically free, large increase of students means large increase of running expense. Teachers, tools, apparatus, machinery and power essential for a well-equipped industrial college require a much larger annual expense than is required for a well-equipped literary college of similar grade.
2. An agricultural building and equipment.
3. Two additional dormitories.
4. A central plant for steam heating and power with steam laundry, cold storage and ice plant.
5. A chemical building.
6. An armory and gymnasium.

GEO. T. WINSTON,  
*President.*

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

There has been steady and substantial growth in the University during the last two sessions. The faculty has grown from 37 to 64 members and the number of students from 512 to 575 for the present session. The income of the University has increased from \$50,000 to \$77,000. As to equipment, the following additions and improvements have been made. The water-work and sewerage system have been completed, a central heating system installed, a new dormitory built and a handsome building for lecture rooms erected. Besides this, the laboratories have been enlarged and new ones added and their equipment improved. These changes have cost over \$125,000, the money coming chiefly from the invested funds of the University and the contributions of the Alumni. The splendid support given the University by its Alumni is something of which the State should be proud. It would be but a poor return for such generosity and would show little gratitude for the State to take the suggestion of one of its committees and leave all of the University's needs as to equipment "to be supplied from the same source."

As to teaching force, the following departments have been divided and strengthened. English has been divided into the English Language and English Literature. The department now has three professors, one instructor and two assistants. Modern Languages have been divided into Germanic and Romanic Languages and Literature with two professors and two assistants. Biology has been divided into Biology (Zoology) and Botany, with two professors, one instructor and two assistants. The department of Chemistry has three professors, one instructor and three assistants. A department of Eco-



nomics has been created and the department of History strengthened. The departments of Greek and Latin have also been enlarged, and the departments of Mathematics and Physics strengthened. The library force has been increased and many volumes added to the library. The University of three years ago was badly cramped for room and undermanned as to teachers. The number of students had outgrown its capacity to care for them. It was urgently necessary that both equipment and faculty should be largely increased to provide for the students who sought instruction in the halls of the University. The increased appropriation of \$12,500 by the State and the generosity of friends have in a measure relieved the strain. Still, much remains to be done to increase the efficiency of the University.

Among the greatest needs at present may be mentioned a new chemical laboratory, a fire-proof library to safely care for the books, which now number over 40,000 volumes, and increased teaching force along certain lines, which we have been forced to neglect for lack of means.

The University has always done much for the secondary public schools, the city graded schools and the higher private schools. Forty per cent of its graduates and many of the undergraduates have gone out as teachers, and it has trained in the last twenty years nearly 4,000 teachers in its summer schools. Some teachers have been supplied to the lower public schools, but more should now be done. It is necessary that a Normal Department be added, distinctively for public school teachers. This is logically a part of the University's work, but its means and energy have hitherto been taxed to the uttermost to meet the demand for the higher teachers. It will be most economical and yield the best results for this work for the primary schools to be done at the University. To this end an additional appropriation must be made by the State. I am convinced that it will be money most wisely expended.

It gives me pleasure to report that preparations are being made for the coming summer to hold the largest and best summer school ever held at the University. A large and strong faculty have been engaged, including a number of leaders in the educational world. This will mean much for all of our teachers.

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## THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*To His Excellency, Governor Charles B. Aycock.*

#### I.

In compliance with the requirements of the law of North Carolina creating the State Normal and Industrial College, the Board of Direc-



tors begs to submit submit its biennial report of the operation, progress and work of this institution for the two years, beginning September 15, 1900, and ending September 15, 1902, being the ninth and tenth years of the existence of the said institution.

## II.

We beg to submit herewith the annual report of Dr. Charles D. McIver, the President of the institution, and refer to it for the purpose of information as to the work of the college during the past two years.

## III.

The President's biennial report includes a history of the institution for the past ten years. As will be seen from this carefully prepared history, it has been a decade of struggle, but has also been a decade of accomplishment. It has been a decade of formative and constructive effort; a decade of loyalty to duty by teachers and officers; a decade of self-sacrificing liberality on the part of the people of the State of North Carolina, and of generous action on the part of the various General Assemblies of the State.

## IV.

We desire to emphasize certain statements and recommendations made in the President's report. Additional dormitory capacity is imperatively necessary, and the reasons therefor fully appear in the President's report. About two hundred applicants annually are unable to gain admittance to the college. This year about eighty of the students, unable to obtain dormitory accommodations in the college buildings have been compelled to live in boarding-houses in the city of Greensboro with all the attendant inconveniences of having to go to and from the college buildings, and have been deprived of the beneficial influence of the constant care and guidance of the faculty of the institution and the inspiring influences of the immediate college surroundings. In the opinion of the Board, it will require at least twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to furnish the adequate dormitory capacity and the necessary equipment. We sincerely trust that the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its ensuing session, will see its way clear to provide the requisite means for the construction of the needed additional dormitory capacity.

## V.

We most cordially endorse the President's statement as to the necessity of cold-storage facilities, for the reason that great economy in the purchase and preservation of foods, and especially of meats, would result therefrom.



## VI.

The Board hopes at no distant day to be able to construct a central heating plant, so that all the buildings of the college may be sufficiently and economically heated.

## VII.

The Board has under consideration the matter of securing for the college an adequate, permanent and satisfactory water supply. Whether this shall be accomplished by co-operating with the city of Greensboro, or whether the Board shall undertake to furnish its own water supply from tube or artesian wells, has not yet been determined. From the best information the Board is now in possession of a water plant costing not exceeding \$5,000.00 could be secured that would furnish the college with a water supply sufficient for all purposes.

## VIII.

We take pleasure in stating that the General Education Board has generously offered to give to the institution twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) annually for three years for the purpose of establishing a Manual Training Department. The expenditure necessary on the part of the Board in order to establish this department will be materially diminished thereby, and we have gratefully accepted the offer of the General Education Board and authorized the establishment of such a Manual Training Department, to commence work September, 1903.

## IX.

We call special attention to that part of the President's report relating to the "May School." The purpose of the Board and faculty is to give, at a small cost to all the women teachers of the public schools of the State, the benefit of a short course of instruction in subjects, and in methods of teaching, under the direction of a strong faculty of teachers and lecturers, and also to give them the opportunity for observing a Practice and Observation School of three or four hundred children. We believe that great good will result from the enlargement of this "May School." At that period of the year most of the rural public schools are closed, and, if the teachers of these schools can get the benefit of a month's training, under well-equipped teachers and in well-furnished school-rooms, the result can not be other than one of great benefit to the teaching force of our State. It is contemplated to make the necessary expense of attending this school as small as possible, so that its benefits may be within the reach of teachers from every section of the State. We commend this especially to your Excellency, because the desire of the Board is to establish at the college an influence that will uplift and inspire all the public



school teachers of the State and better equip them with teaching power and helpful information.

X.

We attach hereto the report of Mr. E. J. Forney, Bursar of the college, and Treasurer of the Board, showing the receipts and disbursements of the college. Our Executive Committee has carefully examined, investigated, audited and approved this report.

XI.

It gives us much pleasure to call the attention of your Excellency to the high stand taken by teachers prepared at this college, and we confidently believe that their power for good will increase and become more and more manifest to the people of the State. One great object of the institution is to train teachers, born on our soil, who understand our people and are understood by them.

XII.

We call your Excellency's attention to the striking fact that within the past two years the college has received from private sources for specific purposes, in contributions and good subscriptions, \$37,000—\$10,000 from its students and their friends in the State, and \$27,000 from friends of the college outside of the State. Such substantial evidence of the loyalty and love of its students and friends at home, and such recognition from abroad of its work and worth, should be exceedingly gratifying to all friends of the college.

We are not unmindful of the many needs of the State of North Carolina in its many departments of activity, but we have a deep and abiding confidence in the wisdom of the General Assembly to provide the necessary means, and in the patriotism of the people of the State to sustain the General Assembly in any action that it may take for the upbuilding and equipment of a great college for the education of North Carolina women and the training of North Carolina teachers.

Expressing the profound appreciation of the Board of the deep interest your Excellency has manifested in this institution and in all the educational interests of the State, we are

Your most obedient servants,

J. Y. JOYNER,

A. J. CONNER,

*President Board of Directors.*

*Secretary Board of Directors.*

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Directors.*

I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report. It is also my fifth biennial report. As an introduction to this report and its recom-



mendations I think it proper to give a brief sketch of the establishment and development of the college.

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

Ten years ago, on a hill in the western limits of Greensboro, on a ten-acre lot—the gift of Mr. R. S. Pullen, Mr. R. T. Gray, Mr. E. P. Wharton, and others—with \$30,000 voted unanimously by the far-sighted citizens of Greensboro to secure the location of the institution, and with an annual appropriation of \$10,000 voted by the General Assembly of 1891 to aid in the employment of a faculty, the State Normal and Industrial College began its work.

In 1886 the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, then in session at Black Mountain, passed resolutions asking for the establishment of a Normal College, and appointed a committee to memorialize the General Assembly. Each succeeding Teachers' Assembly for five years passed similar resolutions and appointed similar committees to present the question to our law-makers. In his biennial report to the General Assembly the late Hon. S. M. Finger, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, urged the importance of establishing the institution. But it was at the session of 1889 that the question really came before the General Assembly for serious consideration for the first time. A committee from the Teachers' Assembly, consisting of Charles D. McIver, Chairman; E. G. Harrell, E. P. Moses, E. A. Alderman, George T. Winston, D. Matt. Thompson and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, presented in person and urged the adoption of a bill establishing a training school for teachers, and this bill, in spite of active and intense opposition, passed the Senate by a large majority, and failed in the House by only a few votes. Had this bill become a law the institution would be co-educational.

Before the meeting of the next General Assembly, in January, 1891, Governor Fowle had in his message urged the establishment of the institution. In the meantime, the King's Daughters had petitioned the Legislature to establish an industrial school for girls. The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance in 1890, at its annual meeting, at Asheville, had passed strong resolutions asking the State to aid in the higher education of girls and women of the white race as it was already aiding in the education of white men, negro men, and negro women. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, appeared before the General Assembly and made an earnest and powerful plea for the establishment of a normal college, and through him the Peabody Fund has always given substantial aid to this institution.

By 1891 the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly had decided that it was wise to eliminate the co-educational feature, and instructed its committee to that effect. This committee suggested the establishment of a normal college with industrial features, whereupon the act



establishing the State Normal and Industrial College was passed and an annual appropriation made for its maintenance.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The management of the institution was placed in the hands of a Board of Directors, consisting of one member from each of the nine Congressional Districts, the first Board being elected by the General Assembly of 1891. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is *ex officio* an additional member of the Board and its President. The first Board of Directors, elected by the General Assembly of 1891, was composed of Hon. S. M. Finger, *ex officio* President; W. P. Shaw, Esq., Dr. R. H. Stancell, B. F. Aycock, Esq., Prof. E. McK. Goodwin, Hugh Chatham, Esq., Supt. M. C. S. Noble, Col. A. C. McAlister, Dr. J. M. Spainhour and R. D. Gilmer, Esq.

The work of this institution was inaugurated and its general policy established by this Board, in the membership of which there was very slight change from 1892 to 1896.

In 1893 Hon. John C. Scarborough became *ex officio* President of the Board, displacing Hon. S. M. Finger. Almost immediately Hon. S. M. Finger again became a member of the Board, representing the Seventh District, the appointment from which became vacant at the expiration of Colonel McAlister's term of office. Randolph County having been changed from the Seventh to the Fourth District, Colonel McAlister was not eligible to re-election. Soon thereafter, however, Supt. E. McK. Goodwin moved from Raleigh to Morganton, and thus created a vacancy in the Fourth District, which was filled by placing Colonel McAlister again upon the Board.

These were the only changes in the membership of the Board until March 1, 1896, when Dr. R. H. Stancell, B. F. Aycock, Esq., and Dr. J. M. Spainhour were succeeded respectively by Prof. John Graham, Hon. John E. Fowler and Dr. J. O. Wilcox.

In 1897 Hon. C. H. Mebane became *ex officio* President of the Board.

In 1898 Colonel McAlister was succeeded by J. A. Blair, Esq., as the representative of the Fourth District.

In December, 1896, a vacancy in the Seventh District, caused by the death of Hon. S. M. Finger, was filled by the election of W. D. Turner, Esq., and a similar vacancy in the Eighth District, caused by the death of Dr. J. O. Wilcox, was filled by the election of H. G. Chatham, Esq.

Since the removal of Supt. M. C. S. Noble from the Sixth District the representative from that district has been Mr. J. F. Post, Jr. In 1900 Mr. W. D. Turner was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. R. D. Gilmer, Attorney-General of the State, and afterwards Mr. H. G. Chatham became President of the North Carolina Railway. Out of respect for the law forbidding men to hold two State offices at one



time, these three gentlemen resigned from our Board of Directors, and their places have been filled in accordance with the charter of the college. Hon. John E. Fowler and Prof. John Graham have been succeeded by Mr. B. F. Aycock and Mr. Andrew J. Connor.

In 1901 Hon. C. H. Mebane was succeeded by Hon. T. F. Toon as *ex officio* President of the Board. Upon the death of the latter, Hon. J. Y. Joyner succeeded him, and is President of the present Board.

Upon the re-districting of the State, making ten Congressional Districts, other changes became necessary, and until the death of Mr. Blair a few months ago the Board consisted of the following members representing the ten new Congressional Districts: W. P. Shaw, A. J. Connor, B. F. Aycock, R. T. Gray, S. M. Gattis, J. F. Post, J. A. Blair, J. L. Nelson, C. H. Mebane and J. D. Murphy.

Twenty-five men in all, representing about one-fourth of the counties of the State, have served on the Board of Directors of this college. I think it safe to say that no other twenty-five men have given a more loyal, effective and unselfish service to North Carolina in any decade of its history. The Board has been called upon to mourn the death of four of its members while in active service—Hon. S. M. Finger, Dr. J. O. Wilcox, Gen. T. F. Toon and J. A. Blair, Esq.—all good citizens, and faithful officers, of whom it can be said truly that they “did the State some service.”

In the past year we have lost our Secretary, Dr. J. M. Spainhour. While not a member of the Board since his first term of office expired, March 1, 1896, he was until his death, by annual election of the Board, its Secretary. No Board ever had a more faithful Secretary, and the State had no more patriotic son.

#### DR. SPAINHOUR'S UNIQUE SERVICE.

In addition to his work as Director and as Secretary of the Board, he has done a service for this college and for the State which calls for our gratitude and for some memorial of his name in connection with the college. For nearly ten years he watched the newspapers of the State and clipped from them everything that he saw, complimentary or otherwise, that related to this college, or to those engaged in its service. He kept these clippings in eight volumes arranged chronologically, and thus preserved the history of the institution in its minutest detail. The eight volumes which he had completed at the time of his death contain nearly 3,000 clippings, some of them only a line or two and others filling several columns of a newspaper.

Mrs. Spainhour has kindly given these volumes to the college, and I have asked a committee of the faculty to continue the collection of clippings as Dr. Spainhour had begun it.

Every member of the Board has done some service entitling him to the gratitude of this college, but Dr. Spainhour's unselfish and unique



service has not been surpassed and will not be surpassed by any other.

#### FACULTY.

In choosing the faculty of the college the Board of Directors has selected those who, in their judgment, could best carry out its policies. Neither geographical, nor political, nor denominational influences have decided its selection of teachers.

The charter faculty of the college numbered twelve, besides the assistants. Of these twelve, eight—Misses Boddie, Bryant, Fort, Kirkland and Mendenhall, and Messrs. Forney, Brown and McIver—are members of the present faculty. Three other members of the present faculty—Misses Allen, Jamison and Lee—answered to the first roll call of students in 1892. The college now has a faculty and executive corps numbering thirty-six. Its teachers have come from all sections of the country. Four-fifths of them are Southern people, most of these having received training in both Southern and Northern colleges, and more than one-half of them are native North Carolinians. It has been a company of young, aggressive workers, representing in their training several State universities, the leading normal colleges of the country, and such institutions as Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and several European universities.

It would not be permissible for me to say at this time all that might be said in commendation of the ability and service of those who are teaching the State's daughters at this seat of learning. One can not but think highly, however, of the character of those whom the Board has selected to teach here when it is remembered that this college has been called upon to give so many members of its faculty to fill prominent positions in the country. When the University of North Carolina decided to establish a Chair of Pedagogy a member of our faculty was chosen to fill the Chair. He soon became President of the University, and recently resigned that position to become President of Tulane University of Louisiana. A member of our faculty has been called to Vassar, the oldest endowed college for women in the country. Another was called to Smith, the largest woman's college in the world, and another called first to serve as Lady Principal, has just been installed President of our neighbor, the Greensboro Female College. Recently, when the Southern Education Board decided to establish a Bureau of Investigation and Publication for the South our Professor of Pedagogy was called to become the chief of that Bureau. When our educational Governor was called upon to select the leader of the public educational forces of North Carolina, he, too, turned to the State's college for its women and took from us our Professor of English to become State Superintendent of Public Instruction. I know of no other college for women in this or in any



other State that could have had the privilege of losing so many of its faculty in such an honorable fashion, and the plain meaning of it all is that the women of North Carolina have had an opportunity for ten years to come in contact with a live, inspiring corps of instructors.

#### EQUIPMENT.

As the finances of the institution have justified it the Board of Directors have increased the physical equipment. Beginning in 1892 with dormitory capacity for less than one hundred and fifty boarders, with only fifteen recitation rooms in the college building, including the chapel, the President's office, and the physician's office; with a teaching force of fifteen, including assistants, and with an enrollment of two hundred and twenty-three students, the college has steadily developed until at the end of its tenth year it has dormitory accommodations for more than three hundred boarders, twenty-five recitation rooms and offices in the college building and fourteen rooms in a Practice and Observation School building, a teaching force and executive corps of thirty-six, and an enrollment of about four hundred and fifty regular students, besides more than three hundred pupils in the Practice and Observation School. Instead of ten acres of land the college now owns one hundred and thirty acres, and instead of five buildings owned and rented it now uses eleven buildings. Instead of looking upon a bleak hill of clay and briars its students enjoy, to some extent, looking upon growing trees and grass and flowers, and, by the generosity of Mr. George Foster Peabody we have the immediate prospect of a beautiful park.

In section 41 of the Constitution of 1776, adopted at Halifax (and the principle has been endorsed in every change of the Constitution since), the State acknowledges its obligation to provide educational facilities for the "instruction of youth" "at low prices," and the section closes with the words, "and all useful learning shall be encouraged in one or more universities."

Until the establishment of this college the constitutional mandate had been only partially obeyed. The State University for young men began its career of usefulness very soon after the adoption of the Constitution. Thirteen years ago the Agricultural and Mechanical College, also for young men, was established under State auspices and by the aid of the State and the general government.

But it took the State more than a century to come to a practical realization of the fact that "youth" means young women as well as young men. From one-half to nine-tenths of the money used to employ instructors in colleges for young men is paid by State and Federal appropriations, or by the income from college endowment funds. It was largely in response to the just sentiment that, if the



State proposes to pay for nearly all the expense of a young man's higher education, it ought to do at least as much for his sister, that the State Normal and Industrial College was established. It is not a college exclusively for people who feel unable to go elsewhere, any more than are those institutions for young men where the faculties are paid by State appropriations, or by income from endowment funds.

The State desires this institution to be good enough for any of its citizens, and the expenses low enough for all.

The purpose for which the institution was created is clearly stated in section 5 of the act establishing it. It is as follows:

(SECTION 5. *The object of this institution shall be (1) to give to young women such education as shall fit them for teaching; (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, type-writing, stenography and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness. Tuition shall be free to those who signify their intention to teach, upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.*)

It is the general purpose of the institution to give such education as will add to the efficiency of the average woman's work, whatever may be her field of labor. To that end there are three distinct departments in the course of study:

The Normal Department.

The Domestic Science Department.

The Commercial Department.

#### CHARTER REQUIREMENTS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular courses of study heretofore have embraced four years. In order that an institution like this should do its best work it must connect immediately with the public school system of the State. To pass the entrance examinations for the freshman class students must be thorough in the studies included in the public school course. In order that this institution may grow into a strong college, conferring the usual Baccalaureate degrees, an additional year has been added to the four-year course, and hereafter the course will embrace five years. The college does not wish to confer a degree until it is satisfied that its requirements for this degree are equivalent in every essential particular to the requirements for degrees conferred by the State University and the best colleges in North Carolina. It does not aspire to do university work, but it proposes to develop into a strong college, giving it the right to confer such degrees as are conferred by the best colleges in the country.



## WORK OUTSIDE THE COLLEGE.

The work of those actively connected with the State Normal and Industrial College has not been confined to class rooms or college grounds. Members of its faculty have conducted Teachers' Institutes in many of the counties of the State, and have participated actively in many of the local, State, Southern and National educational meetings held since 1892. Its representatives have been active in the agitation for local taxation for public education for the past ten years. They have been promoters of the movement for rural school libraries and have aided in the agitation for road improvement locally and throughout the State. Members of its faculty have served on various committees which have appeared before the State Legislature to secure improvement in public school laws, and have also served on the Commission for the selection of text-books for the State.

*The State Normal Magazine*, a self-supporting publication, has been the work of the faculty and students of this college. The best educational journal ever published in the South, and now one of the leading educational journals of the country, was established and managed by our Professor of Pedagogy in connection with his work here. Several text-books that have received generous recognition throughout the country have been published by members of our faculty. The Audubon Society and the Association of North Carolina women for the betterment of the public school houses of the State are two State organizations which have resulted from the work of the faculty and students of the State Normal and Industrial College.

This college has given some prestige to North Carolina's name beyond the borders of the State and has had the good fortune to interest influential people in the educational development of the State which it serves.

## STUDENTS.

For the past ten years the average number of students in the college has been about four hundred and twenty-five. This number will not materially change until more dormitory room shall have been provided. The total matriculation for the past ten years has been about 2,500. Of the 1,900 who have left the college, 68 have died, leaving about 1,800, teaching more than 100,000 children. Sixteen hundred of these have reported to me during the past few months, and more than 66 2-3 per cent of them have taught school. I have asked each student to give the unnumber of pupils taught by her. The aggregate number reported is in round numbers 130,000. It is natural to suppose that some of these children have been taught at



different times by two or more representatives of the college. Deducting, therefore, 30,000 for duplicates, this would mean that 100,000 children have been taught by students trained at this college. That is nearly one-tenth of our total white population, including men, women and children.

Of the first 1,000 teachers sent into the State by this college, more than 700 taught in the public schools, most of them in the country public schools. The others have taught in colleges public and private high schools, and seminaries. Of the first 1,500 students from whom I had reports only 907 were under pledge to teach, but more than 1,000 had taught.

If the college continues to grow it is probable that it will always have a thousand representatives regularly teaching in the State, thus reaching from 25,000 to 40,000 children each year. Many of our students have not come to the college intending to prepare to teach. A large number have come to take the work in the commercial department, a considerable number for domestic science work, and a still larger number probably for the general culture resulting from pursuing the college course of study offered. Of the 1,600 who have reported, I find that more than 80 are filling positions in business offices as stenographers and bookkeepers, and 21 as trained nurses. More than thirty per cent of the women teachers in the graded schools of the State are former students of the State Normal and Industrial College. Its former students have been employed in every orphanage, and in a large number of high schools and seminaries and colleges.

Representatives of the college are working in 23 of the States of the Union and the District of Columbia. In nearly every leading city from Greensboro to Boston representatives of the State Normal and Industrial College can be found working as teachers, students, stenographers, bookkeepers, or trained nurses.

#### SPRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

Whatever success has attended the State Normal and Industrial College during the past ten years has been due largely to the representative character and spirit of the young women who have been its students. They have come from all of the ninety-seven counties. Among them can be found the names of one hundred or more graduates of leading "female colleges" and seminaries, and a much larger number who received their previous training entirely in the public schools of the rural districts. In fact, we have had every type of respectable woman in North Carolina from the one who has enjoyed the privileges which money and social position can give, to the girl who was never on a railroad train until she boarded it for Greensboro to become a student in the State college for women.



As is the case with all people, some have not been so studious as they might have been, but one-third of these young women have remained in the college at their own expense, without help from parents, and this one-third, with those who are naturally studious and ambitious, have formed a serious-minded nucleus, and have exerted a strong influence in favor of industry and the steady performance of duty. The wholesome fact that the college has not depended upon the revenue derived from any class of its students has not only tended to aid the college in its discipline, but has also imbued all the students with the spirit of democracy. Nowhere have I known the spirit of fair play to prevail to a greater degree than among these young women. The State is always the gainer when its teachers can be trained in an atmosphere of equality which recognizes the worth of honest toil and faithful service regardless of class distinctions of all kinds. The distinguishing characteristic of Americanism is its theory, and I am glad to say its usual practice, of giving to every man, woman and child a fair chance in life. No board of directors and no faculty or college president can force this spirit. They can only adopt systems and policies that will tend to its development.

An illustration of the democratic spirit to which I refer can be found in the history of the selection of marshals. These marshals are elected and recommended to the President by the two literary societies and upon his recommendation are appointed by the Board of Directors to serve for one year. A half dozen of these marshals and two of the chief marshals during the past five years have been students who worked their way through the college by washing dishes and caring for the college dining room. In fact I think that every corps of marshals since the system of student work in the dining room was inaugurated has had one or more representatives of that class of students. This is just as it should be and I only mention it to illustrate that the spirit of democracy here is not merely a theory but a practice.

#### THE REAL WORTH OF A COLLEGE.

The worth of a strong college to a student is not as some suppose, the mere fact that it gives the opportunity to a student to perform systematic literary tasks assigned by teachers, or that it gives opportunity to work in laboratories and libraries. These are necessary and important, but the student's greatest advantage at college is the spiritual and mental atmosphere of the place. It is intangible, but you can feel it. It can not be measured, but its effect is everywhere manifest.

The love of truth for truth's sake; the belief in equality before the law; the belief in fair play and the willingness to applaud an



honest victor in every contest, whether on the athletic field or in the class room or in social life; the feeling of common responsibility; the habit of tolerance towards those with whom one does not entirely agree; the giving up of small rights for the sake of greater rights that are essential; the recognition of authority and the dignified voluntary submission to it even when the reason for the policy adopted by the authority is not apparent; the spirit of overlooking the blunders of others and of helping those who are weak; the contempt for idlers and shirkers; the love of one's fellow-workers even though they be one's rivals; patience in toil; self-reliance; faith in human progress; confidence in right; and belief in God—these are the characteristics of the atmosphere of a great and useful college. The young man or young woman who by association with faculty and fellow-students becomes imbued with these principles gains what never can be secured in the same degree in the best homes or small schools, or anywhere else except in a college.

#### BENEFACTORS.

This sketch would not be complete without some reference to the special benefactors of the institution.

Within the past two years Mr. George Foster Peabody, of New York, donated \$11,000 to the State Normal and Industrial College. Five thousand dollars of this is to be used for developing the Peabody Park, named for the great philanthropist, George Peabody, who, in 1867, gave to the public schools of the South \$3,000,000.

The Students' Building is a gift to the college which means more than any single donation of money. It represents the affection and loyalty of its daughters and those whom they have been able to interest in their alma mater. The gift of \$1,500 from Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bailey, who lost their only children while students at this college, was made as a subscription to the Students' Building. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have also established a permanent scholarship to be known as "The Sarah and Evelyn Bailey Scholarship."

These gifts, except the last mentioned, were donations to the college direct. Several other donations have been of peculiar help to the college in another direction and never was aid given more opportunely. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Buxton, in 1893, established the "Jarvis Buxton Loan Fund" of \$100, in memory of their little son. Soon after this Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniels established the "Adelaide Worth Daniels Loan Fund" of \$100, in memory of their little daughter. These funds, while small, have aided in the education of several students. In 1896, General and Mrs. Julian S. Carr established the "Lida Carr Fellowship Fund," the income from which is \$200 a year. This has made it possible for from two to four people to remain in the college each year since that time who



could not otherwise have done so. Much help along this line has been provided by the two literary societies, by the faculty, by the Alumnae Association, and by the Woman's Education Club.

Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York, gave one hundred dollars to be used as a loan fund to the daughter of a Confederate soldier.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy of New York, gave last spring \$1,000, to be used as a loan fund.

By means of all these agencies a very large number of young women have been enabled to prepare themselves for their life work. It is hoped that the institution may have, in the future, many gifts to be invested in loans to worthy young women, who have good brain power, character, and ambition, but who are unable to pay their expenses while taking the college course.

#### FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

And what about the future of the college? I am not a prophet. I prefer history to prophecy, and I prefer the work of the present as a preparation for the future to either. It would be a mistake, however, for this State not to look ahead of it and prepare for what may be reasonably expected.

Within the next ten years there will develop somewhere in the southeastern section of this Union, and most probably along the Atlantic slope, and in the Piedmont section of it, a great college for women known the world over, just as Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. In my judgment there is only one thing in the way of North Carolina's furnishing that college. In spite of its illiteracy, as shown by the United States Census Reports, North Carolina is the most hopeful Southern State to-day. It has made an honest inventory of its educational possessions and needs, and is determined to improve the one and supply the other. If North Carolina does not shut her eyes to the situation, she will see the wide open door, enter in, and take possession. Our smaller neighbor South Carolina, spent on her college for women, before she opened its doors, thirty thousand dollars more than the State of North Carolina has spent on her college for women, for all purposes, in ten years. How long will North Carolina turn away from these doors annually as many of her daughters as she admits, simply for the lack of dormitory capacity?

#### IDEAS FOR WHICH THE COLLEGE STANDS.

The State Normal and Industrial College stands for a public school system that will educate all the people. It teaches its students and urges them to teach others the doctrine of universal education. The authorities of the institution regard the college as a part of the public school system of the State, and believe that it



has a duty to discharge, not only to those who study within its walls, but to that great body of people who, for one reason or another, will not enter this or any other school or college. The greatest amount of educational opportunity to the greatest number of people, is its motto and its aim. Without reservation, members of its faculty stand for local taxation for public schools, and for every movement which tends to secure to the State effective teaching for every child, preparing him for productive labor and intelligent citizenship.

The institution undertakes to emphasize in every legitimate way that any system of education which refuses to recognize the equal educational rights of women with those of men is unjust, unwise and permanently hurtful.

I respectfully submit that there is no part of North Carolina's public educational system from which she can expect more in proportion to what she has expended than she may reasonably hope to reap from the work of this college. It is the only college in North Carolina for women of the white race which has an appropriation from the State, and no woman's college in the South has a large endowment fund.

One-third of North Carolina's population is composed of women and girls of the white race, and the opportunities given to this class of our population will determine North Carolina's destiny. The chief factors of any civilization are its homes and its primary schools. Homes and primary schools are made by women rather than by men. No State which will once educate its mothers need have any fear about future illiteracy. An educated man may be the father of illiterate children, but the children of educated women are never illiterate. Three-fourths of all the educated women in North Carolina spend a part of each day educating their own children or the children of others, whereas, three-fourths of the educated men in the State spend a very short time daily with their own children, to say nothing of educating them.

Money invested in the education of a man is a good investment, but the dividend which it yields is frequently confined to one generation and is of the material kind. It strengthens his judgment, gives him foresight, and makes him a more productive laborer in any field of activity. It does the same thing for a woman, but her field of activity is usually in company with children, and, therefore, the money invested in the education of a woman yields a better *educational* dividend than that invested in the education of a man. Therefore, the State, for the sake of its present and future educational interest, ought to decree that for every dollar spent by the government, State or Federal, in the training of men, at least another dollar ought to be invested in the work of educating womankind.



If it be claimed that woman is weaker than man, then so much the more reason for giving her at least an equal educational opportunity with him. If it be admitted, as it must be, that she is by nature the chief educator of children, her proper training is the strategic point in the universal education of any race. If equality in culture be desirable, and if congeniality between husbands and wives after middle life be important, then a woman should have more educational opportunities in youth than a man; for a man's business relations bring him in contact with every element of society, and if he have fair native ability he will continue to grow intellectually during the active period of his life, whereas, the confinements of home and the duties of motherhood allow little opportunity to a woman for any culture except that which comes from association with little children. This experience which comes from living with innocent children is a source of culture by no means to be despised, but how much better would it be for the mother and the father and the children if the mother's education in her youth could always be such as will enable her in after life to secure that inspiration and solace and power which come from familiarity with the great books of the world.

#### COLLEGE YEAR 1901-1902.

The past year—1901-1902—has been one of the most successful in the history of the college.

It will be remembered as the year which witnessed the completion of the Curry building, and the moving of the Practice and Observation School from the dormitories into that building, and the consequent great strengthening of the Pedagogic work; the enlargement and better equipment of the laundry and power-house; the beginning of the erection of the students' building; the development of the Peabody Park; the gift of a thousand-dollar loan fund from Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy, of New York, and the offer of the General Education Board to give \$15,000 to the college within the next three years to aid in maintaining a Manual Training Department, and to establish scholarships and loan funds.

The college has lost during the past year, first, our Professor of Pedagogy, Mr. P. P. Claxton, and then our Professor of English, Mr. J. Y. Joyner, both of whom gave most valuable service to the college for nearly nine years. It would have been a serious loss for them to have left even at the end of the year, but when it is considered that one was Dean of the college and the other the head of the Pedagogic Department, and that it was necessary for them to give up their work in the middle of the year, it will be easily understood that the work of the other members of the faculty, and especially the work of the President of the college, have been largely increased temporarily.

Prof. J. I. Foust was called from the Superintendency of the Goldsboro Graded Schools to the Chair of Pedagogy.



Professor Joyner's work as head of the English Department has been taken by Prof. W. C. Smith, who continues to direct the work in the Department of History, Mrs. W. G. Randall doing a greater part of the work in that department, and Miss Anna Lewis and Miss Julia Dameron having been added to the teaching force in the Department of English.

#### NEED OF ADDITIONAL DORMITORY.

Since the organization of the institution in 1892 it has been seriously handicapped in its work by the absence of the proper material equipment in dormitory, class-room and apparatus. A reasonable expenditure for adequate dormitory capacity and recitation-room, with 25 per cent increase in the teaching force would double the value of the college to the State. Under present conditions it not only can not supply all the teachers called for, but, for lack of house room alone, it can not admit all the young women who apply for admission to be trained for teaching.

The last General Assembly, finding the college about \$25,000 in debt, largely on account of an epidemic of fever three years ago, and finding it greatly in need of a Practice and Observation School building and other improvements, made a special annual appropriation of \$15,000 for four years to pay off its indebtedness and to meet some of its most urgent needs. With that part of this special appropriation available we have paid off a considerable portion of our indebtedness and erected a Practice and Observation School building, known as the Curry Building. We have also increased slightly our dormitory capacity. The balance of the indebtedness and the improvements already projected will consume all of the special appropriation as it becomes available. It will not permit us to further enlarge our dormitories, or provide a gymnasium or library, though, by co-operation with the students in the erection of their building, we will increase to some extent our recitation-room.

I wish to make as emphatic as possible the statement that the most pressing fundamental need of the college now is the increase of dormitory capacity. We are paying out of our tuition fees this year \$750 rent for houses which we use for dormitories, the students who occupy them taking their meals in the dining-room of the college. Not only is this true, but about eighty of our students are now boarding in private homes in Greensboro. At least two hundred students have failed to enter the college this year because they could not secure board in the dormitories and were unwilling to board in private families.

Twenty-five thousand dollars would erect a dormitory building to accommodate three or four times as many people as we now have in our rented dormitories, and more comfortably.



The people of North Carolina are accustomed to have their sons board in private families when at college, and, in many cases, even where there are college dormitories, young men take their meals in private families. Exactly the opposite custom prevails in boarding arrangements for their daughters. In every essential respect, whether from the standpoint of college training or from the standpoint of discipline, it is much wiser that young women students should be in the college dormitories than that they should be in the best private families anywhere.

#### COLD STORAGE.

Another pressing need of the college is a cold storage plant. With 320 boarders in the college, even if no dormitory capacity should be added, the need for this improvement will appeal to any intelligent mind. The keeping of meats, fruits, milk and butter, and other food in proper condition is one of the most important considerations, and purchases could frequently be made at more advantageous prices were there cold storage facilities. The fact that our charter requires us to furnish board "at actual cost, not to exceed \$8.00 a month," and the further fact that the price of supplies has increased from twenty to forty per cent since we began work under that charter, emphasizes, if any emphasis be needed, the necessity for a cold storage plant.

#### LIBRARY AND GYMNASIUM.

One of the greatest needs of the college is a gymnasium. The Legislature of 1899 made a small appropriation for this purpose, but, as explained in our last biennial report, this small amount was used to defray the immediate expenses caused by the epidemic of typhoid fever in the fall of 1899. Since that time we have had no gymnasium at all, the small room used for this purpose theretofore having been taken for a library. The room is entirely too small for a library or a gymnasium. No college is well equipped without a good library and a good gymnasium, and the usefulness of the institution is greatly curtailed by our inadequate equipment in these particulars.

#### MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Every college for the training of teachers ought to have a well-equipped manual training department.

Many people can not think accurately or express themselves accurately in oral or written speech, because they have never *done* anything accurately. Manual training allows a teacher to give instruction to a student more concretely than does mere literary training. Frequently a boy or girl who could not be interested in mere book tasks, and who would, therefore, contract habits of indolence, inaccuracy and slovenliness of thought and expression, would gradually



acquire habits of exactness and neatness by working with pencil, scissors, knives and simple tools for working in wood.

A part of the room on the first floor of the students' building, beneath the Society Halls and reception-room, will be used for the Domestic Science Department. There are two other rooms there which could be used for the Manual Training Department. The General Education Board has agreed that if this college will undertake to establish a Manual Training Department it will pay to the support of the department \$2,500 a year for three years, which with \$500 or \$750 a year additional would maintain this department, including the salary of the professor in charge of it. The equipment for such a department at the beginning would cost about \$1,000. Thus, it will be seen that this department could be established with only a very slight increase in our annual expenses, and the college will be enabled to take a very desirable step forward that would give it prestige as a trainer of teachers. Comparatively speaking, the expense for three years, and possibly longer, would be nominal. The demand for the teaching of manual training as a special department, or in connection with other school work, has increased daily, and manual training teachers receive better salaries than are paid to other teachers. Our schools in North Carolina have generally found it necessary to go out of the State for teachers of manual training.

#### AN ADDITIONAL YEAR TO THE COURSE OF STUDY.

Acting upon the suggestion in the Act of the last Legislature, giving this college the right to confer degrees upon the completion of its prescribed course of study, and by the authority of the Board of Directors at a former meeting, the faculty, finding that the requirements of our Sophomore year are practically equivalent to the requirements of the Freshman year of the State University, has added one year to our course of study. Seven of our former graduates, all of whom except one, who graduated last May, have taught since leaving the college, are now engaged in the work of this added year, being applicants for the degree of Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts at the Commencement of 1903.

For the present it seems wise to continue the giving of the diploma of the college to those who complete the four-year course. Those holding this diploma, with a certain grade of scholarship, will be admitted to the fifth year as applicants for the Bachelor's degree. When the public schools shall have increased in efficiency so that they can prepare students for our present Sophomore year this college may consider the question of leaving off the work that is now done in our Freshman year, and what is now called post-graduate work with us will be our Senior Class work. It is absolutely necessary, however, that we should always keep in touch with the rural



public schools of the State, and for the present we must maintain a five-year course of study.

This arrangement has increased to some extent the work of several departments, but the members of the faculty, upon whom the increase of labor falls, have cheerfully consented to do the extra work for this year, and I doubt not we will be able to meet the requirements for the next two years with the aid of a few additional teachers as assistants.

There are many reasons why this step should have been taken even earlier than this if it had been practicable to do so. The young women who have graduated from this college have not been able to go to the universities and have the same consideration shown them as was shown to students who have received degrees from colleges with courses of study not superior to ours. I have no desire to see this college do university work, but it ought to become the best college in the world for a North Carolina woman to secure a college education. If, after securing our Bachelor's degree, she desires to do university work, let her go to some of the universities offering scholarships and fellowships to men and women alike, but which our young women have been unable to avail themselves of heretofore.

#### ANOTHER OFFER OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

In order to make this advanced training possible, as well as to increase the opportunities for young women who are unable to enter the college without help, and who desire to become capable teachers, the General Education Board has agreed to duplicate every dollar that we will raise during the next three years for establishing scholarships and loan funds, provided it shall not be called upon for more than \$2,500 a year as its part of the funds. It is my purpose, through the Alumnae of the college and through my own efforts to secure \$2,500 a year for the next three years for this purpose, thus securing a scholarship and loan fund of \$15,000.

The graduates of this college number about 250. If each will secure a subscriber of \$10.00 a year for the next three years, the \$15,000 will be raised. I trust that the Board of Directors and all the friends of the college will help the Alumnae to secure these subscriptions. This \$15,000, while it would not increase the revenues of the college, would make it possible for many ambitious young women to enter the institution who have never been able to do so for lack of means, and it would enable the brightest of those who, after a hard struggle, shall have completed the four-year course to return to the college and earn their degrees, thus preparing themselves for higher service.

The two offers of the General Education Board are to give within three years \$7,500 unconditionally to aid in maintaining a Manual



Training Department, and \$7,500 for scholarships and loans, conditioned upon our raising a similar amount. I feel sure that the Board of Directors and the people of the State, who have established and fostered this college for the education of those who are to educate its children, will show cordial and due appreciation of these donations.

#### THE MAY SCHOOL.

Realizing that the demand in this State for teachers with some professional training was increasing, and realizing also that there was little corresponding increase in the length of the school term, or the compensation offered for teachers, an experiment was made last spring with the purpose of providing at the smallest possible cost a brief course of professional training for those women now engaged in teaching who can not attend any college for a full year. Most of the public schools close before our May School begins. Thirty teachers of the rural public schools matriculated last year and received instruction under the direction of the Professor of Pedagogy and others, with the opportunity of daily observation in the Practice and Observation School. So satisfactory were the results of this experiment that I wish to enlarge the opportunities and largely increase the attendance of public school teachers next spring. The teachers who would attend this May School are older than the regular students of the college, and there would not be so much objection to their boarding in private families in the city for the few weeks they are here. The matriculation fee is five dollars, the usual matriculation fee for summer schools. I hope to be able to secure the usual summer school railroad rate of one fare for the round trip.

Many County Superintendents have indicated to me that they would like for their teachers to attend this May School, but with the small compensation allowed for teachers it is impossible for them to pay much railroad fare, and those at a distance claim that they are at a disadvantage as compared with the teachers living near Greensboro.

In order to meet this objection, I suggest that we agree to refund to teachers all of their railroad fare above two or three dollars, thus placing all of the public school teachers on an equal footing, so far as the advantages of this school are concerned. Indeed, those who come the longer distance, in that case, would have the advantage because of the travel, which is a good means of education, and, when teachers can afford it, is worth all that a railroad ticket costs. I know of no way by which a person who has not traveled very much could secure for three dollars so much education as by traveling one hundred miles on a railroad.

An inquiry suggests itself as to where we could get the money to refund the railroad fare. I believe that the five-dollar matriculation fees will furnish enough money to do this. If we secure the railroad



rates, we would not be required to refund anything to those teachers who live within sixty miles of Greensboro. We would refund only about two dollars to each of those who come from the Goldsboro, Wilson and Rocky Mount section, and only about four dollars to people who come from the Asheville section. I see no reason why we should not have here in the month of May 150 or 200 teachers at practically no cost to them except their actual living expenses.

It would probably become necessary for the Board to make a small appropriation to employ one or two additional lecturers during the term, but a large part of the work for the first year can be done by the Department of Pedagogy and the assistance that would be gladly rendered by other members of the faculty and by Superintendents of Schools in the State, who, for the first year, would probably give their services for a week if their actual expenses were paid, provided there are no funds to make proper compensation for the additional work.

If the Board will consent to this extension of the experiment so successfully made last year, I believe that one of the perplexing problems of teacher-training in North Carolina can be solved. Teachers in schools lasting only four or five months can not afford to spend a great deal of money for better preparation for that work. The advantage of having the school in the spring rather than in the summer is, that no summer school could have such good opportunities for observation as we have in our Practice and Observation School and in the five or six other public schools in and around Greensboro.

The four-month public schools in the country can not expect to employ Normal graduates of this or any other college so long as these graduates are offered positions in schools where the term is nine or ten months.

If the State has people engaged in teaching its children who are willing to spend annually \$20 or \$25 of their small earnings to better fit themselves for their work, it can well afford to furnish free instruction to these teachers. On the other hand, if this college should make the proposition to the public school teachers of the State and they should fail to attend, it would prove conclusively that it is not distance from the college or lack of opportunity for professional training that prevents it.

I should hope to have the help of the Agricultural Department of the State in this special school. Indeed, I think that when we are trying to introduce the teaching of agriculture into the public schools of the State, it would be a wise step in that direction to have a teacher of agriculture at this college for at least a part of every year.

#### PRIVATE DONATIONS TO THE COLLEGE.

The State Normal and Industrial College with all of its grounds, buildings and equipment is the property of the people of North Caro-



lina, and while the State has not invested in its plant all that many of us who had great faith in its possibilities for usefulness desired, yet it has in numerous ways shown a very cordial appreciation of the college, and an exceedingly generous spirit towards those who have worked for its development. I wish that the State could see its way clear to show greater liberality for the immediate enlargement and strengthening of the Institution. Women ought not to be turned away from its doors for lack of living room. The college is not an experiment. In North Carolina and beyond the borders of the State it is recognized as a great educational force. Not only has North Carolina secured by it the services of many trained teachers, but the present property is worth much more than the State has invested in its plant and equipment.

#### PRIVATE DONATIONS TO THE STATE.

It is not out of place to call attention here to the private donations to the college during the past ten years.

In college property:

From Greensboro, cash .....	\$30,000.00
From Greensboro, land worth .....	10,000.00
From faculty, students and their friends, for students' building .....	10,000.00
From Mr. George Foster Peabody .....	11,000.00
From Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bailey .....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$62,500.00

This \$62,500.00 is a contribution to the State's property and does not include any of the aid from the Peabody Fund or the General Education Board for maintenance, or the General Education Board's subscription, and the other donations to loan funds referred to elsewhere in this report.

The total college property is worth about \$180,000. The above figures show that one-third of it has come from private donations. I believe that the more liberal the policy of the State towards this college, the more it will receive from its friends in North Carolina and elsewhere. The college can not expect large donations from its Alumnae, as a very large majority of candidates for the teaching profession are not wealthy people. Because of this fact it is the more remarkable that they should have made their Alma Mater a decennial present of \$10,000.

For information in regard to the financial operation of the college during the past two years I refer you to the Treasurer's report. This report was made to show the financial condition at the close of our last fiscal year. The indebtedness at that time was about \$17,000. A part of this has been paid off, and at the end of our present fiscal



year the total indebtedness will have been reduced to about \$11,000. This can be discharged easily with the remainder of our special appropriation, which, by the Act of the last Legislature, can not be used except for paying off indebtedness and for making certain necessary permanent improvements.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. McIVER,  
*President.*

December 18, 1902.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

GREENSBORO, N. C., November 8, 1901.

*To the Board of Directors.*

I beg to make the following financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation .....	\$25,000.00
Special appropriation .....	15,000.00
Peabody Fund .....	2,000.00
City schools .....	2,188.49
Tuition .....	6,612.25
Fees .....	5,838.50
Country school .....	162.00
Supplies, stationery, etc. ....	1,358.97
Farm .....	2,152.05
Laundry .....	3,162.64
Dormitory .....	18,046.63
Miscellaneous .....	1,426.70
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	\$82,948.23

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bank account overdrawn September 30, 1900.....	\$3,426.22
Practice School building (new) .....	883.25
Lawn .....	177.62
Teague building .....	54.15
Land .....	3,191.80
Sewer and ditch .....	140.39
Supplies bought, etc. ....	1,625.26
Epidemic .....	3,390.14
Refund to students .....	365.29
Improvements .....	133.17
Repairing .....	961.25
Plumbing .....	52.62



Painting .....	\$1,181.39
Advertising .....	838.22
General expenses (servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, water rent, gas, expenses of Board meetings, repairing, coal, rent of buildings, etc.),	8,359.53
Equipment .....	1,487.23
Insurance .....	313.00
Miscellaneous .....	236.00
Notes at bank .....	3,010.00
Interest .....	2,160.00
Music (sheet) .....	127.54
Books .....	1,028.61
Salary .....	24,150.00
Laundry .....	2,907.38
Dormitory .....	18,046.63
Farm operations .....	3,130.07
	<hr/>
	\$81,376.76
Cash in bank .....	1,571.47
	<hr/>
	\$82,948.23

Resources: Open accounts, considered good, \$478.23.

Liabilities: Note at National Bank, \$6,000.00; due Students' Building Fund, \$905.07; interest on Board of Education bonds, one year, \$360.00.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. FORNEY,  
*Treasurer.*

GREENSBORO, N. C., September 30, 1902.

*To the Board of Directors.*

I beg to make the following financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15, 1902:

#### RECEIPTS.

State appropriation .....	\$18,750.00
Special appropriation .....	10,000.00
Park Fund (Peabody donation) .....	5,000.00
Peabody Fund .....	2,000.00
Fees .....	6,565.00
Tuition .....	5,050.00
Miscellaneous .....	1,155.32
Music Department .....	2,318.17
Supplies bought .....	1,009.23
Books .....	508.18



Farm operation .....	\$2,070.67
Notes .....	10,000.00
Country School Fund .....	265.63
City School Fund .....	1,464.96
Dormitory .....	20,968.63
Laundry .....	3,941.00

Total .....	\$91,066.79
Bank balance September 15, 1901 .....	1,571.47

Total available cash .....	\$92,638.26
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## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries .....	\$26,734.34
General expenses (servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, water rent, gas, expenses of Board meetings, repairing, coal, rent of buildings, etc.),	6,085.50
Equipment .....	2,878.01
Books .....	1,470.07
Advertising .....	764.92
Insurance .....	430.15
Improvements .....	3,603.72
Repairing .....	1,154.99
Coal .....	4,233.90
Supplies sold .....	1,182.15
Refund to students .....	289.40
Work on grounds .....	975.47
Fencing grounds .....	1,364.23
Park Fund .....	464.29
Notes .....	1,013.67
Practice School building .....	13,676.11
Equipment school building .....	607.97
Farm operations .....	1,571.68
Dormitory .....	20,968.63
Laundry .....	3,137.92

Total .....	\$92,607.12
Bank balance September 15, 1902 .....	31.14

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\$92,638.26

Resources: Balance State appropriation, \$6,250.00; special appropriation, \$5,000.00; open accounts, considered good, \$367.30; bank balance, \$31.14. Total, \$11,648.44.

Liabilities: Notes, \$6,000.00, \$4,000.00 and \$6,000.00; land notes due July 1, 1902, \$1,300.00; on contract of Practice School building,



\$950.00; heating plant of Practice School, \$100.00; for furniture Practice School, \$982.00; Odell Hardware Company, \$980.00; Hagan Machinery Company, laundry machinery, \$2,080.00; John W. Wharton, cement, \$154.00; Troy Laundry Machinery Company, \$99.00; Wakefield Hardware Company, \$180.00; J. R. Rich, plumbing, \$500.00; Johnson Roofing Company, for slating, \$534.00; miscellaneous bills, \$350.00; interest due State Board of Education, \$720.00; M. C. Teague, rent, \$250.00; due Park Fund, \$4,536.00. Total, \$29,595.00. Net deficit, \$17,946.56.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. FORNEY,  
*Treasurer.*

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR THE  
COLORED RACE.

GREENSBORO, N. C., November 17, 1902.

HON. JAMES Y. JOYNER, *Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.*

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor requesting a brief statement of the work, condition and needs of this institution, I beg respectfully to submit the following for your consideration:

About two years ago a radical change was made in the organization of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race in order to reduce expenses and to add to the practicability of the work. The seven classes which were then operated by us were reduced to four, and the Domestic Science Department, which was rapidly out-growing our accommodation, was discontinued. Instruction and work are now given to male students only in the Mechanical Department, the Department of Agriculture and Chemistry, and the Department of Agricultural Industries. Elementary instruction in English is given in the English Department. In the Mechanical Department the boys are taught carpentry, blacksmithing, tinning, brick-laying, brick-making, plastering, shoe-making, harness-making, heating and ventilating, repairing and plumbing.

In the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Industries students are taught dairying, horticulture, stock-raising and the general work of the farm. We have at present nearly 100 acres of land under cultivation, and have recently leased 300 acres in order to increase our scope for work in practical farming. The industrial departments award certificates of proficiency to persons who have been pursuing the work of any trade at the expiration of two years. We are also offering this year short courses during the winter months, which will consist exclusively of practical instruction designed for farmers' sons, who can not afford to spend eight months of the year in school. The value and character of the work done by this institution can be more fully appreciated when the demand for our graduates is considered. There is no other institution in the



State having a larger per cent of its graduates profitably employed. There is not an idler or a non-producer among our graduates. They are all engaged in honest labor, earning from \$30 to \$150 per month. From a large and extensive correspondence with the students who have attended this institution, but who have been unable to complete any of its courses, we have found them active, industrious citizens in their respective communities.

At the time of our re-organization last year we were \$14,500 in debt. This indebtedness was largely produced by our failure to secure a continuance of our special appropriation in 1899, which we had somewhat anticipated and by the purchase of a \$50,000 farm. The improvements suggested by experience and the rigid observance of economy have enabled us to reduce this indebtedness to \$1,000 which we owe on our farm note. If we can secure a continuance of our present appropriation we shall soon be able to settle this indebtedness, after which we would desire to establish other industries, such as painting, tailoring, etc., for which there is quite a demand.

The immediate effect of the re-organization upon our attendance was a loss of about one-half of our students. This year our attendance is 116. Most of these are boarding students, and since our lodging accommodations are quite limited we have every available room full. The attendance this year is rapidly increasing and about equals our attendance when we were receiving both male and female students. Our graduating class is composed of 15 students. This is more than double the size of any of its predecessors. Our Freshman Class numbers 68 students, which is also larger than any of its predecessors. With our boarding accommodations full in this the second year since our re-organization, it is easy to be seen that this is the last session that we will be able, with our present accommodations, to accommodate all deserving applicants.

It would add greatly to the popularity of our work and also extend the usefulness of our school if male teachers were prepared at this institution, where they could receive the advantages of industrial education better than any other place in the State. Teachers for the rural schools trained here could receive instruction in agriculture, which would enable them to place the rural schools of the State in closer relation with the vocation of the great bulk of our people.

We would, therefore, heartily recommend the establishment of such a department at this institution.

Very respectfully yours,

JAS. B. DUDLEY,  
*President.*



## EDUCATIONAL WORK OF OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

OXFORD, N. C., December 31, 1902.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the educational work of the Oxford Orphan Asylum:

The purpose of the school work of the Oxford Orphan Asylum is to enable homeless, orphan children to secure a good *English* education. Each child receives instruction in school at least half of each day during the school term of ten months. We have eight grades and nine teachers, who also have cottage or domestic duties. Hours are so arranged that the school and industrial duties do not conflict. The smallest children who are incapable of working in the industrial departments of the institution attend school at both morning and afternoon sessions. The text-books used in highest grade, the eighth, are Milne's Standard Arithmetic, Milne's Elementary Algebra, Maury's Physical Geography, Metcalf's English Grammar, Lockwood's Lessons in English, Smiley and Storke's Beginners' Latin Book and either Merchant of Venice or other parallel reading.

Practical instruction is given to the girls in domestic duties, including sewing, cooking, laundering, hospital and cottage work. We have boys in training on farm, in dairy, shoe shop, printing office, wood-working shop, at engine and in the Oxford Furniture Factory. All of the boys have some training in cottage work also.

W. J. HICKS, *Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, OXFORD, N. C.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

DEAR SIR:—Below I submit a brief report of the educational work of the Colored Orphan Asylum:

Length of school term, 8 months.

Number teachers, 3.

Hours for recitation, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Number pupils: Males, 55; females, 53. Total, 108.

Branches taught: Spelling, reading, writing, history, arithmetic, language, geography and sewing.

The phonetic method is used in teaching primary children to read. Proves satisfactory in every way. Plain sewing is made a specialty in class work, such as mending, darning; stitches taught are running, hemming, stitching, backstitching, hemstitching, and the simpler forms of fancy stitches.

Other industries, such as cooking, washing, ironing, general house work, and practical farming are by no means neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

R. SHEPARD,  
*Superintendent.*



Plans for Public School Houses, with Explanations,  
Specifications, Bills of Material and  
Estimates of Cost.

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PREPARED BY BARRETT & THOMSON, ARCHITECTS.

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To suggest better plans for school houses, to prevent waste of money on improperly constructed houses, when properly constructed houses can be erected in many cases at the same or slightly increased cost, to make it easy and inexpensive for school officers to secure these better plans, I have had prepared by Messrs. Barrett & Thomson, well-known architects, the subjoined plans for one, two, three, four and six-room school houses. Accompanying the plans will be found full printed specifications and carefully prepared bills of material for each house, together with cuts and floor plans of the same. If larger working plans for these buildings are desired, blue prints can be procured at small cost from Messrs. Barrett & Thomson, Raleigh, N. C.

These plans have been prepared in accordance with modern principles of ventilation, light and sanitation. Full explanations of each plan by the architects will be found in this pamphlet. It will be seen that the plans have been so arranged that larger houses can be evolved from the one-room house if the enlargement of the district or increased population and attendance should later require the enlargement of the school house. It will be observed also that the estimates are based upon the cost of material in the smaller towns throughout the State. In many rural districts the same material can be obtained at much less cost. (See under cost, last page.) Any number of these pamphlets can be procured free of cost by application to the State Superintendent.

I am sending out, also, with this pamphlet, a valuable bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health, on Hygiene of Schools, prepared by Dr. R. H. Lewis, Secretary of that Board.

Very truly,  
J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent Public Instruction.*



It is not economy, but instead impractical and unbusiness-like, to build cheap, unsanitary school houses, in which the children are not surrounded by the very best conditions of health.

The building should be substantially and warmly built, with solid brick foundation, double walls and floor. Without warm floors, feet are sure to be cold, and this keeps the children from studying and progressing as they should.

The working plans show a 9-inch brick wall, with proper footings for the foundation of each building.

The extra cost of the material required for this wall above the usual brick piers will be more than balanced by the saving in fuel and the comfort to the scholars.

If piers are used, the spaces between same should be tightly boarded up.

All school rooms should be well lighted, heated and ventilated. When the room is bright and attractive and the air pure, the scholars are always bright and attentive, and the teachers can do better work. With a poorly lighted room and bad air, the scholars are dull, inattentive and irritable.

Each building should be provided with an entrance vestibule, as a protection against cold draughts in the school rooms. The school rooms should each have an ample coat room, with a door from vestibule or hall, and also one from the school room, so that the teacher can have perfect control of the room at all times. It would be hard to imagine a more unsanitary condition in a school room than would be caused by the steam and gases arising from the drying of a lot of damp and not always cleanly outer garments. This should be avoided by placing all coats and wraps in the separate coat rooms.

A lunch closet, with lock and key, should be provided in each coat room.

The accompanying plans have been prepared especially to meet the growing demand for better and more attractive



school buildings for the country districts of the State of North Carolina.

The first point to be considered in the erection of the building is the site. This should be naturally as attractive as can be found without going outside the prescribed limits. A knoll or rising ground, sloping in all directions, is preferable. If such a site can not be had, the grounds around the building should be properly drained.

The earth taken from the excavation for foundation should be graded under and around the building in such manner as to carry the surface water away from the walls. The size of the building will be governed by the present or probable needs of the district in which it is to be built.

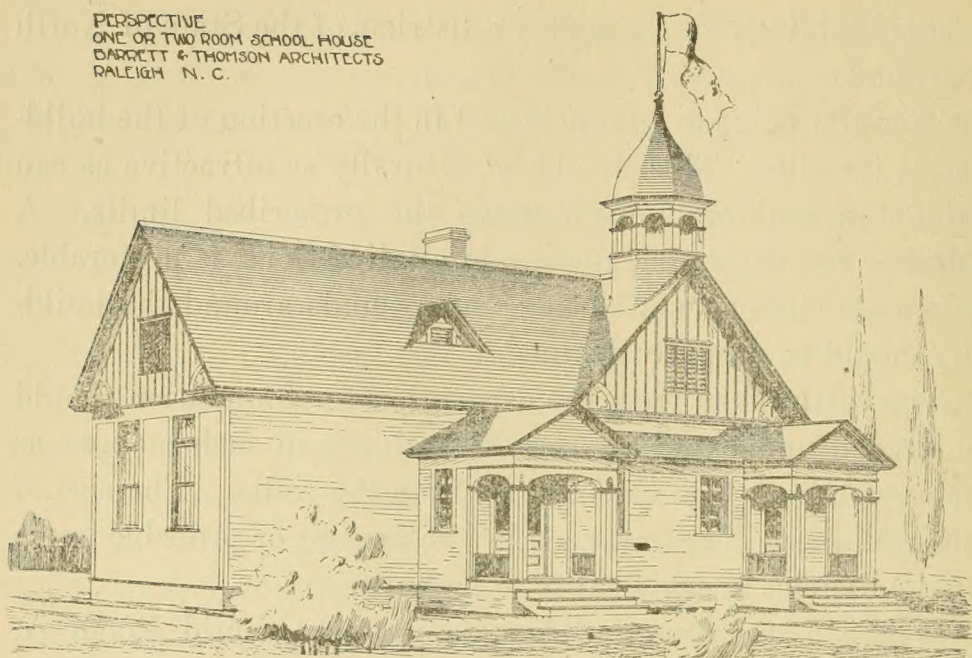
Where a one-room building is required, build Room A, Plan No. 1, with accompanying coat room, vestibule and porch, shown by heavy black lines. When a second room is required, build Room B, with coat room, vestibule and porch, shown in light outline. If strict economy must be practiced, leave off the tower, the small gable ventilator on the main roof, and the porches shown on the Perspective No. 1. Where Room A is first built, and there is a probability of Room B being added later, the smoke and vent flue for B should be built at the time of building Room A.

The three-room building, Plan and Perspective No. 2, is intended for use only where three rooms are required, and where no addition is to be made. An attractive feature of this plan is the sliding partition between two of the rooms. This partition can be run up overhead and the two rooms thrown together for school exercises or entertainments. This feature can also be carried out in the larger buildings, if desired.

In order to meet the demand for a building suitable for erection in a fast-growing community, or small town, or where two or more districts may be consolidated, Plans Nos. 3, 4 and 5 have been prepared.

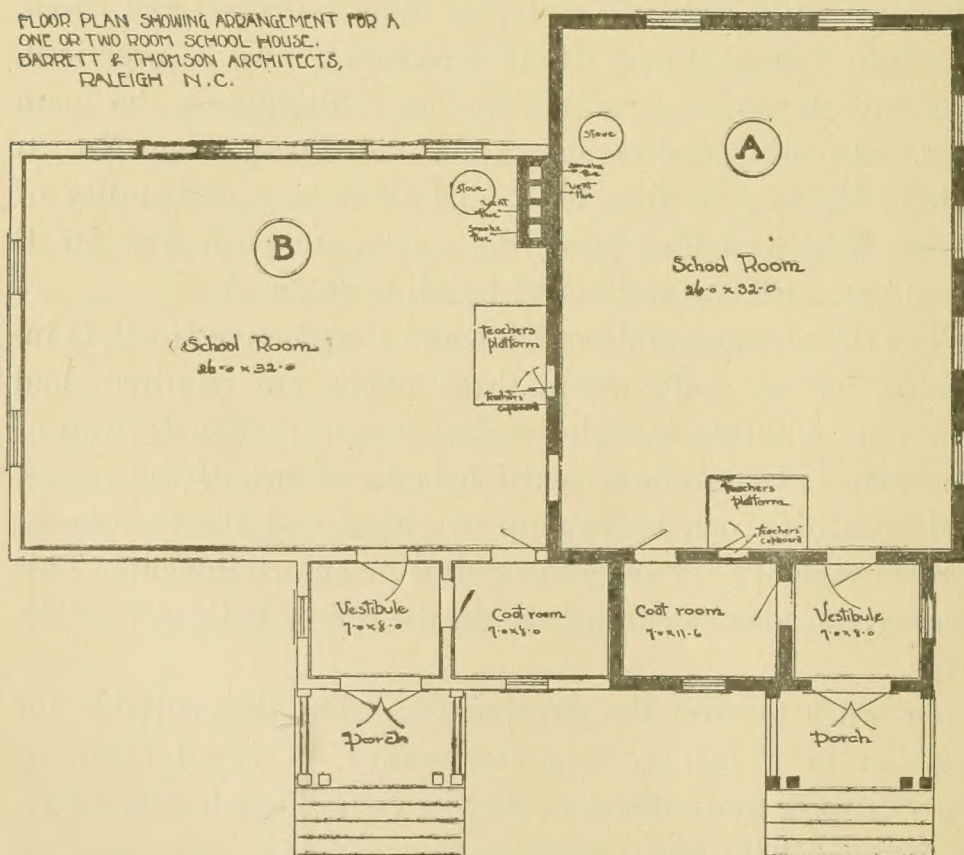


PERSPECTIVE  
ONE OR TWO ROOM SCHOOL HOUSE  
BARRETT & THOMSON ARCHITECTS  
RALEIGH N. C.



PERSPECTIVE PLAN NO. 1.

FLOOR PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT FOR A  
ONE OR TWO ROOM SCHOOL HOUSE.  
BARRETT & THOMSON ARCHITECTS,  
RALEIGH N. C.



PLAN NO. 1.



Plan No. 3 shows two rooms of the series. When more room is required, add the hall and Rooms C and D, Plan No. 4. This will make a complete four-room building on one floor. See Perspective No. 4. If more room is required, add the stairway and rooms E and F, second floor plan No. 5, and later rooms G and H, on same plan.

If a four-room, two-story building is desired, build A and C, E and F. Plans No. 4 and 5, shown by heavy black lines, and later add rooms B and D on the first, and G and H on the second floor, shown in light outline.

When additions are to be made, the smoke and vent flues should be built at first, as suggested with Plan No. 1.

By beginning with two rooms, Plan No. 3, and adding to from time to time, a complete two, four, six or eight-room building can be had without in any way interfering with the rooms already built.

In the same manner the plan can be developed from one to eight rooms by first building room A and adding B, C and D on the first floor, next E and F together, and later G and H. This development will give a one, two, three or four-room building on the first floor, and six, seven or eight by adding rooms on second floor. By building rooms A and C on first floor, E and F on the second, and later adding B, D, G and H, this development will give a two-room one-story, a four-room two-story, and five, six, seven and eight rooms as required.

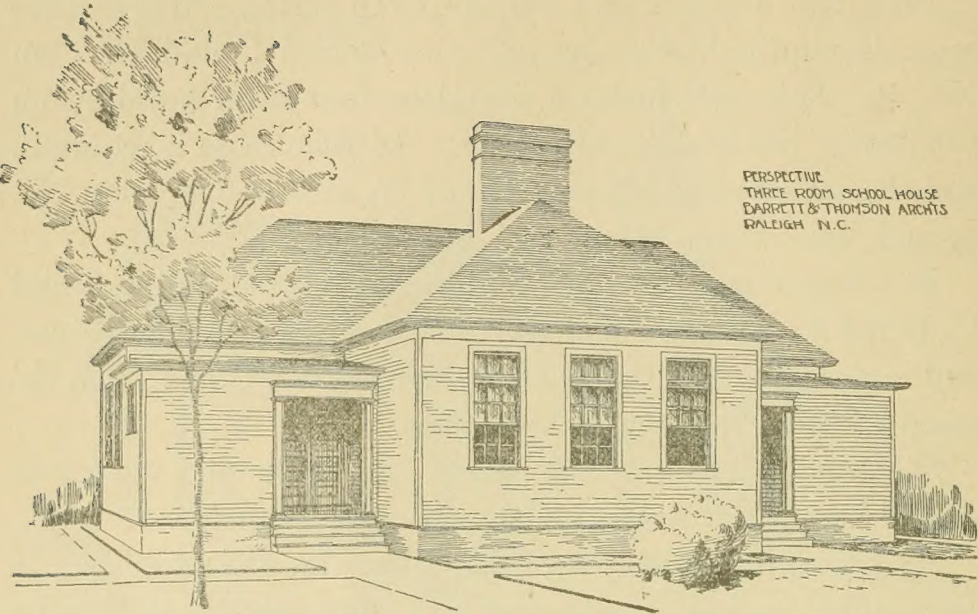
Only a slight change in the construction will be required in making the various additions, and comparatively no materials lost.

Perspective No. 3 shows the appearance of rooms A and B, Plan No. 3 used as a two-room building and ready for additions.

Perspective No. 5. shows the four-room two-story building with rooms B and D in the rear.

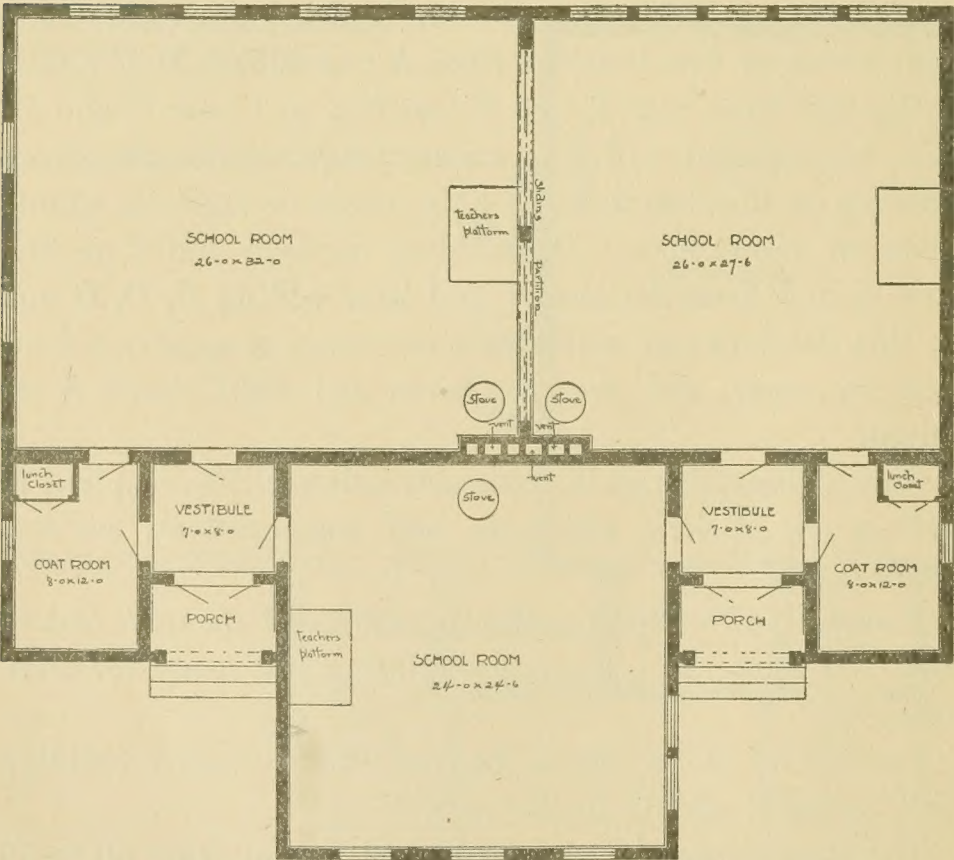
The class rooms shown are planned to seat from 50 to 56





PERSPECTIVE  
THREE ROOM SCHOOL HOUSE  
BARRETT & THOMSON ARCHTS  
RALEIGH N.C.

PERSPECTIVE PLAN No. 2.



PLAN No. 2.



scholars, using standard school desks of the following dimensions:

	Size.	Height of Seat.	Height of Top.	Width of Top.	Length of Single.	Length of Double or Double Sep.	Floor Space.	Age Accommodated.
Normal -----	1	17 in.	29 in.	16 in.	24 in.	42 in.	28 in.	Adults.
High School -----	2	16 in.	27½ in.	16 in.	24 in.	42 in.	27 in.	16 to 20
Grammar -----	3	15 in.	25¼ in.	14 in.	22 in.	38 in.	26 in.	12 to 18
First Intermediate --	4	14 in.	24 in.	14 in.	22 in.	38 in.	24 in.	10 to 15
Second Intermediate	5	13 in.	22½ in.	12 in.	20 in.	36 in.	22 in.	8 to 12
Primary -----	6	12 in.	20½ in.	12 in.	20 in.	36 in.	21 in.	5 to 8

The ceilings in school rooms should be at least 13 feet clear between the ceiling and finished floor. This will give approximately 200 cubic feet of air and 16½ feet of floor space to each scholar.

The light, according to the best authorities, should come from the rear and left side, or left side of the scholar only, and the glass surface should equal from one-sixth to one-fifth of the floor area of the room.

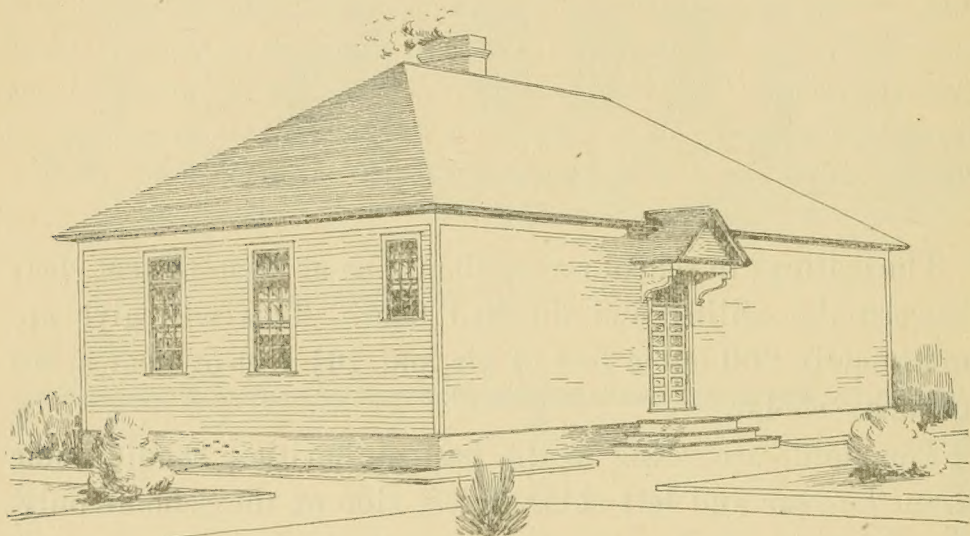
The windows should be set three or three and one-half feet above the floor, and the window head should come within 12 inches of the ceiling. The school room windows should have a 24-inch transom sash hinged at the bottom to swing in. In opening a transom hinged in this manner the outside air is deflected upward against the ceiling and distributed uniformly through the room instead of striking the children in a solid stream as when an ordinary window is opened. The sash below the transom bar should be hung with cord and weights.

The blank walls on one or more sides of the school rooms should be fitted with slate or good composition black boards with chalk trough at base. The boards should be from 3 to 4 1-2 feet high, and set from 2 feet 1 inch to 2 feet 4 inches



above floor for primary scholars, and 2 feet 6 inches above floor for intermediate scholars.

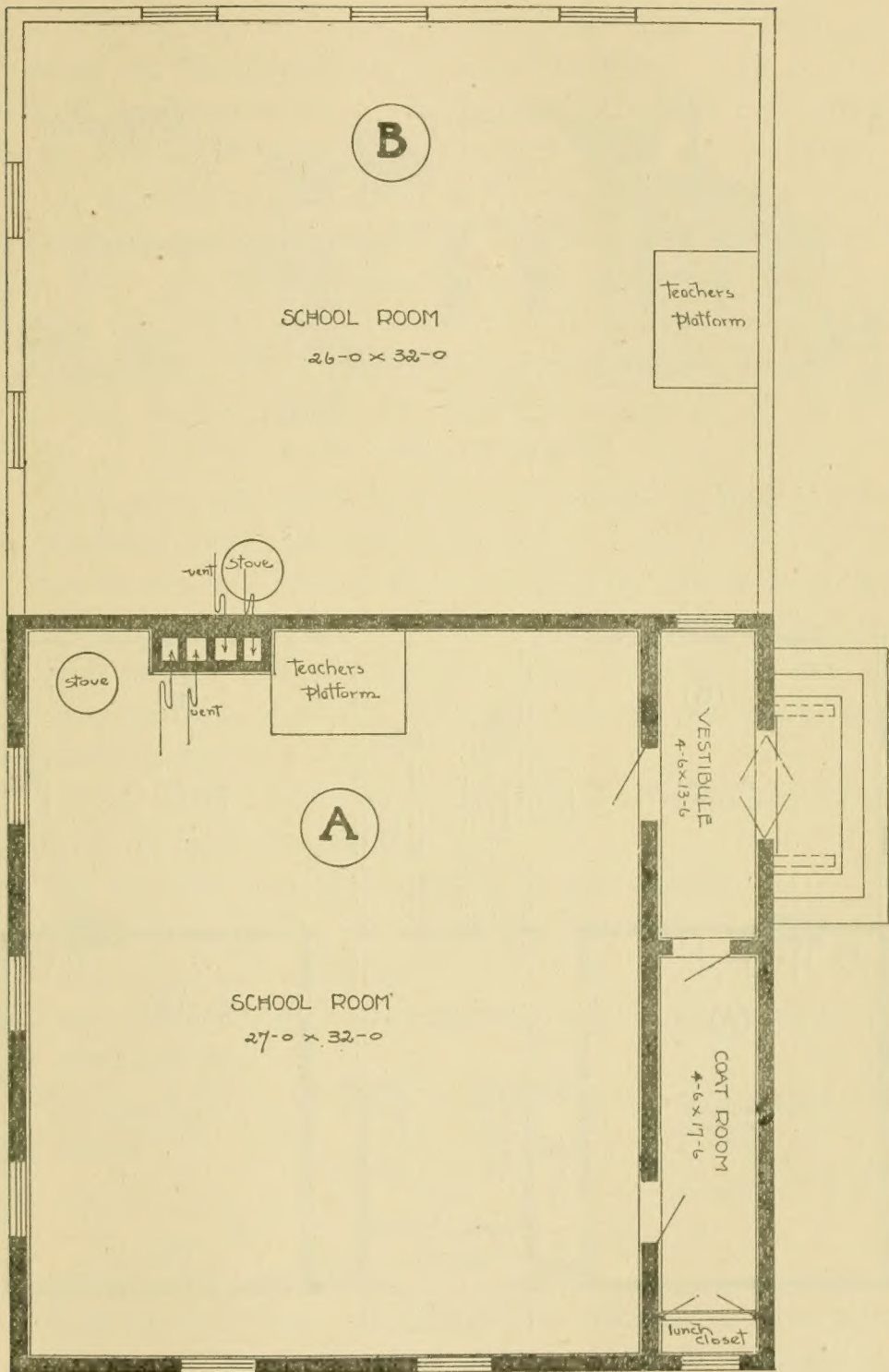
The best and most economical means of heating and ventilating small buildings where a complete system of heating and ventilation can not be installed, is by means of a ventilating stove in each school room. Cuts No. 1 and 2 show an outside and inside view of one of these heaters.



PERSPECTIVE PLAN NO. 3.

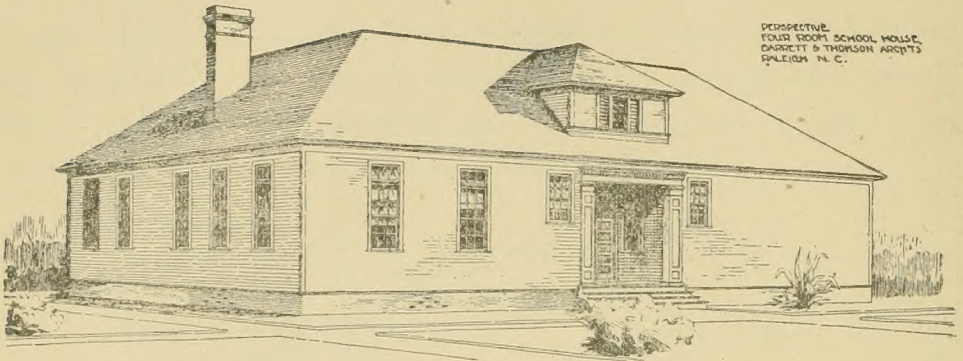
The heater is so constructed that the fresh air from the outside is warmed and carried into the room where it is distributed evenly into all its parts, making one even temperature throughout. The air is warmed as it passes between the inside castings and the casing and escapes into the room through a sliding register on top. The fresh air is taken from the outside through a duct which brings the air under the heater. It is not necessary to place the heater in the centre of the room; any out-of-the-way place will do. Seats can be placed within two feet of the stove. Cut No. 3 shows the position of the stove, fresh air duct and vent flues. The flues should be built as shown on the plans with two-inch brick partitions between them. The smoke flue should be 8 inches by 12 inches and the vent flue 12 inches by 12 inches, with vent





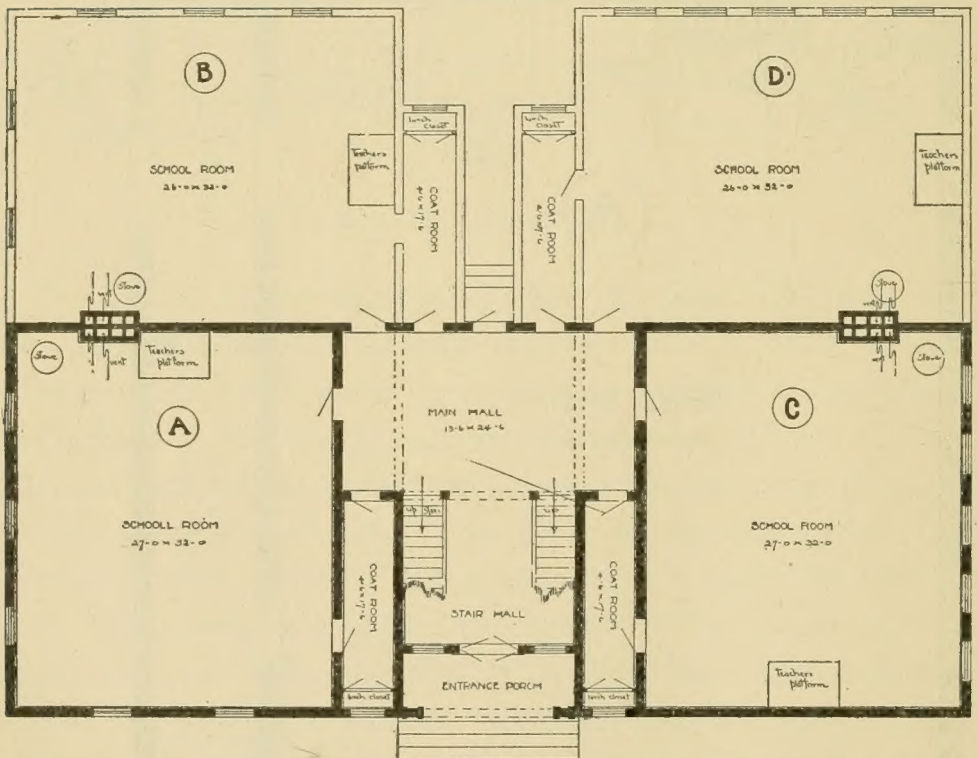
PLAN NO. 3.





PERSPECTIVE  
FOUR ROOM SCHOOL HOUSE.  
DARRETT & THOMSON ARCHTS  
DALETON N. C.

PERSPECTIVE PLAN NO. 4



PLAN NO. 4



register near floor line. As soon as a fire is lighted in the heater the smoke will pass into the smoke flue (S), thereby heating the brick partition between the flues. The radiant heat of same rarifies the air in the ventilating flue (V) which causes the air in same to rise upward. The air is replaced by the foul air in the bottom of the room through the ventilating register (V R), which in turn is carried upward and outward. The heater being supplied with fresh air from outside heats it moderately and sends it into the room. The ventilating flue being heated by the smoke flue exhausts the foul air, thereby causing a constant change of air in the room.

The temperature in the school room should be kept as even as possible between 68 and 70 degrees.

One of the best heaters on the market for this work is the Grossius School Room Ventilating Stove, manufactured by John Grossius Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio. The stoves cost, at the present time, \$32.50 f. o. b., Cincinnati, and can be had for burning wood or coal.

Following will be found a complete specification with bill of material for each building:

The working drawings referred to will consist of:

Floor plans.

Foundation and roof plan.

Four elevations and miscellaneous details clearly showing the construction.

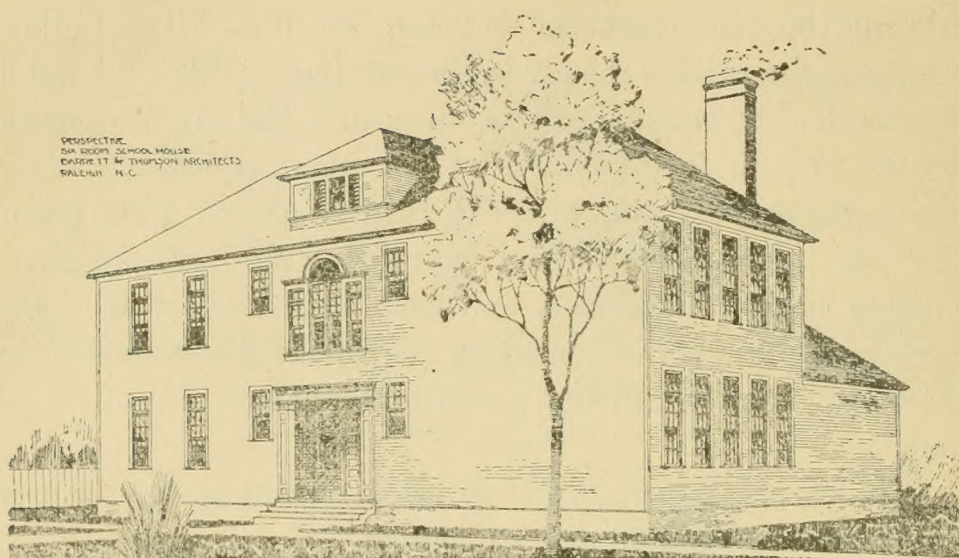
Copies of these drawings may be had by addressing the architects,

BARRETT & THOMSON,  
Raleigh, N. C.

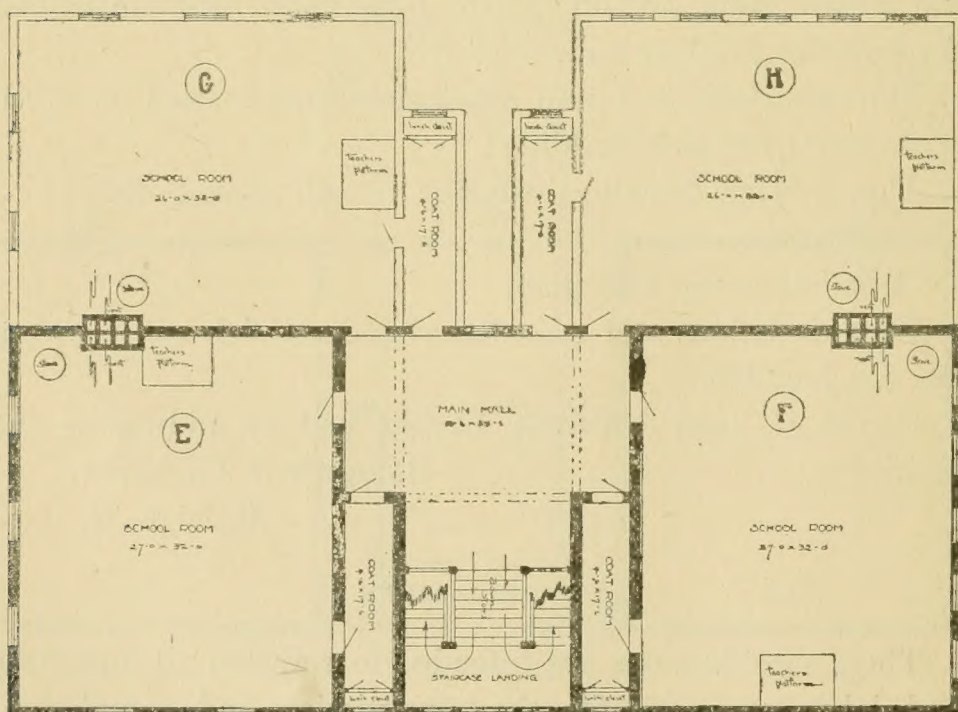
#### SPECIFICATIONS.

These specifications are intended to embrace all materials and labor necessary for the construction and completion, ready for occupancy of a . . . . room frame school building for the . . . . . School, District of . . . . . County, . . . . . North Carolina.





PERSPECTIVE PLAN NO. 5.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN NO. 5.



The drawings furnished consist of:

First floor plan.

Second floor plan.

Foundation and roof plans.

Four elevations and miscellaneous details.

All materials must be strictly as herein specified. All sizes and dimensions must be strictly adhered to, and the construction must be carried on in a workmanlike and substantial manner to the entire satisfaction, approval and acceptance of the County Superintendent or County Board of Education.

Upon completion of the work the contractor must remove all rubbish and surplus building materials from the premises and thoroughly clean up the building.

The County Superintendent reserves the right to reject any workmanship or materials he may deem not in strict accordance with the plans and these specifications, and any such rejected materials must be replaced at the expense of the contractor.

The contractor will assume all risks and bear any loss occasioned by neglect, accident, fire or any other cause until the building has been completed and accepted by the County Superintendent.

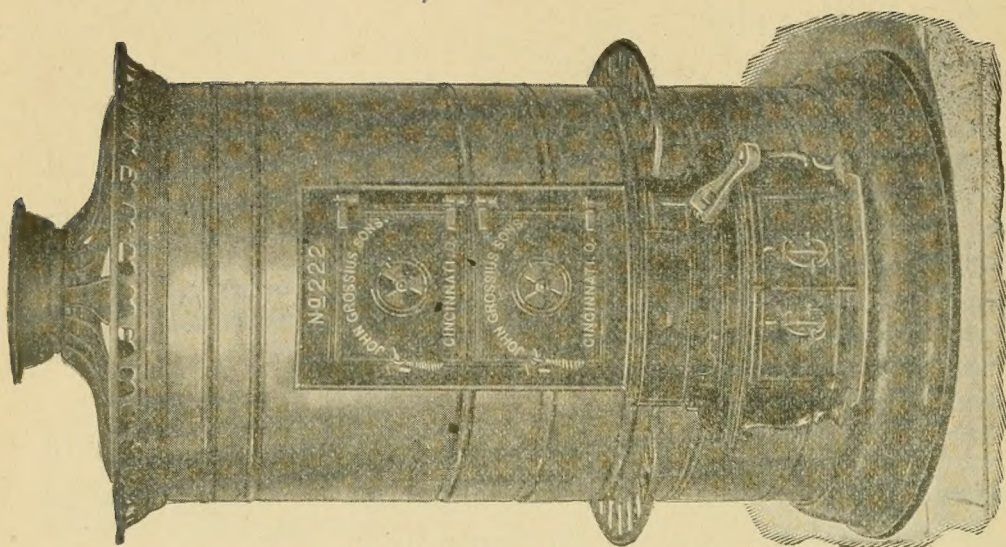
The Superintendent reserves the right to make any additions or alterations at any time during the progress of the work, and if changes are made the value of same shall be added to or deducted from the contract price.

All bids for the erection of this building shall be made with the understanding that the right is reserved by the Superintendent . . . . . to reject any or all bids or to accept other than the lowest.

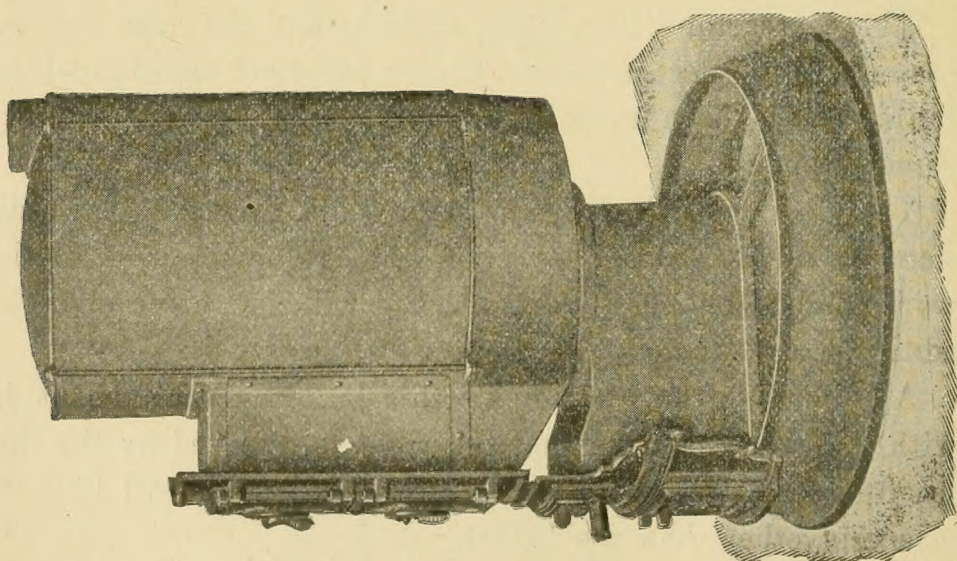
#### EXCAVATION.

Excavate for all walls, piers and chimney butts to the depth shown on section, or to such depth as may be found





NO. 1—OUTSIDE VIEW.



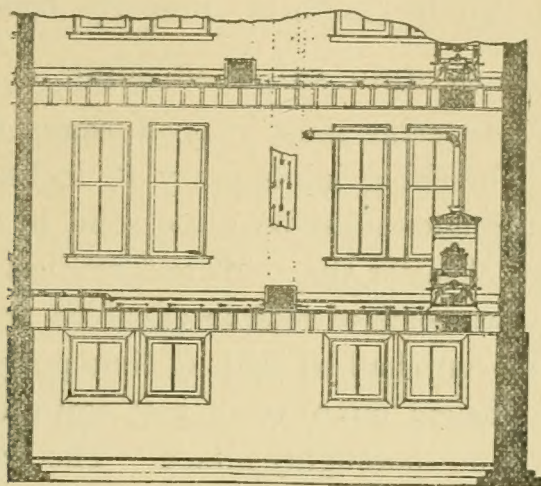
NO. 2—INSIDE VIEW.



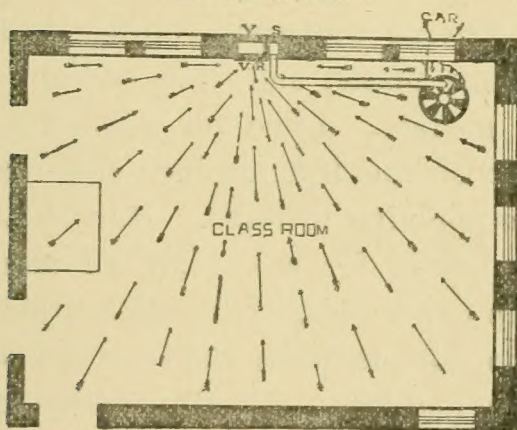
necessary for satisfactory foundation. Fill in around walls and piers and grade surplus earth around the building.

#### BRICK WORK.

Build foundation walls, piers and chimney butts to the dimensions and carried to the heights shown on drawings of strictly hard burned brick laid up in lime mortar.



SECTIONAL VIEW.



FLOOR VIEW.

NO. 3.

All walls, piers and chimney butts to have footing courses stepped out on either side of walls as shown on section. Lay all brick with flushed solid joints, plumb and to line so that sills rest on walls and piers without blocking. Mortar joints, on exposed work, shall be neatly struck.



## CHIMNEYS AND VENT FLUES.

Build flues in the positions shown of hard burned brick. Smoke flues shall be 9 x 12 inches, with sheet-iron thimble in wall for stove pipe. Vent flues shall be 12 x 12 inches with 12 x 12-inch opening for vent register, 12 inches above floor line. Carry up flues straight and full size for their entire height carefully pargeted on inside. Wythes between flues shall be two inches thick, properly bonded.

## LATHING AND PLASTERING.

All lath for plastering must be good, sound pine lath, laid 3-8 inch apart, breaking joints every 18 inches and over all openings. All angles must be made solid by the carpenter before lathing. Plaster the walls and ceilings not otherwise specified with two coats of mortar (doubled or lap work).

The rough mortar shall be made of lime putty, clean, sharp sand, and a sufficient quantity of best cattle or goat's hair, well beat apart and thoroughly mixed. The brown coat shall be lime putty and clean, sharp sand, in proper proportions.

Finish all plastered walls and ceilings with a good sand finish of lime putty plaster and white or light sand floated to true and even surface. Lime for plastering shall be run through a proper slaking box, strained and mixed for at least ten days before applying to walls. Hair shall not be added until mortar is ready for use. Lay all plastering in best manner, well up to grounds, with angles straight and true.

Plastering on outside walls shall extend to the floor behind wainscoting and base. Do all patching after carpenters and leave plastering whole and sound at the completion of the building.

## CEILING.

The side walls and ceilings of all coat rooms shall be ceiled with  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 3-inch double-beaded ceiling, closely driven up and blind nailed.

## ROUGH LUMBER.

All framing timber not otherwise specified shall be mer-



chantable long-leaf pine. Sills and first-floor joists shall be heart timbers. Sizes as follows:

Girders, 6 x 12 inches, on edge.

Sills, 6 x 12 inches, on edge.

First-floor joists, 2 x 12.

Second-floor joists, 2 x 14.

Ceiling joists, 2 x 6.

Studding, 2 x 6.

All joists and studding spaced 16 inches on centers.

Rafters, 2 x 5, 2 feet on centers, with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  x 8-inch king post and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  x 6-inch strut on each rafter.

#### FRAMING.

Joists shall be framed with crowning edge upwards, and bridged with four rows of 1 x 4-inch bridging for class-room spans, and one row for other spans. Studding shall be doubled at all openings. Plates shall be doubled and well spiked together. The rafters shall be framed and trussed as shown by detail drawings. Set partitions plumb and straight to form the various rooms.

#### GROUNDS.

Put up grounds  $\frac{7}{8}$  x 2 inches for the finish of all base. Casings, wainscoting, etc., grounds to be put up plumb and to line with angles properly squared.

#### SHEATHING AND SUB-FLOOR.

Sheath the side walls from sill to plate, the gables and the floor joists throughout the building, with sound, surfaced sheathing  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches by not over 10-inch widths. Sheathing to be put on diagonally of timbers, closely driven up and strongly face-nailed.

Build fresh air inlet or duct from outside wall to heater of rough boards, with paper and battens over joints.

#### CORNICE.

Form all main and one-story cornice of wood, as shown by detail drawings. Cornice to be run to perfect line, supported on suitable lookouts.



## ROOF.

All roof surfaces not otherwise specified or shown shall be covered with No. 1 heart-pine shingles, laid  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the weather. Lay shingles on  $\frac{7}{8}$  x 4-inch surfaced shingling strips, spaced 3 inches apart. Flat roofs, where shown, shall be sheathed with  $\frac{7}{8}$  x 10-inch surfaced boards, closely driven up and face nailed and covered with flat seam tin roof out of I. C. 14 x 20-inch sheets, carrying 30 pounds coating per box.

Lay valleys with same weight tin as specified for roofing, 14 inches wide. Flash against flues and where roof joins vertical walls with tin flashings, and leave secure from leaks.

All tin shall be painted one coat of graphite, or iron oxide and linseed oil paint, on underside, before it is laid.

## OUTSIDE FINISH.

All outside finish should be No. 1 thoroughly seasoned long leaf pine.

## WINDOWS AND DOOR FRAMES.

All windows shall have frames with  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch pulley stiles, fitted with best 2-inch steel sash pullies,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch outside casings,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sill and  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch subsill. Sash shall be  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches thick, hung with best quality braided sash cord to cast-iron weights of a size to properly balance sash.

Windows in school rooms shall have transoms. Set slat ventilators and sash for gables and dormers where shown. Door frames shall have  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch jambs, rebated to receive doors. Outside doors to have  $1\frac{1}{4}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch outside casing,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch heart pine sills. Vestibule and school room doors to have transoms. For size of windows and transoms, see floor plans.

## WEATHERBOARDING AND BUILDING PAPER.

Cover the exterior walls of the building with No. 1 re-sawed pine weatherboarding,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, laid  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the weather.

Lay under weatherboarding one thickness of water-proof building paper.



## PORCHES AND TOWER.

Furnish and set all columns, pilasters, railing, balusters, brackets, etc., etc., as shown on drawings. Porch floors shall be 5-4 x 3 inches No. 1 heart pine, laid in full lengths, closely driven up and blind nailed. The porches shall be ceiled overhead with  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 3-inch double beaded ceiling, with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scotia in angles.

The entrance steps shall be built of three 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch heart pine strips, spaced  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart for treads,  $\frac{7}{8}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch risers, supported on two-inch heart pine carriages, spaced two feet on centers.

## FINISHED FLOORS.

The finished floors throughout shall be  $\frac{7}{8}$  x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch No. 1 long leaf pine, closely driven up and blind nailed. All head joints and uneven places shall be dressed smooth as soon as laid.

Lay between subfloor and finished floor one thickness of deadening felt, weighing not less than six square feet to the pound. Finished floors shall not be laid until plastering is thoroughly dry.

## INTERIOR FINISH.

All stock for interior finish shall be No. 1 thoroughly seasoned bright long leaf pine, fashioned accurately according to the detail drawings furnished for same, put in place in a neat and workmanlike manner. All finish shall be properly cleaned up before it is fixed in position.

## DOORS.

All doors shall be of size and thickness shown on floor plans, blind mortised and tenoned with flat cross panels. Outside doors shall be flush moulded, inside doors O. G. edge.

## WAINSCOTING AND CASINGS.

The school rooms, vestibules and halls shall be wainscoted 3 feet 6 inches high, with worked wainscoting cap and base.



Case up all openings with the finish detailed for same. Windows to have moulded stool and apron. All stools, aprons and mouldings to be mitered and returned to wall line at ends.

Prepare walls to receive blackboards in the positions indicated, and put up moulded chalk rail and cap moulding after boards are set.

Cut down half round thresholds of hard pine for each door opening. Cut mitered borders around all stair well openings. Place base knobs with rubber tips for each door opening, also wood angle beads for all plastered corners.

#### STAIRWAY.

Build stairway for two-story building as shown by detail drawings. Set newels, hand rail and balusters and ceil soffits with narrow beaded ceiling. Treads shall be strongly supported on 2-inch plank carriages.

#### LUNCH CUPBOARD.

Build for each coat room one lunch cupboard with paneled doors and shelves, spaced as may be directed. Doors shall be hung on loose pin butts and provided with good quality mortise knob lock with three keys.

#### TEACHER'S PLATFORM.

Build and place for each school room one movable platform, 4 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet long and 8 inches high. Top shall be floored same as specified for school rooms, with dressed riser, nosing and scotia at face.

#### SLIDING PARTITIONS.

Where sliding partitions are shown, they shall be built with frame  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches thick, mortised and tenoned together with panels filled in with double-faced and beaded ceiling. Partitions shall be hung with chain and weights to slide into pocket overhead. The lower panel shall be arranged to receive composition blackboards.



## HARDWARE.

Furnish and fix in place for single doors good quality  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mortise knob locks, with  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch knobs,  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rose and escutcheon. For outside doors, good quality cylinder mortise knob lock, three keys. Doors shall be hung on loose pin steel butts, of a size to throw door clear of finish. Doors seven feet high and over shall have three butts. Transoms shall be hinged at bottom with loose pin butts, and provided with suitable transom workers. Sash shall have one steel sash lock and two finger lifts, each window. All trim hardware shall be Bower Barff finish.

Furnish and set for vent flue one 12-inch by 12-inch Japanned iron register, and for fresh air inlet opening in foundation wall, one heavy wire guard of No. 12 wire, one-inch mesh, channel iron frame.

Furnish and fix in place in each coat room eight dozen Japanned wardrobe hooks.

## PAINTING.

Properly prepare all woodwork for painting. Sandpaper smooth all rough surfaces. Putty up all nail holes and other defects. Prime all exterior woodwork as soon as put in place, with body color thinned with pure linseed oil. Provided, however, that no woodwork shall be primed or painted while damp, or during damp or rainy weather. Paint the exterior of the building two coats (in addition to priming coat) of pure white lead, white zinc and linseed oil paints, in such colors as may be selected. Paint all tin work two coats of best graphite or iron oxide paints.

Give the interior finish one coat of liquid filler and two coats of best rubbing varnish or hard oil, each coat, except the last, to be cut with No. 00 sand paper before the following coat is applied.



## GLAZING.

Prime the sash before glazing. All glass shall be properly bedded, sprigged, back-puttied and left whole and sound on completion of the work. Glaze the sash throughout with A quality double strength sheet glass.

These specifications do not include blackboards or heater.

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The quantities called for in the following bills of material are (unless otherwise mentioned) based on the construction shown by the working plans and details, and any variation from this construction will change the quantities required.

See accompanying specifications for kind and quality of all materials.

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR ROOM A, PLAN No. 1, WITHOUT  
TOWER, SMALL ROOF VENTILATOR OR PORCH.

For 9-inch foundation walls, vent and smoke flues for rooms A and B—

10,400 brick.

10 barrels lime.

10 yards sand.

If 13-inch piers are used in place of 9-inch walls for foundation and only vent and smoke flues for room A built, deduct from the above—

5,200 brick.

5 barrels lime.

5 yards sand.

For plastering side walls and ceilings in class-room and vestibule—

4,000 lath.

8 barrels lime.

4 yards sands.

5 bushels hair.

1 wire guard (for fresh air duct), 12 inches by 14 inches.

1 Japanned iron register (for vent flue), 12 inches by 12 inches.

1 sheet iron stove thimble.

204 lineal feet, 6 inches by 12 inches for sills and girders.

52 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 14 feet, first floor joists.

8 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 17 feet, first floor joists.

170 lineal feet 1½ inches by 3 inches, joist bearer on sills and girders.



- 290 lineal feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, bridging.
- 120 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 13 feet, outside studding.
- 44 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 10 feet, outside studding.
- 22 pieces, 2 inches by 4 inches by 12 feet, gable studding.
- 420 lineal feet, 2 inches by 6 inches, for wall plates.
- 28 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 27 feet, ceiling joists.
- 8 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 17 feet, ceiling joists.
- 36 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 20 feet, rafters.
- 12 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 12 feet, rafters.
- 26 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 8 inches by 14 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.
- 52 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 6 inches by 10 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.
- 3,000 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch, surfaced sheathing.
- 1,200 feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, surfaced shingling strips.
- 400 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 2 inch, grounds.
- 8 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 14 feet, corner casings.
- 4 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 11 feet, corner casings.
- 80 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, quarter round.
- 2 angle beads,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 11 feet.
- 2,375 feet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch, resawed weatherboarding.
- 4 rolls, 2,000 square feet, water-proof building paper.
- 140 lineal feet water table.
- 28 pieces,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 12 inches by 14 feet, for gables.
- 400 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 2 inch, O. G. battens for gables.
- 190 lineal feet, each member main cornice.
- 70 lineal feet, each member, coat-room and vestibule cornice.
- 12 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 10 feet, for outside steps.
- 4 pieces,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 10 feet, for outside steps.
- 1 piece, 2 inches by 14 inches by 12 feet, for outside steps.
- 15,000 shingles.
- 1,200 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, flooring.
- 6 class-room window (with transoms) frames, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 coat-room window frame, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 vestibule window frame, sash, glass and trim.
- 2 gable slat ventilators.
- 1 outside double entrance door frame (with transom), door and one side trim.
- 1 class-room door frame (with transom), door and two sides trim.
- 2 coat-room door frames, doors and 2 sides trim.
- 1 teacher's cupboard, door frame, door and one side trim. (See floor plans for size of doors and windows.)
- 560 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 3 inch, ceiling for coat-room.
- 150 lineal feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, quarter round.
- 128 lineal feet wainscoting, cut 2 feet 10 inches long.



- 128 lineal feet, 8 inches base.
- 128 lineal feet, base moulding.
- 128 lineal feet, moulded cap. (See details for style.)
- 40 feet flooring.
- 16 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 7 inches, rise and scotia for teacher's platform.
- 40 lineal feet chalk trough and cap for blackboard.
- 1 cylinder mortise knob lock, three keys, top and bottom bolt,
- 3 pair butts for outside doors.
- 3 mortise knob locks,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pair butts, for inside doors.
- 1 small mortise knob lock,
- 1 pair butts for teacher's cupboard.
- 7 pairs butts for transoms.
- 1 1-3 dozen sash lifts.
- 8-12 dozen sash locks, 7-12 dozen transom workers.
- 8 dozen wardrobe hooks.
- Sash, weights and cord for eight windows.

#### BILL OF MATERIAL FOR ROOM B, PLAN No. 1.

NOTE.—In this bill no allowance is made for old material saved in making the additions. Deduct amount saved.

For 9-inch foundation walls—

5,800 brick.

6 barrels lime.

6 yards sand.

If piers are used deduct—

4,000 brick.

4 barrels lime.

4 yards sand.

For plastering side walls and ceilings in class-room and vestibule—

4,000 lath.

8 barrels lime.

4 yards sand.

5 bushels hair.

1 wire guard (for fresh air inlet), 12 inches by 14 inches.

1 Japanned iron register (for vent flue), 12 inches by 12 inches.

1 sheet iron thimble.

130 lineal feet, 6 inches by 12 inches, for sills and girders.

52 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 14 feet, first floor joists.

8 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 17 feet, first floor joists.

170 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 3 inch, joist bearer.

290 lineal feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, bridging.

94 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 13 feet, outside studding.

36 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 10 feet, outside studding.



- 12 pieces, 2 inches by 4 inches by 12 feet, gable studding.
- 260 lineal feet, 2 inches by 6 inches, for wall plates.
- 28 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 27 feet, ceiling joists.
- 8 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 17 feet, ceiling joists.
- 48 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 20 feet, rafters.
- 12 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 12 feet, rafters.
- 26 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 8 inches by 14 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.
- 52 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 6 inches by 10 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.
- 2,450 feet surfaced sheathing.
- 1,500 feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, surfaced shingling strips.
- 400 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 2 inch, grounds.
- 4 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 14 feet, corner casings.
- 2 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 11 feet, corner casings.
- 70 lineal feet quarter round.
- 1 angle bead,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 11 feet.
- 1,800 feet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch, resawed weatherboarding.
- 3 rolls, 1,500 square feet, water-proof building paper.
- 110 lineal feet water table.
- 14 pieces,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 12 inches by 14 feet, for gables.
- 200 lineal feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 2 inches, O. G. battens, for gables.
- 120 lineal feet, each member, main cornice.
- 60 lineal feet, each member, coat-room and vestibule cornice.
- 12 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 10 feet, for outside steps.
- 4 pieces,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 10 feet, for outside steps.
- 1 piece, 2 inches by 14 inches by 12 feet, for outside steps.
- 13,500 shingles, 72 lineal feet, 14 inches, valley tin.
- 1,200 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, flooring.
- 6 class-room window (with transoms) frames, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 coat-room window, frame, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 vestibule window, frame, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 gable slat ventilator.
- Weights and cord for eight windows.
- 1 outside double entrance door frame (with transom), doors and one side trim.
- 2 class-room door frames (with transom), door and 2 sides trim.
- 2 coat-room door frames, doors and 2 sides trim.
- 1 teacher's cupboard, door frame and 1 side trim.
- (See floor plans for size of doors and windows.)
- 560 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 3 inch, ceiling for coat-room.
- 150 lineal feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, quarter round.
- 128 lineal feet wainscoting, cut 2 feet 10 inches long.
- 128 lineal feet, 8-inch base.



128 lineal feet base moulding.

128 lineal feet moulded cap.

(See details for styles.)

40 feet flooring.

16 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 7 inch, riser and scotia for teacher's platform.

40 lineal feet chalk trough and cap for blackboard.

1 cylinder mortise knob lock, three keys, top and bottom bolt,

3 pairs butts for outside doors.

4 mortise knob locks,

6 pairs butts for inside doors.

7 pairs butts for transoms.

1 small mortise knob lock, 1 pair butts for teacher's cupboard.

1 1-3 dozen sash lifts.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen sash locks, 7 transom workers.

8 dozen wardrobe hooks.

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR THREE-ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING,  
PLAN No. 2.

For 9-inch foundation walls—

18,000 brick.

18 barrels lime.

18 yards sand.

If 13-inch brick piers are used in place of 9-inch walls for foundation, deduct—

7,000 brick.

7 barrels lime.

7 yards sand.

For plastering side walls and ceilings in class-rooms and vestibule—

13,000 lath.

28 barrels lime.

12 yards sand.

20 bushels hair.

3 wire guards (for fresh air ducts), 12 inches by 14 inches.

3 Japanned iron registers (for vent flues), 12 inches by 12 inches.

3 sheet-iron thimbles.

350 lineal feet, 6 inches by 12 inches, for sills and girders.

92 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 14 feet, first floor joists.

70 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 13 feet, first floor joists.

400 lineal feet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 3 inch, joist bearer.

750 lineal feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, bridging.

250 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 13 feet, outside and partition studding.



130 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 10 feet, outside and partition studding.

750 lineal feet, 2 inches by 6 inches, for plates.

46 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 27 feet, ceiling joists.

20 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 25 feet 6 inches, ceiling joists.

30 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 13 feet, ceiling joists.

8 pieces, 2 inches by 8 inches by 26 feet, rafters.

70 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 20 feet, rafters.

36 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 18 feet, rafters.

24 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 14 feet, rafters.

58 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 8 inches by 12 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.

116 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 6 inches by 10 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.

6,500 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch, surfaced sheathing.

2,400 feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, surfaced shingling strips.

26,000 shingles.

1,000 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 2 inch, grounds.

48 lineal feet valley tin, 14 inches wide.

$5\frac{1}{2}$  squares tin roof.

8 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 14 feet, corner casings.

4 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 11 feet, corner casings.

8 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 10 feet, angle beads.

60 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , quarter round.

4 built-up pilasters, for front entrance.

2 caps for front entrance.

4,200 feet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch, resawed weatherboarding.

6 rolls, 3,000 square feet, water-proof building paper.

224 lineal feet water table.

240 lineal feet, each member, main cornice.

70 lineal feet, each member, coat-room and vestibule cornice.

24 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 4 inches by 8 feet, for outside steps.

6 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 8 feet, for outside steps.

2 pieces, 2 inches by 14 inches by 12 feet, for outside steps.

3,000 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, flooring.

100 feet, 5-4 inch by 3 inch, flooring for porches.

15 class-room window (with transom) frames, sash, glass and trim.

2 coat-room window frames, sash, glass and trim.

2 outside double entrance door frames (with transom), doors and 1 side trim.

2 class-room door frames (with transom), doors and 2 sides trim.

4 coat-room door frames, doors and 2 sides trim.

2 lunch closets complete, with doors and shelves.

(See floor plans for size of doors and windows.)

2 sets sliding partitions between class-rooms with pulleys, chain and weights complete.



1,250 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 3 inch, beaded ceiling, for coat-rooms.

150 lineal feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, quarter round.

300 lineal feet wainscoting, cut 2 feet 8 inches long.

300 lineal feet base and base moulding.

300 lineal feet moulded cap.

(See details for style.)

120 feet flooring, for teachers' platforms.

50 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 7 inches, riser and scotia, for teachers' platforms.

120 lineal feet, chalk trough and cap for blackboards.

2 cylinder mortise knob locks, three keys, top and bottom bolts,

6 pairs butts for outside doors.

8 mortise knob locks, 12 pairs butts for inside doors.

4 pairs butts, two small mortise knob locks and bolts for lunch closets.

20 pairs butts for transoms.

2 10-12 dozen sash lifts.

1 5-12 dozen sash locks.

20 transom workers.

16 dozen wardrobe hooks.

Sash, weights and cord for eighteen windows.

#### BILL OF MATERIAL FOR ROOM A, PLAN No. 3.

For 9-inch foundation walls, vent and smoke flues for rooms A and B—

10,000 brick.

10 barrels lime.

10 yards sand.

If 13-inch piers are used in place of 9-inch walls for foundation, deduct—

4,000 brick.

4 barrels lime.

4 yards sand.

For plastering side walls and ceilings in class-rooms and vestibule—

4,000 lath.

9 barrels lime.

4 yards sand.

5 bushels hair.

1 wire guard for fresh air duct, 12 inches by 14 inches.

1 Japanned iron register for vent flue, 12 inches by 12 inches.

1 sheet-iron stove thimble.

170 lineal feet, 6 inches by 12 inches, for sills and girders.



- 26 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 16 feet, first floor joists.
- 26 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 18 feet, first floor joists.
- 128 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 3 inch, joist bearer.
- 160 lineal feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, bridging.
- 168 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 13 feet, outside and partition studding.
- 340 lineal feet, 2 inches by 6 inches, for plates.
- 26 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 33 feet 6 inches, ceiling joists.
- 4 pieces, 2 inches by 8 inches by 28 feet, rafters.
- 36 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 24 feet, rafters.
- 18 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 8 inches by 14 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.
- 36 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 6 inches by 10 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.
- 2,800 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch, surfaced sheathing.
- 1,100 feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, surfaced shingling strips.
- 380 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 2 inches, grounds.
- 8 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 14 feet, corner casings.
- 60 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, quarter round.
- 2,300 feet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch, resawed weatherboarding.
- 4 rolls, 2,000 square feet, water-proof building paper.
- 132 lineal feet water table.
- 140 lineal feet, each member, cornice.
- 192 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 4 inch, for outside steps.
- 60 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, for outside steps.
- 2 lineal feet, 2 inches by 14 inches by 12 feet, for outside steps.
- 1 hood, two brackets, for entrance.
- 12,500 shingles.
- 1,250 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, flooring.
- 5 class-room window (with transom) frames, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 coat-room window frame, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 vestibule window frame, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 outside double entrance door (with transom), frame doors, and 1 side trim.
- 1 class-room door (with transom) frame, doors and 2 sides trim.
- 2 coat-room door frames, door and 2 sides trim.
- 1 lunch closet complete, with doors and shelves.  
(See floor plans for size of doors and windows.)
- 800 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 3 inch, ceiling for coat-room.
- 100 lineal feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, quarter round.
- 146 lineal feet wainscoting, cut 2 feet 8 inches long.
- 146 lineal feet base.
- 146 lineal feet, base moulding.
- 146 lineal feet, moulded cap.  
(See details for style.)



40 feet flooring, for teacher's platform.

16 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 7 inches, riser and scotia, for teacher's platform.

40 lineal feet, chalk trough and cap for blackboards.

1 cylinder mortise knob lock, 3 keys, top and bottom bolt,

3 pairs butts for outside doors.

3 mortise knob locks,

4 $\frac{1}{2}$  pairs butts for inside doors.

7 pairs butts for transoms.

1 small mortise knob lock with bolts,

2 pairs butts for lunch closet.

1 2-12 dozen sash lifts.

7-12 dozen sash locks.

7-12 dozen transom workers.

8 dozen wardrobe hooks.

Sash, weights and cord for seven windows.

#### BILL OF MATERIAL FOR ROOM B, PLAN No. 3.

For 9-inch foundation walls—

4,800 brick.

5 barrels lime.

5 yards sand.

If 13-inch brick piers are used for foundation, deduct—

2,800 brick.

3 barrels lime.

3 yards sand.

For plastering side walls and ceilings in class-room and vestibule—

3,500 lath.

8 barrels lime.

4 yards sand.

5 bushels hair.

1 wire guard for fresh air duct, 12 inches by 14 inches.

One Japanned iron register for vent flue, 12 inches by 12 inches.

1 sheet-iron thimble.

124 lineal feet, 6 inches by 12 inches, for sills and girders.

52 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 14 feet, first floor joists.

132 lineal feet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 3 inches, joist and bearer.

160 lineal feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, bridging.

86 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 14 feet, studding.

172 lineal feet, 2 inches by 6 inches, for plates.

28 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 27 feet, ceiling joists.

2 pieces, 2 inches by 8 inches by 28 feet, rafters.

30 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 24 feet, rafters.



18 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 8 inches by 14 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.

36 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 6 inches by 10 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.

2,050 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch, surfaced sheathing.

850 feet, 1 inch by 4 inches, surfaced shingling strips.

240 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 2 inches, grounds.

4 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 14 feet, corner casings.

30 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, quarter round.

1,500 feet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch, resawed weatherboarding.

3 rolls, 1,500 square feet, water-proof building paper.

90 lineal feet water table.

90 lineal feet, each member, cornice.

9,000 shingles.

1,050 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, flooring.

5 class-room window frames (with transom), sash, glass and trim.

1 class-room door (with transom) frame, door and two sides trim.

(See floor plan for size of doors and windows.)

112 lineal feet wainscoting, cut 2 feet 8 inches long.

112 lineal feet base.

112 lineal feet base moulding.

112 moulded cap.

(See details for style.)

40 feet flooring.

16 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 7 inch, riser and scotia for teacher's platform.

40 lineal feet, chalk trough and cap for blackboard.

1 mortise knob lock.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  pair butts for inside door.

6 pairs butts for transoms.

$\frac{1}{2}$  dozen transom workers.

10-12 dozen sash lifts.

5-12 dozen sash locks.

Sash, weights and cord for five windows.

FOR FOUR-ROOM BUILDING, ROOMS A, B, C AND D, DOUBLE  
BILL FOR ROOMS A AND B, PLAN No. 4, AND ADD  
FOR HALL AND TWO COAT-ROOMS.

For 9-inch foundation walls—

1,800 brick.

2 barrels lime.

2 yards sand.

If 13-inch piers are used in place of 9-inch walls for foundation,  
deduct—



1,000 brick.

1 barrel lime.

1 yard sand.

For plastering side walls and ceilings in hall—

1,250 lath.

3 barrels lime.

1 yard sand.

2 bushels hair.

86 lineal feet, 6 inches by 12 inches, for sills and girders.

26 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 16 feet, first floor joists.

16 pieces, 2 inches by 12 inches by 12 feet, first floor joists.

132 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 3 inch, joist bearer.

110 lineal feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, bridging.

86 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 13 feet, studding.

172 lineal feet, 2 inches by 6 inches, for plates.

26 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 16 feet, ceiling joists.

16 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 12 feet, ceilings joists.

16 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 24 feet, rafters.

16 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 14 feet, rafters.

8 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 8 inches by 14 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.

16 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 6 inches by 10 feet, king posts and struts for main roof.

1,500 feet surfaced sheathing.

500 feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, surfaced shingling strips.

350 lineal feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 2 inch, grounds.

4 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 14 feet, corner casings.

30 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, quarter round.

1,100 feet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch, resawed weatherboarding.

2 rolls, 1,000 square feet, water-proof building paper.

50 lineal feet, water table.

72 lineal feet, each member, main cornice.

35 lineal feet, each member, dormer cornice.

12 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 4 inches by 16 feet, for outside steps.

4 pieces,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 16 feet, for outside steps.

2 pieces, 2 inch by 14 inches by 12 feet, for outside steps.

2 paneled pilasters and cap for main entrance.

6,000 shingles.

700 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, flooring.

120 feet, 5-4 inch by 3 inch, porch flooring.

120 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 3 inch, porch ceiling.

88 lineal feet, 14 inch, valley tin.

1 outside double entrance door frame (with transom), doors and 1 side trim.

1 outside single door frame (with transom), door and 1 side trim.



- 4 inside door frames (with transom), doors and 2 sides trim.
- 2 side light window frames for front entrance, sash, glass and trim.
- 2 coat-room window frames, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 dormer frame, sash and glass.
- 2 lunch closets complete, with doors and shelves.  
(See floor plans for size of doors and windows.)
- 1,600 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 3 inch, ceiling for coat-rooms.
- 200 lineal feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, quarter round.
- 54 lineal feet wainscoting, cut 2 feet 8 inches long.
- 54 lineal feet base.
- 54 lineal feet base moulding.
- 54 lineal feet moulded cap.  
(See details for style.)
- 1 dead lock.
- Two sets Bommer double acting floor hinges.
- 4 push plates for double entrance doors.
- 5 mortise knob locks,
- 6 pairs butts for inside doors.
- 5 pairs butts for transoms.
- 2 small mortise knob locks with bolts,
- 4 pair butts for lunch closets.
- 4-12 dozen sash lifts.
- 2-12 dozen sash locks.
- 5-12 dozen transom workers.
- 16 dozen wardrobe hooks, sash, weights and cord for two windows.

FOR FOUR-ROOM TWO-STORY BUILDING, DOUBLE BILL, FOR  
ROOM A, PLAN No. 4; ADD BILL FOR HALL AND STAIR-  
WAY, AND FOR SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS ADD.

- For plastering side walls and ceilings in 2 class-rooms and hall—  
7,500 lath.
- 16 barrels lime.
  - 8 yards sand.
  - 12 bushels hair.
  - 2 wire guards for fresh air inlet, 12 inches by 14 inches.
  - 2 Japanned iron registers for vent flues, 12 inches by 12 inches.
  - 2 sheet-iron store thimbles.
  - 78 pieces, 2 inches by 14 inches by 28 feet, floor joists.
  - 240 lineal feet, 1 inch by 4 inch, bridging.
  - 344 pieces, 2 inches by 6 inches by 14 feet, studding.
  - 688 lineal feet, 2 inches by 6 inches, for plates.
  - 4,000 feet surfaced sheathing.
  - 800 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 2 inch, grounds.



- 8 pieces,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 14 feet, corner casings.
- 60 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, quarter round.
- 4,000 feet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch, resawed weatherboarding.
- 8 rolls, 4,000 square feet, water-proof building paper.
- 3,200 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, flooring.
- 10 class-room window frames (with transoms), sash, glass and trim.
- 1 triple window on stair landing, sash, glass and trim.
- 1 rear hall window.
- 2 coat-room windows, sash, glass and trim.
- 4 single door frames (with transoms), doors and 2 sides trim.
- 2 single door frames, doors and 2 sides trim.
- 2 lunch cupboards with doors and shelves complete.
- (See floor plans for size of doors and windows.
- 1,600 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 3 inch, ceiling for coat-rooms.
- 200 lineal feet,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, quarter round.
- 360 lineal feet, wainscoting, cut 2 feet 8 inches long.
- 360 lineal feet base.
- 360 lineal feet base moulding.
- 360 lineal feet moulded cap.
- (See details for style.)
- 80 feet flooring.
- 32 lineal feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 7 inch, riser and scotia for teachers' platforms.
- 80 lineal feet, chalk trough and cap for blackboards.
- 6 mortise knob locks,
- 9 pairs butts for single doors.
- 2 small mortise knob locks, 2 pairs butts for lunch closets.
- 1 8-12 dozen sash lifts.
- 10-12 dozen sash locks.
- 1 2-12 dozen transom workers.
- 1 2-12 dozen pairs butts for transoms.
- 16 dozen wardrobe hooks.
- Sash, weights and cord for 17 windows.

In comparing the following estimates with the cost of buildings already erected, it will be well to examine the specifications and working plans and note the materials and construction called for.

The buildings illustrated will cost no more than poorly arranged buildings of the same size and construction.

The cost will vary owing to the difference in the price of labor and materials in different parts of the State.

The following estimates are based on prices at the present time of labor and materials in the smaller towns and the construction and materials called for by the specifications and working drawings:



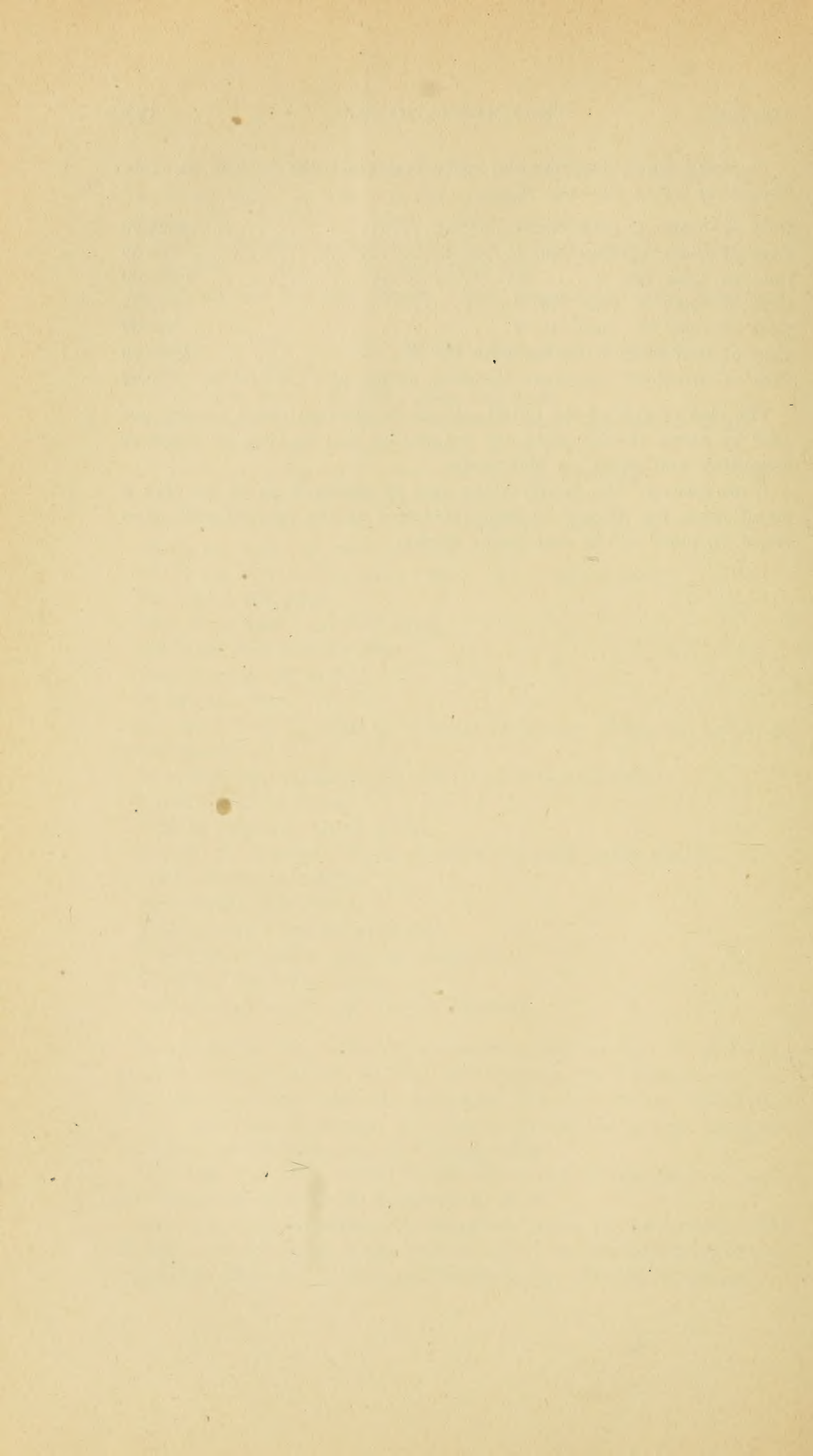
In many rural districts the same materials can be had at from twenty to thirty per cent less.

Cost of room A, plan No. 1.....	\$625.00
Cost of room B, plan No. 1.....	500.00
Cost of plan No. 2.....	1,225.00
Cost of room A, plan No. 3.....	575.00
Cost of room B, plan No. 3.....	375.00
Cost of four-room building, plan No. 4.....	2,000.00
Cost of two-story four-room building, rooms A, C, B and G,	1,850.00

The cost of any of the buildings can be reduced about twenty per cent by using 13-inch piers for foundation and leaving off sub-floor sheathing and paper on side walls.

If so desired, the construction can be changed so as to give a small room for library or superintendent at the rear of hall, plan No. 4, in place of the coat-rooms shown.







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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE TREASURER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending November 30, 1901,  
and November 30, 1902.

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## STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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B. R. LACY, State Treasurer.  
Wake County.

W. F. MOODY, Chief Clerk.  
Mecklenburg County.

P. B. FLEMING, Teller  
Franklin County.

J. P. ARRINGTON, Institution Clerk.  
Nash County.

MISS MAY F. JONES, Stenographer.  
Buncombe County.

G. W. PARTIN, Messenger.  
Wake County.



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## STATEMENT OF THE STATE DEBT.

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Four per cent consolidated debt bonds.....	\$3,399,150
Four per cent Prison debt bonds.....	110,000
*Four per cent Prison Farm bonds.....	60,000
<hr/>	
Total 4 per cent interest-bearing debt.....	\$3,569,150
Total 6 per cent interest-bearing construction bonds.....	2,720,000
<hr/>	
Total present interest-bearing debt.....	\$6,289,150
The old fundable bonds not yet presented will require, if	
all are presented, 4 per cent consolidated bonds.....	216,620
Six per cent old construction bonds, unredeemed.....	22,000
<hr/>	
Making total debt, interest and non-interest-bearing.....	\$6,527,770

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\*Paid from earnings of the State's Prison.



BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TREASURER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, Dec. 15, 1902.

HON. CHARLES B. AYCOCK, *Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR:—As required by law, I herewith respectfully submit to you my first biennial report of the operations of the Treasury Department covering the two fiscal years ending November 30, 1901, and November 30, 1902, together with such other information and suggestions as will, in my judgment, be helpful to the General Assembly in matters pertaining to the State's revenues.

TREASURY BALANCES.

This statement shows a balance of \$62,371.41 in the Treasury to the credit of the General Fund, but the Auditor's books show outstanding warrants against this amount of \$32,157.82, which gives an actual available balance of \$30,213.59.

Balance November 30, 1900:

General Fund .....	\$101,143.22
Educational Fund .....	23,219.50
Total .....	<hr/> \$124,362.72

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1901-1902.

General Fund .....	\$3,510,635.16
Educational Fund .....	33,795.76
Total receipts .....	<hr/> \$3,668,793.64

DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1901-1902.

General Fund .....	\$3,549,406.97
Educational Fund .....	8,106.08
Total disbursements .....	<hr/> \$3,557,513.05



The receipts and disbursements of the General and Educational Funds during the period embraced in this report are exhibited in detail in the several tabulated statements hereto attached.

### ESTIMATED INCOME FOR FISCAL YEAR 1903.

Based upon sources from which appropriations and other expenses of State Government are paid.

The money derived from the lease on the North Carolina Railroad should not go into the General Fund, but I have followed the general custom, and put it there so I could use the difference of \$46,814 for general purposes. The estimates of income are based on the Revenue Act of 1901, and the few other items that are positively known. The estimates of expenses are derived from appropriations already made before, and are expected to be re-enacted, and the statements of the different superintendents of our institutions, as to the amount they need for maintenance. There is no provision for any permanent improvements in these estimates, but later I will give the amounts the different institutions will ask for. The new Revenue Law will have to provide for about \$160,000 more than the last, not considering permanent improvements at all. Our last Revenue Law fell short of the appropriations \$308,000.

Alexander County bonds.....	\$1,000.00
Bank license and tax on stock.....	20,000.00
Building and Loan Associations.....	1,700.00
Corporation tax.....	23,000.00
Express companies' franchise and property tax.....	2,700.00
Fees from several departments.....	14,000.00
North Carolina Railroad dividends.....	210,014.00
Inheritance tax.....	4,000.00
Insurance Companies' licenses and tax on receipts.....	132,000.00
Privilege and property tax on railroads.....	125,000.00
Sewing machine licenses.....	3,500.00
Steamboat and canal property.....	650.00
Taxes from the counties, for general purposes.....	657,500.00
Taxes from the counties, for interest.....	50,000.00



Taxes from the counties, for pensions.....	\$160,000.00
Telegraph and telephone tax on receipts and property..	7,500.00
Deceits from other sources.....	12,500.00

---

Total ..... \$1,425,064.00

### ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

As required by Section 2864 of The Code, I herewith submit the following estimate of expenses for the two fiscal years ending November 30, 1903-1904.

Auditor's Department.....	\$10,000.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing.....	7,000.00
Convict account.....	9,500.00
Dangerous insane.....	10,000.00
Department of Public Instruction.....	6,500.00
Disabled soldiers.....	35,000.00
Executive Department.....	11,400.00
Fugitives from justice.....	7,500.00
Governor's Mansion and grounds.....	6,500.00
Insurance Department.....	6,500.00
Interest 4 per cent consolidated debt.....	272,000.00
Interest 6 per cent construction debt.....	326,400.00
Interest 4 per cent Prison debt.....	8,800.00
Judiciary .....	140,000.00
Laborers' pay roll.....	15,000.00
N. C. A. and M. College (colored), Greensboro.....	15,000.00
N. C. Board of Health.....	5,000.00
N. C. College of A. and M. Arts, Raleigh.....	40,000.00
N. C. Corporation Commission.....	25,000.00
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	95,000.00
Oxford Orphan Asylum (white).....	20,000.00
Oxford Orphanage (colored).....	10,000.00
Pensions .....	400,000.00
Public printing.....	46,000.00
Public schools.....	366,000.00
Soldiers' Home.....	26,000.00
State Department.....	10,500.00
State Geological Survey.....	20,000.00
State Guard.....	32,000.00
State's Hospital, Goldsboro.....	120,000.00
State's Hospital, Morganton.....	285,000.00
State's Hospital, Raleigh.....	143,000.00
State Normal and Industrial College.....	80,000.00



Treasury Department .....	\$14,000.00
Turnpikes .....	75,000.00
University of North Carolina.....	75,000.00
Contingencies and other objects.....	125,000.00
Total .....	\$2,899,600.00

In making this estimate of expenditures of the several institutions, only the amount required for maintenance is included. This calculation for maintenance is for the most part the amount asked for by the institutions.

Following is a statement of the several institutions, showing the different amounts reported to me by them, as the amounts they are going to ask the Legislature to appropriate for maintenance, debts and various buildings and improvements:

Name of Institution.	Mainten- ance.	Permanent Improve- ments.	Debt.
State's Hospital, Goldsboro .....	\$120,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$6,000.00
State's Hospital, Morganton .....	285,166.00	40,000.00	12,500.00
State's Hospital, Raleigh .....	146,000.00	101,500.00	7,500.00
Dangerous insane.....	5,000.00	3,000.00	-----
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton.....	95,000.00	2,500.00	5,400.00
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Raleigh .....	120,000.00	19,700.00	10,000.00
University of North Carolina.....	-----	-----	6,500.00
N. C. A. and M. College (col.).....	15,000.00	-----	-----
N. C. College A. and M. Arts .....	65,000.00	50,000.00	68,786.00
Normal and Industrial College .....	95,000.00	25,000.00	32,947.00
Soldiers' Home .....	26,000.00	5,000.00	-----
Total .....	\$972,166.00	\$256,700.00	\$149,633.00

The revenues derived by the State government, at the present rate of taxation, as will be readily seen, will not be sufficient to pay the appropriations asked for.

#### STATEMENT OF THE STATE DEBT.

During my term of office, there have been presented for cancellation and exchange \$5,900 of old State bonds, ex-



changeable under the Act of 1879. New bonds were issued, retiring these bonds, amounting to \$1,800, leaving the State debt as follows:

4 per cent consolidated debt bonds.....	\$3,399,150.00
4 per cent Prison debt bonds.....	110,000.00
*4 per cent Prison Farm bonds.....	60,000.00
<hr/>	
Total 4 per cent interest-bearing debt.....	\$3,569,150.00
Total 6 per cent interest-bearing construction bonds....	2,720,000.00
<hr/>	
Total present interest-bearing debt.....	\$6,289,150.00
The old fundable bonds not yet presented will require, if	
all are presented, 4 per cent consolidated bonds.....	216,220.00
6 per cent old construction bonds, unredeemed.....	22,000.00
<hr/>	
Making total debt, interest and non-interest-bearing....	\$6,527,770.00

The act to commute and settle the State debt expires January 1, 1903, and if it is desired to continue to refund the old State bonds, it will be necessary for the present General Assembly to renew the act.

#### INTEREST.

The interest on the \$3,399,150 N. C. 4 per cent consolidated debt bonds was paid out of the General Fund, with the exception of the amount derived from the taxes levied for the purpose of paying this interest. Owing to a defect in the last Revenue Act, the tax derived from this source has fallen considerably, but after this year the law will adjust itself, and a larger revenue is expected, in all probability reaching \$50,000. This interest is payable the first of January and July of each year, as is the interest on the \$110,000 Prison debt 4 per cent bonds, which is paid out of the General Fund. The interest on the \$2,720,000 N. C. 6 per cent construction bonds is payable the first of April and October of each year, out of dividends on the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad.

---

\*Paid from earnings of the State's Prison.



## INVESTMENTS.

The State holds as an investment 30,002 shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, 12,666 shares of stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, . . . . . shares of stock in the Boone and Blowing Rock Turnpike Company, and 500 shares of stock in the Wilkesboro and Jefferson Turnpike Company; also, a balance due from the Alexander County bonds amounting to \$2,750. The State Board of Education holds as an investment \$143,250 of 4 per cent bonds, and \$2,000 of 6 per cent bonds.

## INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS.

The annual income of the State from the stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company is now \$210,014.

## NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

After paying each year the interest on the 6 per cent construction bonds out of these dividends, there is a balance as shown by the account at the end of the present fiscal year of \$305,088.97. This surplus has been turned into the Treasury, and used as the General Fund, in paying the obligations of the State. Some provision should be made for replacing the fund thus far used, as the law requires that it should be held in trust for the payment of matured bonds, and should not be used for any other purpose.

## ALEXANDER COUNTY BONDS.

The State holds \$13,750 in Alexander County bonds, which the county, by special act, is permitted to redeem, without interest, by paying to the State Treasurer, beginning January 1, 1892, \$1,000 per year, until the whole should have been paid. Eleven of these payments have been promptly made, leaving a balance of \$2,750 yet due.



## MARTIN'S DEFALCATION.

When I was installed in this office, I retained the clerks who had served under my predecessor until my appointees were sufficiently familiar with their duties to perform them with ease and accuracy. This is usual and necessary.

It is fortunate for the State that I did in this instance, for it resulted in the early discovery of a systematic fraud which had been practiced for five years, and the recovery of \$16,060.04 for the State. The State's money was obtained by Major Martin, Institutional Clerk, by altering checks passing through his hands and making corresponding forced balances in his books. The first altered check he attempted to use under the new administration resulted in the detection of the fraud, his confession of guilt, conviction and sentence to the State's Prison for ten years.

The Legislature being in session at the time, appointed an investigating committee, which fixed the defalcation at \$16,060.04 during the term of Mr. Worth, which he has paid in full. The committee also found evidences of similar frauds, amounting to \$373.94, committed by Major Martin during his temporary appointment under the present administration.

In view of the fact that it was essentially necessary that I should have retained him for a short time, that by doing so the frauds were discovered quickly and the State saved harmless, I ask that the Legislature repay to me the sum which I was compelled to pay on this account, and exonerate me and my administration from liability on account of Martin's acts.

## OLD BONDS.

There are in the Treasurer's vaults a large number of old bonds, aggregating a face value of many thousands of dollars. There are also similar bonds frequently presented to the Treasurer for funding. Some of these bonds have been previously funded, and not destroyed; others were never actually issued. Notwithstanding these facts appear on the face of



the bonds, they are presented for funding. I recommend that authority be given to destroy all such bonds now in the Treasurer's hands, and to destroy such others as from time to time come into his possession.

#### SETTLEMENT OF STATE TAXES.

I beg to call attention to the absence of any law compelling the County Commissioners to make prompt settlements with the Sheriffs. Authority should be given the State Auditor to force such a settlement at the time the law requires the Sheriffs to pay the amounts collected for the State into the Treasury. This is very important, because the Treasurer can not sue the Sheriff until the Register of Deeds sends the abstract to the Auditor.

#### PIANO AND ORGAN TAX.

Would advise that this tax be paid direct to the State Treasury Department, and should be \$50 annually upon each manufacturer or dealer, and that each agent have a duplicate of the license so issued, for which a charge of \$5 for such duplicate and 50 cents for attaching the seal should be added.

#### OCULISTS.

Under the present Revenue Law there is apparently a hardship placed upon this class of business, as the tax in each county is too great. Would suggest that it be reduced to \$5 in each county in which the oculist may operate, in addition to the present resident tax of \$5.

#### A. AND M. COLLEGE (COLORED).

In 1891, this College was incorporated, and \$2,500 a year was appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the act creating the College. This amount had been paid by my predecessors for each year. Upon my assuming office, I refused to pay until forced to do so by decision of the Supreme Court. My refusal was based upon the ground that subsequent ap-



appropriations made to the College repealed this act, and that the College has been entirely completed, and that it was the intent and purpose of the Legislature that in the appropriations in 1895, and by subsequent appropriations made by subsequent Legislatures, this amount was not considered.

### BANKS.

Under the act passed by the last Legislature, known as "The State Banking Act," there have been three banks organized: The Alamance Loan and Trust Company, Burlington, chartered March 10, 1902, and began business April 1, 1902; the Atlantic Trust and Banking Company, Wilmington, chartered August 6, 1902, and began business September 1, 1902; the Bank of Union, Monroe, chartered October 25, 1902, and began business November 3, 1902. These banks have a total capital of \$120,000, and resources of \$419,315.37. Considering that these banks are entirely new, being in operation only a few months, this simply shows that they have met with remarkable success, and are in a very fine condition, and I anticipate for them a bright business future.

### LOAN FROM NATIONAL PARK BANK.

In March last, finding that it would be impossible to pay appropriations to the public schools and appropriations to the charitable institutions, I, upon the advice of a score or more of the best business men in the State, and upon unanimous resolution of the Governor and the Council of State, borrowed from the National Park Bank, New York City, \$200,000 for one year, interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of 4½ per cent. This money will be due on the 19th of March, and I would urge that provision for its prompt repayment be made, as the money was borrowed solely on the credit of the State, and failure to make prompt payment would seriously injure the State's credit.



## UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS.

The receipts being less than the disbursements, the following appropriations, in the main for building purposes, are unpaid:

The State's Hospital, Goldsboro.....	\$30,000.00
The State's Hospital, Morganton.....	43,400.00
N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	10,000.00
State Guard.....	8,500.00
State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro.....	5,000.00
State Geological Survey.....	5,000.00
University of North Carolina.....	6,500.00
<hr/>	
Total due on appropriations.....	\$108,400.00
Borrowed from National Park Bank, New York City, for Schools and Hospitals.....	200,000.00
Interest due March 19, 1903, on this loan.....	9,000.00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$317,400.00
Less available balance.....	30,213.59
<hr/>	
Total net deficit.....	\$287,186.41

## CONCLUSION.

I beg to thank your Excellency and Council of State for the many acts of kindness and the assistance rendered.

Mr. Joseph G. Brown, President of the Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, very kindly accompanied me to New York, and rendered me material aid in negotiating the loan from the National Park Bank, for which I am sincerely grateful, and I think the State should be.

I have been very fortunate in the selection of my clerical force, and to each one I desire to express my appreciation of their faithfulness and loyalty to duty. Mr. W. F. Moody, Chief Clerk, has not only performed his own special duties, but has kept a supervision over the others. Mr. J. P. Arrington, as Institutional Clerk, has well performed his duties; so also have the Teller, Mr. P. B. Fleming, and Miss May F. Jones.

Respectfully submitted,

B. R. LACY,  
*State Treasurer.*



## STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL FUNDS, SHOWING BALANCES TO THE CREDIT OF EACH FUND, AT THE CLOSE OF EACH OF THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AND NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

1900	Balance—		
D . 1	Public fund -----		\$101,143.22
	Educational fund -----		23,219.50
	Total balance -----		124,362.72
1901	Receipts—		
Nov. 30	Public fund -----	\$1,602,676.48	
	Educational fund -----	17,620.10	1,620,296.58
	Total receipts, 1901 -----		1,744,659.30
	Disbursements—		
	Public fund -----	1,685,557.18	
	Educational fund -----	5,315.55	1,690,872.73
	Balance at end of 1901 -----		53,786.57
	Balance public fund -----	18,262.52	
	Balance educational fund -----	35,524.05	
	Balance -----	53,786.57	53,786.57
1901	Balance brought forward—		
Dec. 1	Public fund -----		18,262.52
	Educational fund -----		35,524.05
	Total balance -----		53,786.57
1902	Receipts—		
Nov	Public fund -----	1,907,958.68	
	Educational fund -----	16,175.66	1,924,134.34
	Total receipts, 1902 -----		1,977,920.91
	Disbursements—		
	Public fund -----	1,863,849.79	
	Educational fund -----	2,790.53	1,866,640.32
	Balance at end of 1902 -----		111,280.59
	Balance public fund -----	62,371.41	
	Balance educational fund -----	48,909.18	
	Balance -----		111,280.59



## STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND SPECIFIC RECEIPTS.

A SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC AND SPECIAL FUNDS FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AND NOVEMBER 30, 1902, AND THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THEY WERE RECEIVED.

Receipts on Account of—	1901.	1902.
Additional State taxes -----	\$1,225.18	\$2,589.44
Alexander county bonds -----	1,000.00	1,000.00
Bank license tax -----	2,904.83	3,261.50
Bank tax on stock—general -----	12,630.31	13,543.96
Bank tax on stock—pensions -----	2,405.72	2,579.91
Building and loan associations—general -----	1,268.76	1,401.56
Building and loan associations—pensions -----	241.58	266.87
Contingencies -----	163.50	293.69
Creecy's Histories, sale of -----		3.50
Corporation tax, State Department -----	4,551.00	11,579.02
Corporation tax, Treasury Department -----	4,300.00	75.00
Disabled soldiers, refunded -----	190.00	40.00
Excess corporation property tax—general -----	6,290.64	8,471.29
Excess corporation property tax—pensions -----	1,198.19	1,613.32
Express companies, two per cent tax -----	1,799.50	2,078.90
Express companies, property tax—general -----	398.11	474.12
Express companies, property tax—pensions -----	75.82	90.31
Fees from Corporation Commission -----	153.00	157.00
Fees from Insurance Department -----	9,564.50	11,749.00
Fees from Executive Department -----	1,179.90	893.00
Fees from State Department -----	1,149.15	658.65
Fees from Treasury Department -----	366.00	203.00
General Assembly, refunded -----	59.00	
Impeachment Trial, sale of -----		8.00
Inheritance tax -----	237.07	4,240.69
Indigent pupils -----	5,110.61	5,420.85
Interest from institutions -----		4,909.50
Interest on deposits and cash items -----	117.00	
Interest, 4 per cent consolidated debt, refunded -----	24.00	
Insurance companies, licenses -----	28,511.81	29,851.18
Insurance companies, tax on receipts -----	77,209.26	101,636.41
Laws and Journals, sale of -----	311.53	89.28



## GENERAL AND SPECIFIC RECEIPTS—Continued.

Receipts on Account of—	1901.	1902.
Loan from National Park Bank, N. Y .....		\$200,000.00
Legal services and expenses, refunded .....	\$2,471.77	
Mercantile agencies.....	455.00	400.00
N. C. A. and M. College (col.) U. S. appropriation.....	8,250.00	8,250.00
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, earnings .....	1,186.15	1,961.46
N. C. College A. and M. Arts, U. S. appropriation .....	16,750.00	16,750.00
N. C. Corporation Commission, refunded.....	13.74	
N. C. Agricultural Exper. Station, U. S. appropriation....	15,000.00	15,000.00
North Carolina Railroad dividends .....	195,013.00	210,014.00
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, earnings.....	4,111.08	5,399.70
Pensions refunded .....		55.00
Postage from land grants.....	37.50	40.18
Public printing, refunded .....	6.00	
Public schools, supplemental appropriation, refunded .....		471.80
Privilege tax on railroads .....	10,838.29	20,767.54
Railroad property tax—general.....	125,937.74	90,944.67
Railroad property tax—pensions.....	22,573.38	17,322.80
Redemption of land sold for taxes.....		26.79
Refund of freight charges .....	6,613.06	
Roster N. C. State Troops, sale of.....	12.25	17.00
Seal tax, Executive Department .....	1,221.73	846.75
Seal tax, State Department .....	636.90	918.21
Seal tax, Treasury Department.....		2.00
Sewing machine licenses .....	3,246.50	3,592.50
Shellfish Commission .....	8,560.30	19,328.41
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate soldiers .....	233.70	2,274.50
Sleeping car companies, property—general.....	381.62	378.44
Sleeping car companies, property—pensions .....	72.68	72.08
State and Colonial Records, sale of.....	3.00	67.80
State Library, refunded .....	1.50	
State Guard, special.....	9,794.56	362.75
State's Prison, earnings.....	156,490.13	175,347.71
State's Prison, Martin's defalcation .....	16,060.04	
State's Prison, interest on farm bonds.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
Steamboat and canal, property tax—general.....	414.08	519.98
Steamboat and canal, property tax—pensions .....	78.86	99.04



## GENERAL AND SPECIFIC RECEIPTS—Continued.

Receipts on Account of—	1901.	1902.
Supreme Court Reports, sale of-----	\$3,345.34	\$3,670.92
Taxes from counties, general -----	615,960.57	653,348.76
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes-----	4,850.43	18,352.22
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants-----	18,165.23	13,506.46
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor -----	5,801.44	6,432.48
Taxes from counties, pensions, property-----	81,818.39	106,744.36
Taxes from counties, pensions, polls-----	22,919.96	28,294.83
Telegraph and telephone tax on receipts -----	3,249.80	2,790.83
Telegraph and telephone property tax—general -----	2,262.94	3,717.17
Telegraph and telephone property tax—pensions -----	434.08	708.06
Tonnage tax-----	67,988.24	66,142.97
Water, light and sewer property tax—general-----	1,832.18	1,235.01
Water, light and sewer property tax—pensions-----	348.98	191.70
Weights and measures-----	198.37	12.85
Total-----	1,602,676.48	1,907,958.68
Balance from 1900 -----		101,143.22
Total receipts, 1901 -----	1,602,676.48	
Total receipts, 1902-----	1,907,958.68	3,510,635.16
Total receipts for the two fiscal years-----		3,611,778.38



## STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DISBURSEMENTS.

A SUMMARY OF THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC AND SPECIAL FUNDS DURING THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AND NOVEMBER 30, 1902, FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES—SHOWING ACCOUNTS UPON WHICH PAID.

Disbursements on Account of—	1901	1902
Agricultural Department.....	\$67,988.24	\$66,142.97
Agricultural Societies.....	3,600.00	2,750.00
Auditor's Department.....	4,644.11	4,941.40
Board of Examiners State Institutions.....		1,803.40
Board of Internal Improvements.....	498.70	108.82
Board of Public Charities.....	890.90	992.05
Bureau of Immigration.....	175.00	175.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing.....	3,319.00	3,500.00
Capitol Square.....	561.85	565.95
Commission to Investigate Treasury.....	303.70	
Contingencies.....	7,506.17	2,199.64
Convict account.....	4,105.65	4,674.30
Corporation tax refunded.....	100.00	
Court of Impeachment.....	7,699.39	180.00
Crop Pest Commission.....		549.55
Dangerous insane.....	14,700.00	5,000.00
Department of Public Instruction.....	3,155.68	3,250.00
Direct tax.....		6.00
Disabled soldiers.....	7,425.50	11,400.00
Escaped convicts.....	1,880.64	400.80
Executive Department.....	5,691.63	5,700.00
Fayetteville Light Infantry.....	150.00	
Fuel, lights, and water.....	3,579.83	2,323.25
Freight and express charges.....		2,021.50
Fugitives from justice.....	2,849.26	3,610.63
General Assembly.....	70,611.33	
Governor's mansion and grounds.....	3,903.44	2,563.33
Guilford Battle Ground.....	500.00	500.00
Indigent pupils.....	5,117.03	5,327.15
Insurance Department.....	3,121.88	3,034.30
Interest.....		4,687.50



## GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Disbursements on Account of—	1901	1902
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated bonds-----	\$136,171.00	\$133,749.00
Interest on 4 per cent old Prison debt bonds-----	4,440.00	4,400.00
Interest on 4 per cent Prison Farm bonds-----	2,400.00	2,400.00
Interest on 6 per cent construction debt bonds-----	165,380.00	159,410.00
Judiciary-----	65,869.44	69,538.80
Laborers' pay roll-----	6,813.89	7,272.43
Legal services and expenses-----	17,853.94	5,121.33
Legislative Examining Committee-----	282.20	287.00
Legislative Investigating Committee (1899)-----	1.40	-----
Moore's Creek Battle Ground-----	150.00	50.00
Normal Schools-----	16,250.00	20,249.98
N. C. A. & M. College (col.), Greensboro-----	18,250.00	23,250.00
N. C. Board of Health-----	2,017.13	2,237.20
N. C. College of A. & M. Arts, Raleigh-----	44,510.81	64,510.81
N. C. Corporation Commission-----	11,530.04	12,499.08
N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station-----	15,000.00	15,000.00
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind-----	56,236.15	67,011.46
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb-----	47,611.08	48,899.70
N. C. State Firemen's Association-----	1,875.00	1,875.00
N. C. State Volunteer Firemen's Association-----	625.00	625.00
Oxford Orphan Asylum (white)-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Oxford Orphanage (colored)-----	6,600.00	5,000.00
Paper account-----	8,206.34	5,150.96
Pensions-----	111,605.50	200,046.50
Pension tax refunded-----	9.60	397.28
Postage and stationery-----	5,222.05	4,535.83
Presidential Electors-----	713.70	-----
Privilege tax on railroads, refunded-----	-----	124.75
Public buildings and grounds-----	-----	1,000.12
Public printing-----	24,736.33	20,518.16
Public schools, appropriation to-----	101,901.51	180,673.67
Public schools, rural libraries-----	1,620.00	2,200.00
Refund of freight charges-----	-----	6,567.90
Settling State taxes-----	686.55	698.85
Shellfish Commission-----	8,467.11	18,713.10
Shellfish Investigating Committee-----	584.60	-----



## GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Disbursements on Account of—	1901	1902
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers-----	\$1,862.08	\$7,717.32
Soldiers' Home-----	18,000.00	13,000.00
State Board of Elections-----	273.00	584.96
State and Colonial Records-----	417.93	1,098.62
State Department-----	4,512.07	5,387.80
State Geological Survey-----	10,000.01	4,999.99
State Guard-----	16,000.00	7,500.00
State Guard, special -----	13,945.13	4,522.96
State Hospital, Goldsboro -----	52,500.00	65,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton -----	115,000.00	171,600.00
State Hospital, Raleigh -----	74,250.00	81,250.00
State Library-----	2,036.39	2,287.25
State Normal and Industrial College-----	40,000.00	35,000.00
State's Prison, earnings-----	155,844.38	174,765.33
State's Prison, Martin defalcation-----	16,060.04	-----
State's Prison, old debts-----	1,437.99	-----
State's Prison, Sunday School -----	50.00	50.00
State tax refunded-----	4,204.45	3,297.59
Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds--	600.00	772.50
Supreme Court contingencies-----	71.40	132.47
Supreme Court Reports-----	1,937.88	1,969.05
Telegraph and telephone expense -----	-----	602.51
Treasury Department -----	7,192.86	7,058.50
Treasury Department, trip to N. Y. to secure loan--	-----	180.00
Treasury Department, Martin defalcation-----	97.00	-----
Treasury Department, trip to Morganton-----	-----	33.61
Treasury Department, attorney's fees-----	283.05	-----
University of North Carolina-----	31,000.00	37,500.00
Weights and measures-----	282.22	112.85
Wilkesboro and Jefferson Turnpike Co., paid State's Prison for stock in-----	-----	5,000.00
Total-----	1,685,557.18	1,863,849.79
Total disbursements, 1901-----	1,685,557.18	-----
Total disbursements, 1902-----	1,863,849.79	-----
Total disbursements for the two fiscal years ---	-----	3,549,406.97



## RECEIPTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES.

## INCLUDED IN STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND SPECIFIC RECEIPTS.

Sources of Receipts.	1901	1902
Indigent pupils-----	\$5,110.61	\$5,420.85
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated debt, bonds -----	28,817.10	38,291.16
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated debt, refunded-----	24.00	-----
Interest on 4 per cent Prison Farm bonds-----	2,400.00	2,400.00
N. C. A. & M. College (colored), U. S. appropriation-----	8,250.00	8,250.00
N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, U. S. appropriation -----	15,000.00	15,000.00
N. C. College A. & M. Arts (white), U. S. appropriation	16,750.00	16,750.00
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, earnings-----	1,186.15	1,961.46
North Carolina Railroad dividends-----	195,013.00	210,014.00
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, earnings-----	4,111.00	5,399.70
Pensions -----	132,167.64	157,982.98
Refund of freight charges-----	6,613.06	-----
Shellfish Commission -----	8,560.30	19,328.41
State Guard, special, U. S. Spanish war claims -----	9,794.56	362.75
State's Prison earnings-----	156,490.13	175,347.71
State's Prison earnings, Martin defalcation-----	16,060.04	-----
Tonnage tax on fertilizer-----	67,988.24	66,142.97
Weights and measures-----	198.37	12.85
Total-----	674,534.28	722,664.84
Specific receipts for 1901-----	674,534.28	
Specific receipts for 1902-----	722,664.84	
Total specific receipts for the two fiscal years-----		1,407,199.12



# DISBURSEMENTS OF FUNDS COLLECTED FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

INCLUDED IN STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on Account of—	1901	1902
Agricultural Department.....	\$67,988.24	\$66,142.97
Indigent pupils.....	5,117.03	5,327.15
Interest, 4 per cent consolidated debt bonds.....	136,171.00	133,749.00
Interest, 6 per cent construction bonds.....	165,380.00	159,410.00
Interest, 4 per cent Prison Farm bonds.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
N. C. College of A. & M. Arts (white), U. S. appropriation.....	16,750.00	16,750.00
N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, U. S. appropriation.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
N. C. A. & M. College (colored), U. S. appropriation.....	8,250.00	8,250.00
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind earnings for support.....	1,186.15	1,961.46
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, earnings for support.....	4,111.08	5,399.70
Pensions.....	111,605.50	200,046.50
Pension tax refunded.....	9.60	397.28
Refund of freight charges.....		6,567.90
Shellfish Commission.....	8,467.11	397.28
State Guard, special, U. S. Spanish war claim.....	9,794.56	362.75
State's Prison, for support.....	155,844.38	174,765.33
State's Prison, Martin defalcation, for support.....	16,060.04	
State's Prison, old debt.....	1,437.99	
Weights and measures.....	282.22	112.85
Total.....	725,854.90	797,040.17
Specific disbursements for 1901.....	725,854.90	
Specific disbursements for 1902.....	797,040.17	
Total specific disbursements for two fiscal years.....		1,522,895.07



RECEIPTS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS  
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AND NOVEMBER 30, 1902

Received on Account of—	1901	1902
Corporation tax on railroads.....	\$2,050.00	-----
Entries vacant lands.....	3,043.96	\$3,866.25
Interest on bonds belonging to Board .....	7,990.00	5,890.00
Sale of swamp lands.....	4,485.67	6,377.70
Sale of wrecked property.....	50.47	8.16
State Text-book Subcommission, refunded.....	-----	33.55
	17,620.10	16,175.66

DISBURSEMENTS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS  
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AND NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

Disbursed on Account of—	1901	1902
Croaton Normal School.....	\$792.50	\$453.25
Legal services and expenses.....	736.65	-----
State Board of School Examiners.....	63.50	7.30
State Text-book Subcommission .....	1,940.94	19.55
Scotland County public schools.....	-----	475.00
Survey of swamp lands.....	1,781.96	1,835.43
	5,315.55	2,790.53
Balance December 1st, 1900.....	-----	23,219.50
Received fiscal year 1901.....	17,620.10	-----
Received fiscal year 1902.....	16,175.66	33,795.76
Total receipts for the two fiscal years.....	-----	57,015.26
Disbursed fiscal year 1901.....	5,315.55	-----
Disbursed fiscal year 1902.....	2,790.53	-----
Total disbursements for the two fiscal years....	-----	8,106.08
Balance December 1st, 1902.....	-----	48,909.18



## STATEMENT OF MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

DECEMBER.	1900	1901
Additional State taxes.....	\$323.59	-----
Alexander County bonds.....	-----	\$1,000.00
Contingencies.....	26.40	2.24
Corporation tax, State Department.....	-----	794.00
Excess corporation property tax, general.....	-----	365.94
Excess corporation property tax, pensions.....	-----	69.69
Fees from Corporation Commission.....	5.50	-----
Fees from Insurance Department.....	103.00	234.00
Fees from State Department.....	41.10	24.40
Fees from Treasury Department.....	-----	36.00
Indigent pupils.....	332.86	37.03
Insurance companies, licenses.....	279.16	250.00
Insurance companies, tax on gross receipts.....	-----	568.18
Laws and Journals, sale of.....	10.25	8.00
Postage from land grants.....	3.62	1.80
Roster N. C. State Troops, sale of.....	-----	2.25
Seal tax, State Department.....	3.80	29.93
Sewing machine licenses.....	353.00	-----
Shellfish Commission.....	722.51	3,805.92
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers, sale of.....	-----	92.28
State and Colonial Records, sale of.....	3.00	-----
State's Prison earnings.....	13,691.36	8,271.67
Steamboat and canal property tax, general.....	-----	6.30
Steamboat and canal property tax, pensions.....	-----	1.20
Supreme Court Reports, sale of.....	136.41	169.71
Taxes from counties, general purposes.....	26,122.23	5,480.36
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes.....	27.07	111.46
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants.....	749.08	74.10
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor.....	312.71	131.18
Taxes from counties, pensions, property.....	3,488.80	931.51
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll.....	1,094.50	273.49
Telephone and telegraph tax on receipts.....	833.28	31.15
Telephone and telegraph property tax, general.....	-----	1,050.00
Telephone and telegraph property tax, pensions.....	-----	200.00



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

DECEMBER—Continued.	1900	1901
Tonnage tax.....	\$1,907.84	\$2,607.44
Weights and measures.....		11.85
Total.....	50,574.40	26,673.08

JANUARY.	1901	1902
Additional State taxes.....	\$323.59	\$2,212.61
Alexander County bonds.....	1,000.00	
Contingencies.....	29.00	
Corporation tax, State Department.....	736.00	736.00
Corporation tax, Treasury Department.....	1,550.00	
Creecy's Histories, sale of.....		2.25
Excess corporation property tax, general.....		864.87
Excess corporation property tax, pensions.....		164.72
Express Companies, two per cent tax.....	543.15	
Fees from Insurance Department.....	90.50	778.00
Fees from Executive Department.....	288.80	180.50
Fees from State Department.....	98.10	78.30
Fees from Treasury Department.....	32.00	
General Assembly, refunded.....	10.00	
Indigent pupils.....	713.40	263.13
Interest on deposits and cash items.....	117.00	
Insurance companies, licenses.....		625.00
Insurance companies, tax on receipts.....	391.31	191.79
Laws and Journals, sale of.....	17.90	22.63
N. C. Experiment Station, U. S. appropriation.....	3,750.00	3,700.00
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, earnings.....		207.95
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, earnings.....		500.00
Postage from land grants.....	4.64	6.00
Privilege tax on railroads.....		4,936.25
Railroad property tax, general purposes.....	38,619.66	
Railroad property tax, pensions.....	5,941.47	
Roster N. C. State Troops, sale of.....		1.00
Seal tax, Executive Department.....	428.82	194.75
Seal tax, State Department.....	9.98	82.18
Sewing machine licenses.....	.50	353.00
Shellfish Commission.....	1,953.76	7,297.16



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

JANUARY—Continued.	1901	1902
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers, sale of.....		\$368.17
State's Prison earnings.....	\$5,573.26	8,271.67
Supreme Court Reports, sale of.....	373.24	299.64
Taxes from counties, general purposes.....	95,864.22	23,182.38
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes.....	139.14	83.37
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants.....	2,464.89	265.55
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor.....	778.55	239.25
Taxes from counties, pensions, property.....	12,906.81	3,961.09
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll.....	4,016.68	1,409.60
Telegraph and telephone property tax on receipts....	228.66	223.20
Telegraph and telephone property tax, general.....		122.72
Telegraph and telephone property tax, pensions.....		23.38
Tonnage tax.....	12,872.17	7,424.24
Total.....	192,001.09	71,435.51

FEBRUARY.	1901	1902
Additional State taxes.....	\$58.99	\$25.58
Banks, license tax on.....		1.00
Contingencies.....	22.00	266.45
Corporation tax, State Department.....		1,298.50
Corporation tax, Treasury Department.....	1,900.00	
Fees from Insurance Department.....	188.50	529.00
Fees from State Department.....	91.20	79.45
Fees from Treasury Department.....	40.00	36.00
General Assembly, refunded.....	2.50	
Indigent pupils.....	607.46	809.42
Inheritance tax.....		66.15
Insurance companies, licenses.....	79.17	25.00
Insurance companies, tax on receipts.....	11,142.65	11,839.83
Laws and Journals, sale of.....	6.60	18.00
N. C. Railroad dividends.....	105,007.00	105,007.00
Pensions refunded.....		20.00
Postage from land grants.....	7.14	9.20
Seal tax, State Department.....	9.98	69.83
Sewing machine licenses.....	352.00	350.00
Shellfish Commission.....	1,254.07	1,938.21



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

FEBRUARY—Continued.	1901	1902
Sketches of N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers, sale of -----		\$92.90
State's Prison earnings-----	\$16,068.22	29,748.90
Steamboat and canal property tax, general-----		4.20
Steamboat and canal property tax, pensions -----		.80
Supreme Court Reports, sale of-----	54.88	358.53
Taxes from counties, general purposes -----	60,644.01	73,185.26
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes-----	156.68	810.72
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants -----	1,589.44	1,198.22
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor-----	213.82	388.66
Taxes from counties, pensions, property -----	7,983.56	11,860.75
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll-----	2,616.78	3,858.38
Telegraph and telephone tax on receipts-----	317.74	313.81
Telegraph and telephone property tax, general-----		4.83
Telegraph and telephone property tax, pensions-----		.92
Tonnage tax -----	6,088.90	10,708.09
Weights and measures-----	37.67	
Total -----	216,490.76	254,923.54
MARCH.	1901	1902
Banks, license tax on -----		\$1.00
Banks, tax on stock in, general-----		449.40
Banks, tax on stock in, pensions -----		85.60
Excess Corporation property tax, general-----		107.08
Excess Corporation property tax, pensions -----		20.39
Corporation tax, State Department-----		1,720.52
Corporation tax, Treasury Department -----	\$800.00	25.00
Disabled soldiers, refunded-----		40.00
Fees from Insurance Department-----	672.00	976.00
Fees from State Department -----	85.15	37.10
Fees from Treasury Department-----	40.00	2.50
General Assembly, refunded -----	46.50	
Impeachment Trial, sale of-----		4.00
Indigent pupils-----	269.13	505.69
Inheritance tax-----		38.94
Insurance companies, licenses -----	100.00	125.00



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

MARCH—Continued.	1901	1902
Insurance companies, tax on receipts -----	\$16,882.04	\$27,786.75
Interest from institutions -----		900.00
Laws and Journals, sale of -----	14.10	7.75
Loaned from National Park Bank, New York -----		200,000.00
Pensions refunded -----		15.00
Postage from land grants -----	.50	1.60
Redemption of land sold for taxes -----		26.79
Roster N. C. State Troops, sale of -----		3.25
Seal tax, State Department -----	27.55	128.73
Seal tax, Treasury Department -----		.50
Sewing machine licenses -----	2.00	350.00
Shellfish Commission -----	426.70	2,555.42
Sketches N. C. Regts. Confederate Soldiers, sale of -----		111.54
State's Prison earnings -----	22,502.86	8,563.17
State and Colonial Records, sale of -----		13.50
Supreme Court Reports, sale of -----	282.33	377.06
Taxes from counties, general purposes -----	43,455.27	85,595.08
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes -----	722.98	2,506.79
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants -----	1,583.80	1,563.74
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor -----	606.33	830.33
Taxes from counties, pensions, property -----	5,672.97	13,465.05
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll -----	1,326.76	3,795.62
Telegraph and telephone tax on receipts -----	534.64	553.64
Tonnage tax -----	22,168.25	16,644.30
Total -----	118,321.86	369,586.94
APRIL.	1901	1902
Excess corporation property tax, general -----		\$102.90
Excess corporation property tax, pensions -----		19.60
Corporation tax, State Department -----		733.50
Corporation tax, Treasury Department -----	\$50.00	
Express companies, two per cent tax -----	376.33	447.43
Fees from Corporation Commission -----	147.51	
Fees from Insurance Department -----	852.00	557.00
Fees from Executive Department -----	414.20	324.90
Fees from State Department -----	132.80	120.50



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

APRIL—Continued.	1901	1902
Fees from Treasury Department-----		\$2.50
Inheritance tax-----		833.35
Indigent pupils-----	\$183.00	448.69
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated debt, refunded---	24.00	
Interest from institutions -----		562.20
Insurance companies, licenses -----	20,166.67	15,145.84
Insurance companies, tax on receipts -----	5,025.12	8,089.19
Laws and Journals, sale of -----	1.40	12.25
N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, earnings---	357.32	496.75
N. C. Corporation Commission, refunded-----	13.70	
N. C. Experiment Station, U. S. appropriation-----	3,750.00	3,750.00
Postage from land grants-----		1.50
Public printing, refunded-----	6.00	
Public schools, supplemental appropriat'n, refunded---		298.80
Refund of freight charges-----	6,613.06	
Seal tax, Executive Department-----	300.55	307.35
Seal tax, State Department-----	40.75	75.05
Seal tax, Treasury Department -----		.50
Sewing machines, licenses-----	766.00	760.00
Shellfish Commission -----	1,457.49	1,157.04
State's Prison earnings-----	7,457.08	9,656.01
Supreme Court Reports, sale of -----	689.48	665.46
Taxes from counties, general purposes -----	28,201.56	57,173.73
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes-----	69.29	2,168.77
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants -----	994.17	663.90
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor-----	347.46	338.28
Taxes from counties, pensions, property -----	3,738.85	9,344.51
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll-----	1,301.69	2,307.39
Telegraph and telephone tax on receipts -----	133.99	18.50
Tonnage tax -----	14,078.48	19,396.40
Weights and measures-----		1.00
Total -----	97,689.98	135,981.40



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

MAY.	1901	1902
Bank, license tax-----	\$20.50	\$19.00
Contingencies-----	40.00	25.00
Corporation tax, State Department-----	385.00	1,177.50
Fees from Insurance Department-----	4,521.00	3,820.00
Fees from State Department-----	193.90	47.15
Fees from Treasury Department-----	86.00	-----
Impeachment Trial, sale of-----	-----	2.00
Indigent pupils-----	649.09	614.47
Inheritance tax-----	-----	344.25
Insurance companies, licenses-----	4,354.17	6,200.00
Insurance companies, tax on receipts-----	56.57	1,168.56
Interest from institutions-----	-----	450.00
Laws and Journals, sale of-----	2.00	1.50
Mercantile agencies-----	200.00	-----
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, earnings-----	-----	755.99
Postage from land grants-----	-----	2.20
Public schools, supplemental appropriat'n refunded-----	-----	173.00
Roster N. C. State Troops, sale of-----	6.50	-----
Seal tax, State Department-----	51.30	54.63
Sewing machine licenses-----	357.00	11.50
Shellfish Commission-----	1,752.70	1,097.65
Sketches N. C. Regts. Confederate Soldiers, sale of-----	-----	529.10
State's Prison earnings-----	16,008.56	15,532.68
State Guard, special-----	-----	362.75
Supreme Court Reports, sale of-----	570.55	402.83
Taxes from counties, general purposes-----	56,668.80	86,347.14
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes-----	345.14	3,743.50
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants-----	1,416.55	1,144.28
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor-----	324.41	943.14
Taxes from counties, pensions, property-----	7,639.88	14,371.70
Taxes from counties, pensions, polls-----	2,229.57	3,391.59
Telegraph and telephone tax on gross receipts-----	53.04	339.58
Tonnage tax-----	1,166.00	1,735.65
Total-----	99,098.23	144,809.14



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

JUNE.	1901	1902
Additional State taxes.....	\$57.06	-----
Bank license tax.....	270.00	\$2,900.00
Building and loan assoc'ns, tax on stock, general ..	41.95	119.95
Building and loan assoc'ns, tax on stock, pensions ..	7.99	22.85
Contingencies.....	9.50	-----
Corporation tax, State Department.....	589.50	-----
Excess corporation property tax, general.....	-----	4.42
Excess corporation property tax, pension.....	-----	.84
Fees from Insurance Department.....	1,287.00	2,830.00
Fees from State Department.....	142.60	30.30
Fees from Treasury Department.....	-----	64.00
Inheritance tax.....	6.45	-----
Indigent pupils.....	337.40	507.12
Insurance companies, licenses.....	1,850.00	3,885.00
Insurance companies, tax on receipts.....	165.20	450.40
Interest from institutions.....	-----	2,547.00
Impeachment Trial, sale of.....	-----	2.00
Laws and Journals, sale of.....	12.80	4.00
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, earnings....	409.68	281.10
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, earnings.....	-----	600.00
Postage from land grants.....	5.30	1.50
Roster N. C. State Troops, sale of.....	-----	3.50
Seal tax, State Department.....	46.08	66.50
Sewing machine licenses.....	702.00	353.50
Shellfish Commission.....	122.25	638.86
Sketches N. C. Regts. Confederate Soldiers, sale of....	-----	397.80
State and Colonial Records, sale of.....	-----	3.00
State's Prison earnings.....	6,652.42	6,081.89
State's Prison interest on farm bonds.....	2,400.00	1,200.00
Supreme Court Reports, sale of.....	138.51	141.23
Taxes from counties, general purposes.....	30,323.71	50,552.47
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes.....	265.41	777.11
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants.....	749.12	2,171.19
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor.....	58.57	703.69
Taxes from counties, pensions, property.....	4,110.52	8,293.00
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll.....	1,106.54	2,406.90



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

JUNE—Continued.	1901	1902
Telegraph and telephone tax on gross receipts-----	\$517.32	\$567.51
Weights and measures-----	158.05	-----
Total-----	52,541.23	89,528.63
JULY.	1901	1902
Bank license tax-----	\$973.00	\$251.00
Bank tax on stock, general purposes-----	10,878.64	9,412.08
Bank tax on stock, pensions-----	2,072.10	1,792.74
Building and loan assoc'ns, tax on stock, general ---	1,072.13	1,071.40
Building and loan assoc'ns, tax on stock, pensions -	204.15	204.03
Contingencies-----	5.20	-----
Corporation tax, State Department-----	821.00	801.50
Creecy's Histories, sale of-----	-----	1.25
Excess corporation property tax, general-----	-----	544.80
Excess corporation property tax, pensions-----	-----	103.00
Express companies, two per cent tax -----	449.13	514.40
Fees from Insurance Department-----	512.00	813.00
Fees from Corporation Commission-----	-----	151.50
Fees from Executive Department-----	266.00	159.60
Fees from State Department-----	138.05	45.85
Fees from Treasury Department-----	-----	36.00
Indigent pupils-----	534.71	40.00
Insurance companies, licenses-----	474.30	2,136.67
Insurance companies, tax on receipts-----	-----	541.06
Laws and Journals, sale of-----	.60	4.50
Legal services and expenses, refunded-----	2,262.45	-----
Mercantile agencies-----	-----	200.00
N. C. A. & M. College (col.), U. S. appropriation-----	8,250.00	8,250.00
N. C. College of A. & M. Arts, U. S. appropriation-----	16,750.00	16,750.00
N. C. Experiment Station, U. S. appropriation-----	3,750.00	3,750.00
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, earnings-----	-----	504.43
Postage from land grants-----	5.30	2.20
Privilege tax on railroads-----	158.50	402.52
Railroad property tax, general purposes-----	81,524.06	81,187.86
Railroad property tax, pensions-----	15,528.38	15,464.36
Roster N. C. State troops, sale of-----	2.25	1.00



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

JULY—Continued.	1901	1902
Seal tax, Executive Department.....	\$247.95	\$149.90
Seal tax, State Department.....	96.43	50.83
Sewing machine licenses.....	355.50	1,053.00
Shellfish Commission.....		166.25
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers.....	151.00	143.10
State and Colonial Records, sale of.....		27.00
State's Prison, earnings.....	31,801.03	16,085.13
State's Prison, interest on bonds.....		1,200.00
State's Prison, Martin defalcation.....	7,777.50	
Steamboat and canal property, general.....	48.51	17.85
Steamboat and canal property, pensions.....	9.23	3.40
Supreme Court Reports, sale of.....	94.37	165.03
Taxes from counties, general purposes.....	70,674.23	6,606.00
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes.....	931.78	16.15
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants.....	2,435.53	309.70
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor.....	536.27	19.19
Taxes from counties, pensions, property.....	9,337.02	1,180.46
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll.....	1,787.32	402.65
Telegraph and telephone tax on receipts.....	15.39	23.29
Telegraph and telephone property tax, general.....	64.72	
Telegraph and telephone property tax, pensions.....	12.31	
Water, light and sewer property, general.....	298.18	52.50
Water, light and sewer property, pensions.....	56.79	10.00
Total.....	273,363.04	172,818.91
AUGUST.	1901	1902
Additional State taxes.....	\$32.48	\$247.15
Bank license tax.....	364.50	16.00
Bank tax on stock, general.....	886.92	2,601.10
Bank tax on stock, pensions.....	168.92	495.45
Building and loan associations, tax on stock, general.....	154.68	131.94
Building and loan associations, tax on stock, pensions.....	29.44	25.10
Contingencies.....	31.40	
Excess corporation property tax, general.....	3,739.85	3,497.72
Excess corporation property tax, pensions.....	712.44	666.34
Corporation tax, State Department.....	1,065.00	978.50



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

AUGUST—Continued.	1901	1902
Corporation tax, Treasury Department .....		\$25.00
Express companies, property tax, general.....	\$398.11	474.12
Express companies, property tax, pensions.....	75.82	90.31
Fees from Insurance Department.....	786.00	278.00
Fees from Corporation Commission.....		5.50
Fees from State Department.....	96.30	41.90
Fees from Treasury Department.....	6.00	4.00
Inheritance tax.....	13.82	2,784.63
Indigent pupils.....	146.83	567.99
Insurance companies, licenses.....	416.66	810.00
Insurance companies, tax on gross receipts.....	13,740.97	17,116.61
Laws and Journals, sale of.....	10.25	6.40
Legal services and expenses.....	12.00	-----
Mercantile agencies.....	255.00	200.00
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, earnings .....		1,539.28
N. C. Railroad dividends .....	90,006.00	105,007.00
Pensions refunded.....		20.00
Postage from land grants.....	2.20	1.80
Privilege tax on railroads.....	9,201.96	5,771.80
Railroad property tax, general purposes.....	2,256.30	7,559.44
Railroad property tax, pensions.....	429.72	1,439.90
Seal tax, State Department.....	154.38	138.70
Seal tax, Treasury Department.....		.50
Sewing machine licenses.....	2.50	353.00
Shellfish Commission.....	40.50	-----
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers.....	36.00	-----
Sleeping car companies, property tax, general.....	381.00	378.44
Sleeping car companies, property tax, pensions.....	72.68	72.08
State's Prison earnings.....	5,219.63	5,684.32
State's Prison, Martin defalcation.....	4,622.50	-----
Steamboat and canal property, general purposes....	177.98	430.62
Steamboat and canal property, pensions.....	33.90	82.02
Supreme Court Reports, sale of.....	88.61	54.45
Taxes from counties, general purposes.....	33,639.25	83,039.39
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes.....	114.12	1,996.49
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants.....	923.18	1,657.01



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

AUGUST—Continued.	1901	1902
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor-----	\$692.42	\$931.51
Taxes from counties, pensions, property-----	4,381.91	13,077.06
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll-----	1,224.93	3,234.40
Telegraph and telephone tax on gross earnings-----	292.36	335.50
Telegraph and telephone tax, property, general-----	367.23	494.78
Telegraph and telephone tax, property, pensions----	73.00	94.26
Tonnage tax-----		860.00
Water, light and sewer, property tax, general-----	1,107.44	1,002.27
Water, light and sewer, property tax, pensions-----	210.94	151.03
Total -----	178,896.65	266,470.89
SEPTEMBER.	1901	1902
Additional State taxes -----	\$110.04	\$101.36
Banks, license tax-----	20.00	72.50
Banks, tax on stock, general purposes-----	153.77	137.13
Banks, tax on stock, pensions-----	29.29	26.12
Building and loan associations, tax on stock, general-----		2.27
Building and loan associations, tax on stock, pensions-----		.43
Excess corporation property tax, general-----	1,907.67	1,790.00
Excess corporation property tax, pensions-----	363.28	340.71
Corporation tax, State Department-----	424.50	972.50
Corporation tax, Treasury Department-----		25.00
Fees from Insurance Department-----	193.50	212.00
Fees from State Department-----	71.80	45.60
Fees from Treasury Department-----	4.00	2.00
Indigent pupils-----	307.74	584.06
Inheritance tax-----		64.50
Insurance companies, licenses-----	50.00	300.00
Insurance companies, tax on receipts-----	27,858.75	27,646.21
Laws and Journals, sale of-----	132.75	
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, earnings----		385.78
Postage from land grants-----	6.80	2.50
Privilege tax on railroads-----	1,182.63	3,757.40
Railroad property tax, general purposes-----	2,975.55	2,090.32
Railroad property tax, pensions-----	566.75	398.16



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

SEPTEMBER—Continued.	1901	1902
Roster N. C. State Troops, sale of-----	\$0.25	\$0.25
Seal tax, State Department-----	43.70	112.10
Seal tax, Treasury Department-----		.50
Sewing machine licenses-----	1.00	.50
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers-----	17.00	98.90
State Library, refunded-----	1.50	-----
State's Prison earnings-----	4,799.29	16,701.56
State's Prison, Martin defalcation-----	2,700.00	-----
Steamboat and canal, property, general-----	4.62	61.01
Steamboat and canal, property, pensions-----	.88	11.62
Supreme Court Reports, sale of-----	103.51	386.96
Taxes from counties, general-----	21,479.84	38,410.12
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes-----	156.98	1,112.24
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants-----	603.44	1,792.96
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor-----	136.64	164.93
Taxes from counties, pensions, property-----	2,880.79	6,321.91
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll-----	885.69	1,564.11
Telegraph and telephone, property, general-----	9.24	1,817.16
Telegraph and telephone, property, pensions-----	1.79	346.13
Tonnage tax-----	2,802.00	2,991.25
Water, light and sewer, property, general-----	60.90	107.28
Water, light and sewer, property, pensions-----	11.60	16.77
Total -----	73,059.46	110,975.81
OCTOBER.	1901	1902
Additional State taxes-----	\$437.65	\$2.79
Bank, license tax-----	1,241.50	-----
Bank, tax on stock, general-----	601.78	944.25
Bank, tax on stock, pensions-----	114.61	180.00
Excess corporation property tax, general-----	506.44	620.30
Excess corporation property tax, pensions-----	96.44	118.12
Corporation tax, State Department-----	647.50	719.00
Disabled soldiers, refunded-----	90.00	519.62
Express companies, two per cent tax-----	430.89	-----
Fees from Insurance Department-----	182.00	206.00
Fees from Executive Department-----	210.90	228.00



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

OCTOBER—Continued.	1901	1902
Fees from State Department .....	\$68.85	\$61.75
Fees from Treasury Department .....	4.00	-----
Indigent pupils .....	320.00	298.75
Inheritance tax .....	-----	108.87
Insurance companies, licenses .....	29.17	-----
Insurance companies, tax on receipts .....	1,851.36	5,349.80
Laws and Journals, sale of .....	68.96	-----
Legal services and expenses refunded .....	197.32	-----
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, earnings .....	203.28	-----
N. C. Experiment Station, U. S. appropriation .....	3,750.00	3,750.00
Postage from land grants .....	2.70	2.50
Privilege tax on railroads .....	259.20	5,851.57
Railroad property tax, general .....	340.63	107.05
Railroad property tax, pensions .....	64.87	20.38
Roster N. C. State Troops, sale of .....	-----	2.25
Seal tax, Executive Department .....	244.40	194.75
Seal tax, State Department .....	107.35	56.05
Sewing machines, licenses .....	1.50	1.50
Shellfish Commission .....	148.49	8.55
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers .....	29.70	189.90
State Guard, special .....	9,794.56	-----
State's Prison earnings .....	4,587.70	12,860.21
State's Prison, Martin defalcation .....	960.04	-----
Steamboat and canal property, general .....	181.39	-----
Steamboat and canal property, pensions .....	34.55	-----
Supreme Court Reports, sale of .....	99.21	333.10
Taxes from counties, general .....	26,610.62	64,141.37
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes .....	640.53	2,412.29
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants .....	677.70	682.69
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor .....	87.18	530.09
Taxes from counties, pensions, property .....	3,376.11	10,596.98
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll .....	1,127.46	2,070.67
Telephone and telegraph, taxes on gross earnings .....	62.41	30.67
Telephone and telegraph, property, general .....	1,821.75	227.68
Telephone and telegraph tax, pensions .....	347.00	43.37
Tonnage tax .....	6,635.40	2,979.60



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

OCTOBER—Continued.	1901	1902
Water, light and sewer, property, general-----	\$330.75	\$51.96
Water, light and sewer, property, pensions-----	63.00	9.90
Total-----	69 688.85	116,512.33
NOVEMBER.	1901	1902
Additional State taxes-----	\$11.90	-----
Bank, license tax-----	15.33	\$1.00
Bank, tax on stock, general-----	109.20	-----
Bank, tax on stock, pensions-----	20.80	-----
Building and loan associations, tax on stock, general-----	-----	26.00
Building and loan associations, tax on stock, pensions-----	-----	14.46
Excess corporation property tax, general-----	136.68	573.26
Excess corporation property tax, pensions-----	26.03	109.18
Corporation tax, State Department-----	618.50	727.50
Disabled soldiers, refunded-----	100.00	-----
Fees from Insurance Department-----	177.00	516.00
Fees from State Department-----	39.30	46.35
Fees from Treasury Department-----	154.00	20.00
Inheritance tax-----	216.80	-----
Indigent pupils-----	708.99	744.50
Insurance companies, licenses-----	712.51	348.67
Insurance companies, tax on gross receipts-----	95.29	887.03
Interest from institutions-----	-----	450.00
Laws and Journals, sale of-----	33.92	4.25
N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, earnings-----	215.87	589.85
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, earnings-----	4,111.08	1,500.00
Postage from land grants-----	1.00	7.38
Privilege tax on railroads-----	36.00	48.00
Railroad property tax, general-----	221.54	-----
Railroad property tax, pensions-----	42.19	-----
Roster N. C. State Troops, sale of-----	-----	3.50
Seal tax, State Department-----	45.60	53.68
Sewing machine licenses-----	353.50	353.00
Shellfish Commission-----	681.83	663.35
Sketches N. C. Regts. Confederate Soldiers, sale of-----	-----	250.20
State's Prison, earnings-----	22,128.72	36,374.51



## MONTHLY RECEIPTS—Continued.

NOVEMBER—Continued.	1901	1902
State and Colonial Records, sale of -----		\$24.30
Steamboat and canal property, general -----	\$1.58	
Steamboat and canal property, pensions -----	.30	
Supreme Court Reports, sale of -----	614.24	316.92
Taxes from counties, general -----	122,276.83	79,635.46
Taxes from counties, interest, incomes -----	1,281.31	2,613.33
Taxes from counties, interest, merchants -----	2,978.33	1,983.12
Taxes from counties, interest, liquor -----	1,707.08	1,212.23
Taxes from counties, pensions, property -----	16,301.54	13,340.34
Taxes from counties, pensions, poll -----	4,201.96	3,580.23
Telephone and telegraph tax on receipts -----	260.79	353.90
Tonnage tax -----	269.20	796.00
Water, light and sewer, property, general -----	34.91	21.00
Water, light and sewer, property, pensions -----	6.65	4.00
Weights and measures -----	2.65	
Total -----	180,950.93	148,242.50



## STATEMENT OF MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS.

DECEMBER.	1900	1901
Agricultural Department.....	\$1,907.84	\$2,607.44
Agricultural societies.....		50.00
Auditor's Department.....	249.99	386.98
Board of Public Charities.....	125.95	153.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing.....	242.00	238.00
Capitol square.....	40.00	36.15
Contingencies.....	437.95	48.33
Crop Pest Commission.....		49.55
Convict account.....	444.95	268.40
Court of Impeachment.....		180.00
Department of Public Instruction.....	249.99	270.82
Dangerous insane.....		1,000.00
Disabled soldiers.....	120.00	
Direct tax.....		6.00
Executive Department.....	400.00	
Escaped convicts.....		81.85
Fuel, lights and water.....	123.64	139.55
Fugitives from justice.....	40.00	215.00
Freight and express charges.....		131.96
Governor's mansion and grounds.....	182.47	291.91
Indigent pupils.....	4,812.03	5,157.12
Insurance Department.....	291.50	284.30
Interest, 4 per cent consolidated bonds.....	147.00	2,475.00
Interest, 6 per cent construction bonds.....	2,280.00	2,460.00
Judiciary.....	5,091.21	6,136.51
Laborer's pay roll.....	623.75	681.25
Legal services and expenses.....	1,951.39	1,500.00
Legislative Examining Committee.....	282.20	287.00
Normal schools.....	3,000.00	1,750.00
North Carolina A. and M. College (colored).....	2,500.00	
North Carolina Board of Health.....		533.20
North Carolina Corporation Commission.....	824.27	1,124.46
North Carolina College A. and M. Arts, Raleigh.....		4,260.81
North Carolina Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	10,000.00	5,500.00
North Carolina School for Deaf and Dumb.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
North Carolina Volunteer Fireman's Association.....	625.00	625.00



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

DECEMBER—Continued.	1900	1901
Paper account .....	\$386.84	-----
Pensions .....	62,489.00	\$72,792.50
Pension tax refunded .....	-----	12.00
Postage and stationery .....	202.23	441.47
Presidential Electors .....	384.70	-----
Public printing .....	1,615.45	2,191.75
Public schools .....	1,901.51	-----
Public school rural libraries .....	-----	250.00
Refund of freight charges .....	-----	5,247.24
Settling State taxes .....	24.40	6.00
Shellfish Commission .....	50.38	2,070.13
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers .....	-----	1,392.29
State Board of Elections .....	16.00	-----
State Department .....	294.89	399.99
State Geological Survey .....	2,000.00	-----
State Guard, special .....	155.00	275.84
State Hospital at Goldsboro .....	5,000.00	6,000.00
State Hospital at Morganton .....	10,000.00	11,000.00
State Hospital at Raleigh .....	10,000.00	7,350.00
State Library .....	243.26	346.49
State Normal and Industrial College .....	6,250.00	6,250.00
State's Prison .....	10,338.54	5,683.95
State taxes refunded .....	492.57	74.14
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds .....	50.00	57.50
Supreme Court Reports .....	522.79	-----
Telegraph and telephone expenses .....	-----	32.88
Treasury Department .....	520.83	629.33
University of North Carolina .....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Weights and measures .....	-----	19.18
	159,939.85	175,717.22
JANUARY.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department .....	8,591.17	7,424.24
Auditor's Department .....	374.98	417.22
Board of Internal Improvements .....	340.55	-----
Board of Public Charities .....	68.00	72.40



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

JANUARY—Continued.	1901	1902
Bureau of Immigration.....		\$75.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing.....	\$304.50	238.00
Capitol square.....	42.95	39.50
Contingencies.....	629.12	59.22
Convict account.....	79.20	286.35
Dangerous insane.....	6,700.00	
Department of Public Instruction.....	374.98	270.98
Disabled soldiers.....	120.00	840.00
Escaped convicts.....	1,064.83	25.00
Executive Department.....	600.00	483.37
Fuel, lights and water.....	395.06	254.61
Fayetteville Light Infantry.....	150.00	
Freight and express charges.....		48.58
Fugitives from justice.....	730.00	278.42
General Assembly.....	13,078.00	
Governor's mansion and grounds.....	212.10	221.67
Indigent pupils.....	100.00	170.00
Insurance Department.....	250.00	250.00
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated bonds.....	31,676.00	30,273.00
Interest on 4 per cent old Prison debt bonds.....	2,220.00	2,200.00
Interest on 4 per cent Prison Farm bonds.....	1,200.00	1,120.00
Interest on 6 per cent construction debt.....	3,330.00	1,290.00
Judiciary.....	5,809.92	5,548.39
Laborers' pay roll.....	499.00	560.00
Legal services and expenses.....	9,984.87	100.00
Normal schools.....	500.00	500.00
North Carolina A. and M. College (colored).....		2,500.00
North Carolina Board of Health.....	12.40	
North Carolina College of A. and M. Arts.....	3,750.00	3,750.00
North Carolina Corporation Commission.....	772.39	999.36
North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.....	3,750.00	3,750.00
North Carolina Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	7,500.00	4,707.97
North Carolina School for Deaf and Dumb.....	5,000.00	4,000.00
Oxford Orphan Asylum (white).....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Oxford Orphanage (colored).....	1,250.00	1,250.00
Paper account.....	1,580.74	



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

JANUARY—Continued.	1901	1902
Pensions .....	\$37,642.00	\$110,256.50
Pension tax refunded .....		19.00
Postage and stationery .....	351.28	291.70
Presidential Electors .....	329.00	
Public buildings and grounds .....		105.76
Public printing .....	957.29	1,026.34
Public schools .....	35,835.97	42,110.35
Public schools, rural libraries .....		520.00
Refund of freight charges .....		58.48
Settling State taxes .....	130.60	19.60
Shellfish Commission .....	677.54	3,146.84
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers .....		93.98
Soldiers' Home .....	2,000.00	
State Board of Elections .....	65.60	
State and Colonial Records .....	67.93	
State Department .....	483.06	587.91
State Geological Survey .....	1,000.00	833.33
State Guard, special .....	310.16	528.05
State Hospital, Goldsboro .....	5,000.00	5,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton .....	10,000.00	14,000.00
State Hospital, Raleigh .....	7,500.00	6,400.00
State Library .....	165.52	182.64
State Normal and Industrial College .....	6,250.00	
State's Prison .....	8,926.08	10,547.33
State taxes refunded .....	605.86	136.72
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds .....	50.00	65.00
Supreme Court contingencies .....	60.00	8.30
Supreme Court Reports .....		519.03
Telegraph and telephone expense .....		37.35
Treasury Department .....	727.07	580.87
Weights and measures .....	8.33	8.37
	234,634.65	273,586.73



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

FEBRUARY.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department.....	\$10,369.90	\$10,708.09
Auditor's Department.....	322.15	484.98
Board of Public Charities.....	68.00	4.00
Bureau of Immigration.....	100.00	-----
Bureau of Labor and Printing.....	179.50	243.00
Capitol square.....	32.00	54.25
Contingencies.....	382.10	239.81
Convict account.....	445.55	375.60
Department of Public Instruction.....	124.99	270.82
Disabled soldiers.....	240.00	120.00
Escaped convicts.....	24.00	-----
Executive Department.....	241.66	483.33
Fuel, lights and water.....	436.70	355.09
Fugitives from justice.....	363.15	341.36
Freight and express charges.....	-----	76.95
General Assembly.....	22,606.61	-----
Governor's mansion and grounds.....	155.47	261.60
Guilford Battle Ground.....	500.00	500.00
Indigent pupils.....	55.00	-----
Insurance Department.....	250.00	250.00
Interest, 4 per cent consolidated bonds.....	30,109.00	31,753.00
Interest, 6 per cent construction bonds.....	1,230.00	1,280.00
Judiciary.....	5,007.02	5,732.31
Laborers' pay roll.....	499.00	560.00
Legal services and expenses.....	292.85	56.55
Normal schools.....	7,000.00	857.14
North Carolina Board of Health.....	500.00	-----
North Carolina Corporation Commission.....	804.43	1,031.94
North Carolina College A. and M. Arts, Raleigh.....	-----	1,600.00
North Carolina Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	12,500.00	9,000.00
North Carolina School for Deaf and Dumb.....	5,000.00	3,500.00
Paper account.....	174.20	-----
Pensions.....	5,772.50	8,392.00
Pension tax refunded.....	-----	22.00
Postage and stationery.....	133.50	334.40
Privilege tax on railroads refunded.....	-----	124.75



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

FEBRUARY—Continued.	1901	1902
Public buildings and grounds-----		\$126.88
Public printing-----	\$1,726.16	1,845.04
Public schools-----	17,775.34	11,773.20
Public schools, rural libraries-----		370.00
Refund of freight charges-----		655.37
Settling State taxes-----	96.40	102.85
Shellfish Commission-----	1,142.17	5,548.07
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers-----	200.00	937.62
Soldiers' Home-----		2,000.00
State Department-----	124.99	476.49
State Geological Survey-----		833.34
State Guard, special-----	30.00	197.93
State Guard-----		5,000.00
State Hospital, Goldsboro-----	10,000.00	4,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton-----	15,000.00	9,000.00
State Hospital, Raleigh-----	5,000.00	11,400.00
State Library-----	91.33	236.13
State's Prison-----	15,422.47	31,576.95
State's Prison, old debts-----	845.75	
State taxes refunded-----	117.95	192.59
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds-----	50.00	65.00
Supreme Court contingencies-----	51.00	
Telegraph and telephone expenses-----		52.88
Treasury Department-----	352.91	580.83
Weights and measures-----	30.34	8.33
Total-----	173,976.09	165,992.47
MARCH.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department-----	\$8,749.05	\$16,644.30
Agricultural societies-----	50.00	150.00
Auditor's Department-----	487.48	384.98
Board of Public Charities-----	68.00	68.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing-----	238.00	243.00
Capitol square-----	40.00	52.50
Contingencies-----	623.93	288.59
Convict account-----	552.20	910.50



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

MARCH—Continued.	1901	1902
Corporation tax refunded.....	\$50.00	-----
Court of Impeachment.....	4,492.56	-----
Crop Pest Commission.....	-----	\$200.00
Dangerous insane.....	-----	1,000.00
Department of Public Instruction.....	249.99	270.82
Disabled soldiers.....	465.50	720.00
Escaped convicts.....	15.30	35.40
Executive Department.....	483.33	483.33
Freight and express charges.....	-----	64.21
Fuel, lights and water.....	543.47	301.72
Fugitives from justice.....	189.55	209.03
General Assembly.....	33,540.32	-----
Governor's mansion and grounds.....	404.61	278.09
Indigent pupils.....	150.00	-----
Insurance Department.....	250.00	250.00
Interest, 4 per cent consolidated bonds.....	3,617.00	1,976.00
Interest, 4 per cent State's Prison farm bonds.....	-----	20.00
Interest, 6 per cent construction bonds.....	780.00	4,830.00
Judiciary.....	5,378.19	5,896.51
Laborers' pay roll.....	637.75	681.25
Legal services and expenses.....	1,092.40	36.15
Normal schools.....	-----	1,357.14
North Carolina College A. and M. Arts.....	5,000.00	21,600.00
North Carolina Corporation Commission.....	769.73	1,160.29
N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Raleigh.....	-----	4,500.00
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton.....	-----	3,500.00
Paper account.....	1,473.08	-----
Pensions.....	2,784.00	3,800.00
Pension tax refunded.....	-----	12.68
Postage and stationery.....	752.93	435.25
Public buildings and grounds.....	-----	116.78
Public printing.....	2,083.43	1,406.73
Public schools.....	12,968.97	18,200.73
Public schools, rural libraries.....	-----	240.00
Settling State taxes.....	38.85	141.40
Shellfish Commission.....	1,356.79	2,225.60



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

MARCH—Continued.	1901	1902
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers -----	\$406.98	\$1,098.60
Soldiers' Home -----	3,000.00	-----
State Department -----	374.98	399.99
State Geological Survey -----	833.33	-----
State Guard -----	2,500.00	-----
State Guard, special -----	579.01	79.36
State Hospital, Goldsboro -----	-----	4,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton -----	10,000.00	9,000.00
State Hospital, Raleigh -----	7,500.00	6,400.00
State Library -----	93.96	177.02
State Normal and Industrial College -----	-----	6,250.00
State's Prison -----	12,022.08	8,268.17
State's Prison old debts -----	263.90	-----
State's Prison Sunday School -----	50.00	-----
State taxes refunded -----	1,052.04	143.77
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds -----	50.00	65.00
Supreme Court contingencies -----	3.50	36.77
Supreme Court Reports -----	546.54	-----
Telegraph and telephone expenses -----	-----	56.82
Treasury Department -----	945.41	580.83
Weights and measures -----	13.61	8.33
Total -----	130,656.75	131,265.64
APRIL.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department -----	\$9,904.20	\$12,914.20
Agricultural societies -----	50.00	-----
Auditor's Department -----	413.15	399.98
Board of Internal Improvements -----	15.00	-----
Board of Public Charities -----	68.00	136.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing -----	238.00	243.00
Capitol square -----	44.13	49.55
Commission to Investigate Treasury -----	291.20	-----
Contingencies -----	667.57	51.78
Convict account -----	278.80	470.05
Court of Impeachment -----	4,492.56	-----
Dangerous insane -----	2,000.00	-----



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

APRIL—Continued.	1901	1902
Department of Public Instruction .....	\$259.99	\$270.82
Disabled soldiers .....	600.00	240.00
Escaped convicts .....	20.35	7.50
Executive Department .....	483.33	483.33
Freight and express charges .....		24.50
Fuel, lights and water .....	400.33	341.57
Fugitives from justice .....	5.00	429.50
General Assembly .....	1,078.90	-----
Governor's mansion and grounds .....	345.93	397.43
Insurance Department .....	250.00	250.00
Interest, 4 per cent consolidated bonds .....	762.00	685.00
Interest, 4 per cent State's Prison farm bonds .....		60.00
Interest, 6 per cent construction bonds .....	7,750.00	62,070.00
Judiciary .....	5,438.19	5,896.51
Laborers' pay roll .....	527.00	545.00
Legal services and expenses .....	611.60	-----
Moore's Creek Battle Ground .....	100.00	-----
Normal schools .....		1,857.14
N. C. A. and M. College (colored) .....	2,500.00	2,500.00
N. C. Board of Health .....	383.88	500.00
N. C. College of A. and M. Arts .....	7,760.81	1,600.00
N. C. Corporation Commission .....	928.65	919.60
N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station .....	3,750.00	3,750.00
N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind .....	5,357.32	12,496.76
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb .....	5,000.00	3,500.00
Oxford Orphan Asylum (white) .....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Oxford Orphanage (colored) .....	2,850.00	1,250.00
Paper account .....		1,999.56
Pensions .....	844.00	1,040.00
Postage and stationery .....	566.00	333.71
Public buildings and grounds .....		43.68
Public printing .....	4,020.26	560.53
Public schools .....	8,546.64	67,017.52
Public schools, rural libraries .....		200.00
Refund of freight charges .....		206.81
Settling State taxes .....	54.80	52.00



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

APRIL—Continued.	1901	1902
Shellfish Commission -----	\$1,226.64	\$1,262.50
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers -----		907.07
Soldiers' Home -----	3,000.00	1,000.00
State Department -----	393.32	412.11
State Geological Survey -----	833.33	
State Guard, special -----	100.33	410.13
State Hospital, Goldsboro -----	5,000.00	3,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton -----	10,000.00	19,000.00
State Hospital, Raleigh -----	10,000.00	6,400.00
State Library -----	147.73	428.55
State Normal and Industrial College -----	10,000.00	6,250.00
State's Prison -----	13,464.47	8,179.44
State's Prison, old debts -----	180.45	
State taxes refunded -----	107.43	71.33
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds -----	50.00	65.00
Supreme Court contingencies -----		13.40
Supreme Court Reports -----		519.67
Treasury Department -----	580.83	643.33
Treasury Department, Martin defalcation -----	52.00	
Treasury Department, attorney's fees -----	25.00	
Treasury Department, Morganton Hospital -----		30.00
Treasury Department, New York to secure loan -----		150.00
University of North Carolina -----	7,500.00	20,000.00
Weights and measures -----	3.05	9.33
Total -----	143,426.44	256,601.98
MAY.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department -----		\$8,175.60
Agricultural societies -----		500.00
Auditor's Department -----	\$399.98	389.98
Bureau of Public Charities -----	68.00	68.00
Bureau of Immigration -----	50.00	50.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing -----	238.00	269.00
Capitol square -----	40.09	60.50
Contingencies -----	537.32	62.54
Convict account -----	507.75	383.50



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

MAY—Continued.	1901	1902
Court of Impeachment .....	\$100.00	-----
Dangerous insane .....	-----	\$1,000.00
Department of Public Instruction .....	270.82	270.82
Disabled soldiers .....	600.00	600.00
Escaped convicts .....	55.75	-----
Executive Department .....	483.33	483.33
Fuel, lights and water .....	193.79	111.29
Freight and express charges .....	-----	45.79
Fugitives from justice .....	20.00	486.25
General Assembly .....	57.50	-----
Governor's mansion and grounds .....	198.14	217.35
Insurance Department .....	250.00	250.00
Interest, 4 per cent consolidated bonds .....	758.00	358.00
Interest, 6 per cent construction debt bonds .....	59,460.00	5,550.00
Judiciary .....	5,518.19	6,036.51
Laborers' pay roll .....	542.00	561.04
Legal services and expenses .....	559.36	57.05
Normal schools .....	-----	3,428.56
N. C. Board of Health .....	500.00	-----
N. C. College A. and M. Arts .....	2,500.00	3,200.00
N. C. Corporation Commission .....	954.82	993.49
N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind .....	-----	4,550.00
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb .....	5,000.00	4,255.99
Paper account .....	1,896.09	953.07
Pensions .....	-----	465.50
Postage and stationery .....	758.05	393.15
Public buildings and grounds .....	-----	53.08
Public printing .....	1,188.44	1,167.84
Public schools .....	9,406.67	19,618.33
Public schools, rural libraries .....	-----	120.00
Settling State taxes .....	41.00	60.20
Shellfish Commission .....	965.30	1,889.32
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers .....	-----	1,061.05
Soldiers' Home .....	-----	1,000.00
State Department .....	418.89	399.99
State and Colonial Records .....	-----	411.75



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

MAY—Continued.	1901	1902
State Guard-----	\$5,000.00	\$2,500.00
State Guard, special-----	226.48	693.49
State Hospital, Goldsboro-----		19,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton-----	5,000.00	55,600.00
State Hospital, Raleigh-----	5,000.00	6,400.00
State Library-----	175.96	129.16
State Normal and Industrial College-----	6,250.00	10,000.00
State's Prison-----	10,734.21	9,071.72
State taxes refunded-----	429.65	25.27
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds-----	50.00	65.00
Supreme Court contingencies-----	10.30	20.00
Supreme Court Reports-----		519.67
Telegraph and telephone expenses-----		35.97
Treasury Department-----	580.83	518.33
Treasury Department, Martin defalcation-----	45.00	
Treasury Department, contingencies-----		6.89
Weights and measures-----	16.88	8.33
Total-----	128,056.59	174,151.70
JUNE.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department-----	\$8,791.98	\$42.25
Auditor's Department-----	374.98	390.38
Board of Internal Improvements-----	17.95	
Board of Public Charities-----	68.00	
Bureau of Labor and Printing-----	238.00	343.00
Capitol square-----	104.72	42.50
Commission to Investigate Treasury-----	12.50	
Contingencies-----	419.76	487.03
Convict account-----	91.20	212.65
Dangerous insane-----	1,000.00	
Department of Public Instruction-----	270.82	270.82
Disabled soldiers-----	720.00	840.00
Escaped convicts-----	93.70	24.85
Executive Department-----	533.33	533.33
Fuel, lights and water-----	124.39	116.30
Fugitives from justice-----	400.00	378.50



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

JUNE—Continued.	1901	1902
Freight and express charges -----		\$247.78
Governor's mansion and grounds -----	\$271.03	137.41
Insurance Department -----	250.00	250.00
Interest, 4 per cent consolidated bonds -----	566.00	2,696.00
Interest, 6 per cent construction debt bonds -----	8,760.00	5,550.00
Judiciary -----	4,869.03	5,516.51
Laborers' pay roll -----	566.00	716.45
Legal services and expenses -----	2,744.05	334.45
N. C. A. and M. College, (colored) -----		2,500.00
N. C. College A. and M. Arts -----		1,600.00
N. C. Corporation Commission -----	1,001.52	1,089.01
N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind -----	10,000.00	7,281.10
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb -----	5,000.00	4,100.00
Paper account -----		700.00
Pensions -----	661.00	860.00
Postage and stationery -----	472.15	721.41
Public buildings and grounds -----		40.48
Public printing -----	2,100.25	2,036.54
Public schools -----	2,416.67	4,783.44
Public schools, rural libraries -----		70.00
Settling State taxes -----	51.20	82.60
Shellfish Commission -----	660.80	1,490.20
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers -----		305.11
Soldiers' Home -----		1,000.00
State and Colonial Records -----		200.00
State Department -----	389.99	392.99
State Geological Survey -----	833.34	
State Guard, special -----	255.64	149.95
State Hospital, Goldsboro -----	5,000.00	4,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton -----	10,000.00	9,000.00
State Hospital, Raleigh -----	5,000.00	6,400.00
State Library -----	157.71	129.16
State's Prison -----	12,707.60	11,658.72
State's Prison Sunday School -----		50.00
State taxes refunded -----	31.87	5.00
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds -----	50.00	65.00



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

JUNE—Continued.	1901	1902
Supreme Court contingencies .....		\$7.50
Telegraph and telephone expenses .....		24.98
Treasury Department .....	\$580.83	580.83
Treasury Department, attorney's fees .....	50.00	
Weights and measures .....	157.83	8.33
Total .....	88,865.92	80,432.60
JULY.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department .....	\$5,000.00	
Auditor's Department .....	541.64	\$395.73
Board of Internal Improvements .....	46.25	47.72
Board of Public Charities .....	68.00	68.00
Bureau of Immigration .....	25.00	
Bureau of Labor and Printing .....	338.00	344.00
Capitol square .....	43.47	42.00
Contingencies .....	1,105.23	118.43
Convict account .....	82.55	58.80
Department Public Instruction .....	270.82	270.82
Disabled soldiers .....	1,200.00	960.00
Escaped convicts .....	175.65	20.00
Executive Department .....	433.33	766.66
Freight and express charges .....		263.79
Fuel, lights and water .....	291.92	239.89
Fugitives from justice .....	150.65	73.48
Governor's mansion and grounds .....	242.93	116.24
Insurance Department .....	250.00	250.00
Interest .....		187.50
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated bonds .....	30,673.00	50,476.00
Interest on 4 per cent old Prison debt bonds .....	2,220.00	20.00
Interest on 4 per cent Prison Farm bonds .....	1,170.00	780.00
Interest on 6 per cent construction debt bonds .....	4,260.00	870.00
Judiciary .....	5,108.19	5,466.51
Laborers' pay roll .....	658.14	577.55
Legal services and expenses .....	290.80	36.73
Legislative Investigating Committee .....	1.40	
N. C. A. and M. College (colored), Greensboro .....		8,250.00



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

JULY—Continued.	1901	1902
N. C. Board of Health.....	\$620.85	\$204.00
N. C. College of A. and M. Arts.....	6,250.00	3,750.00
N. C. Corporation Commission.....	1,262.32	1,183.16
N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.....	3,750.00	-----
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	-----	4,500.00
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb.....	4,004.43	-----
Oxford Orphan Asylum, white.....	1,000.00	-----
Oxford Orphanage, colored.....	1,250.00	625.00
Paper account.....	2,099.75	-----
Pensions.....	233.50	1,760.00
Pension tax refunded.....	-----	.80
Postage and stationery.....	569.66	363.09
Public buildings and grounds.....	-----	152.83
Public printing.....	2,516.43	1,203.25
Public schools.....	3,507.34	7,649.03
Public school, rural libraries.....	-----	70.00
Refund of freight charges.....	-----	400.00
Settling State taxes.....	33.40	22.00
Shellfish Commission.....	802.67	401.00
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers.....	-----	638.04
Soldiers' Home.....	-----	1,000.00
State Board of Elections.....	191.40	167.45
State Department.....	405.99	399.99
State and Colonial Records.....	-----	216.87
State Geological Survey.....	333.34	-----
State Guard.....	1,500.00	-----
State Guard, special.....	1,213.00	300.73
State Hospital, Goldsboro.....	-----	4,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton.....	6,000.00	9,000.00
State Hospital, Raleigh.....	3,000.00	6,400.00
State Library.....	142.65	141.46
State Normal and Industrial College.....	5,000.00	-----
State's Prison.....	18,735.22	18,740.78
State's Prison, defalcation account.....	6,500.00	-----
State's Prison, old debts.....	127.76	-----
State taxes refunded.....	54.81	61.50



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

JULY—Continued.	1901	1902
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds.....	\$50.00	\$65.00
Supreme Court contingencies .....		4.20
Supreme Court Reports.....	567.85	
Telegraph and telephone expenses.....		79.95
Treasury Department.....	580.83	643.33
University of North Carolina.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Weights and measures .....	8.33	8.33
Total.....	127,954.07	143,856.03
AUGUST.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department.....	\$5,922.50	\$860.00
Auditor's Department .....	329.82	449.98
Board of Examiners State Institutions.....		281.74
Board of Internal Improvements.....	49.75	33.30
Board of Public Charities.....	74.45	156.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing.....	338.00	443.00
Capitol square .....	49.12	52.50
Contingencies.....	1,484.89	93.65
Convict account .....	282.40	331.10
Corporation tax refunded.....	50.00	
Crop Pest Commission.....		300.00
Dangerous insane .....		1,000.00
Department of Public Instruction.....	270.82	270.82
Disabled soldiers .....	960.00	1,080.00
Escaped convicts.....	137.47	33.00
Executive Department.....	633.33	200.00
Freight and express charges .....		300.89
Fuel, lights and water .....	122.91	92.28
Fugitives from justice .....	425.36	476.25
Governor's mansion and grounds .....	171.30	143.39
Insurance Department.....	250.00	250.00
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated bonds .....	32,728.00	8,694.00
Interest on 4 per cent Prison Farm bonds.....	20.00	210.00
Interest on 6 per cent construction debt bonds.....	1,710.00	3,180.00
Judiciary .....	5,750.81	5,719.51
Laborers' pay roll .....	529.00	551.24



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

AUGUST—Continued.	1901	1902
Legal services and expenses -----	\$124.52	\$242.15
N. C. A. and M. College (colored) -----	4,000.00	-----
N. C. College A. and M. Arts, Raleigh -----	-----	16,750.00
N. C. Corporation Commission -----	971.72	994.27
N. C. Experiment Station -----	-----	3,750.00
N. C. Institute Deaf, Dumb and Blind -----	2,909.68	4,500.00
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb -----	2,000.00	5,039.28
Oxford Orphan Asylum (white) -----	1,500.00	2,500.00
Oxford Orphanage (colored) -----	-----	625.00
Paper account -----	168.00	-----
Pensions -----	913.50	340.00
Pension tax refunded -----	-----	2.00
Postage and stationery -----	384.89	358.90
Public buildings and grounds -----	-----	36.18
Public printing -----	2,550.38	1,838.27
Public schools -----	5,397.47	3,405.04
Public schools, rural libraries -----	-----	70.00
Settling State taxes -----	17.60	39.60
Shellfish Commission -----	297.13	355.31
Shellfish Investigating Committee -----	342.60	-----
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers -----	-----	185.20
Soldiers' Home -----	5,000.00	2,000.00
State and Colonial Records -----	-----	270.00
State Board of Elections -----	-----	216.00
State Department -----	527.32	399.99
State Geological Survey -----	833.33	1,666.66
State Guard -----	5,000.00	-----
State Guard, special -----	620.30	375.50
State Hospital, Goldsboro -----	7,500.00	4,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton -----	10,000.00	9,000.00
State Hospital, Raleigh -----	9,500.00	6,400.00
State Library -----	152.41	129.16
State's Prison -----	5,782.86	5,213.22
State's Prison, old debts -----	7.63	-----
State taxes refunded -----	668.15	332.81
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds -----	50.00	65.00



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

AUGUST—Continued.	1901	1902
Supreme Court contingencies.....		\$9.00
Supreme Court Reports.....		460.41
Telegraph and telephone expense.....		45.25
Treasury Department.....	\$1,036.66	518.33
Treasury Department, contingencies.....		31.75
Weights and measures.....	8.33	8.33
Total .....	120,554.41	97,355.26
SEPTEMBER.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department.....	\$2,802.00	\$2,311.25
Agricultural societies .....	550.00	50.00
Auditor's Department .....	399.98	417.23
Board of Examiners State Institutions.....		298.23
Board of Internal Improvements.....	24.00	27.80
Board of Public Charities.....	76.50	146.65
Bureau of Immigration.....		50.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing .....	238.00	343.00
Capitol square .....	39.25	42.00
Contingencies.....	553.37	420.58
Convict account .....	514.35	344.30
Dangerous insane .....	1,000.00	
Department of Public Instruction.....	270.82	270.82
Disabled soldiers .....	1,320.00	960.00
Escaped convicts .....	141.55	20.00
Executive Department.....	333.33	433.33
Freight and express charges.....		250.12
Fuel, lights and water.....	127.07	105.30
Fugitives from justice.....		398.22
General Assembly.....	50.00	
Governor's mansion and grounds .....	873.02	168.02
Insurance Department.....	250.00	250.00
Interest .....		4,500.00
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated bonds.....	1,067.00	2,907.00
Interest on 4 per cent State's Prison bonds.....		2,180.00
Interest on 4 per cent Prison Farm bonds.....		120.00
Interest on 6 per cent construction bonds.....		7,740.00



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

SEPTEMBER—Continued.	1901	1902
Judiciary -----	\$5,896.51	\$6,016.51
Laborers' pay roll -----	658.75	708.69
Legal services and expenses -----	64.60	503.75
Normal schools -----	2,000.00	-----
N. C. A. and M. College (colored), Greensboro -----	-----	2,500.00
N. C. College of A. and M. Arts -----	10,000.00	-----
N. C. Board of Health -----	-----	500.00
N. C. Corporation Commission -----	1,037.44	993.54
N. C. Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind -----	3,550.00	4,885.78
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb -----	6,500.00	3,500.00
Paper account -----	-----	391.81
Pensions -----	29.00	130.00
Pension tax refunded -----	1.60	-----
Postage and stationary -----	242.00	297.49
Public buildings and grounds -----	-----	37.58
Public printing -----	1,852.42	2,694.37
Public schools -----	1,569.00	1,560.60
Public schools, rural libraries -----	780.00	20.00
Settling State taxes -----	21.40	47.40
Shellfish Commission -----	436.60	213.61
Shellfish Investigating Committee -----	242.00	-----
Soldiers' Home -----	-----	1,000.00
State Department -----	318.66	392.99
State Geological Survey -----	833.33	-----
State Guard, special -----	665.29	419.09
State's Hospital, Goldsboro -----	5,000.00	4,000.00
State's Hospital, Morganton -----	12,000.00	9,000.00
State's Hospital, Raleigh -----	5,000.00	6,400.00
State Library -----	154.89	129.16
State Normal and Industrial College -----	6,250.00	-----
State's Prison -----	5,275.60	8,143.14
State's Prison, defalcation account -----	9,560.04	-----
State's Prison, old debts -----	12.50	-----
State taxes refunded -----	185.94	327.18
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds -----	50.00	65.00
Supreme Court, contingencies -----	-----	8.00



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

SEPTEMBER—Continued.	1901	1902
Telegraph and telephone expense -----		\$49.73
Treasury Department -----	\$125.00	580.83
Treasury Department, attorney's fees -----	150.00	
University of North Carolina -----	6,000.00	
Weights and measures -----	8.33	8.33
Wilkesboro & Jefferson Turnpike Co., paid State's Prison for stock in -----		3,000.00
Total -----	97,101.14	83,278.43
OCTOBER.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department -----	\$5,863.40	\$3,659.60
Agricultural societies -----	2,000.00	
Auditor's Department -----	395.81	448.98
Board of Examiners State Institutions -----		807.08
Board of Internal Improvements -----	5.20	
Board of Public Charities -----	68.00	72.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing -----	339.00	344.00
Capitol square -----	41.25	42.00
Contingencies -----	446.45	98.58
Convict account -----	427.75	453.10
Court of Impeachment -----	10.00	
Dangerous insane -----	1,000.00	1,000.00
Department Public Instruction -----	270.82	270.82
Disabled soldiers -----	840.00	1,200.00
Escaped convicts -----	57.44	153.20
Executive Department -----	483.33	483.33
Fuel, lights and water -----	223.11	142.63
Fugitives from justice -----	245.00	176.00
Freight and express charges -----		384.33
General Assembly -----	200.00	
Governor's mansion and grounds -----	254.10	131.71
Insurance Department -----	280.44	250.00
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated bonds -----	1,790.00	1,122.00
Interest on 4 per cent Prison Farm bonds -----	10.00	90.00
Interest on 6 per cent construction debt, bonds -----	74,230.00	4,230.00
Judiciary -----	5,687.35	5,916.51



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

OCTOBER—Continued.	1901	1902
Laborers' pay roll -----	\$527.00	\$557.48
Legal services and expenses -----	12.50	150.00
Moore's Creek Battle Ground -----		50.00
Normal schools -----	2,250.00	4,500.00
N. C. A. and M. College, colored -----	9,250.00	2,500.00
N. C. College of A. and M. Arts -----	6,750.00	6,400.00
N. C. Corporation Commission -----	1,195.66	1,015.85
N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station -----	3,750.00	3,750.00
N. C. Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind -----	2,203.28	4,500.00
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb -----	2,500.00	3,500.00
N. C. State Firemen's Association -----	1,875.00	
Oxford Orphan Asylum, white -----	2,500.00	2,500.00
Oxford Orphanage, colored -----	1,250.00	1,250.00
Paper account -----	427.64	
Pensions -----	14.50	110.00
Pension tax refunded -----	8.00	
Postage and stationery -----	609.12	224.00
Public buildings and grounds -----		145.36
Public printing -----	2,666.62	2,025.17
Public schools -----	650.95	3,686.68
Public schools, rural libraries -----	540.00	160.00
Settling State taxes -----	65.00	75.80
Shellfish Commission -----	126.18	93.25
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers -----	600.00	1,098.06
Soldiers' Home -----		2,000.00
State and Colonial Records -----	4.77	
State Department -----	389.99	408.99
State Geological Survey -----	1,666.67	
State Guard -----	2,000.00	
State Guard, special -----	9,481.99	690.93
State Hospital, Goldsboro -----	5,000.00	4,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton -----	8,500.00	9,000.00
State Hospital, Raleigh -----	4,000.00	8,800.00
State Library -----	144.71	129.16
State's Prison -----	20,921.02	21,889.73
State Normal and Industrial College -----		6,250.00



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

OCTOBER—Continued.	1901	1902
State taxes refunded .....	\$132.18	\$65.31
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds.....	50.00	65.00
Supreme Court contingencies.....	6.00	25.30
Supreme Court Reports.....	300.70	469.94
Telegraph and telephone expense.....		79.07
Treasury Department.....	580.83	620.83
University of N. C.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Weights and measures.....	8.33	8.33
Wilkesboro & Jefferson Turnpike Co., paid State's Prison for stock in .....		1,000.00
Total .....	195,627.09	122,770.11
NOVEMBER.	1901	1902
Agricultural Department.....	\$41.20	\$796.00
Agricultural societies .....	950.00	2,450.00
Auditor's Department .....	354.15	374.98
Board of Examiners State Institutions.....		416.35
Board of Public Charities.....	70.00	68.00
Bureau of Labor and Printing .....	388.00	209.00
Capitol square .....	44.87	52.50
Contingencies.....	218.48	261.10
Convict account .....	398.95	579.95
Dangerous insane .....	3,000.00	
Department of Public Instruction.....	270.82	270.82
Disabled soldiers .....	240.00	
Escaped convicts .....	94.60	
Executive Department.....	583.33	483.33
Freight and express charges .....		182.60
Fuel, lights and water.....	597.44	123.02
Fugitives from justice.....	280.55	148.63
Governor's mansion and grounds.....	592.34	198.51
Insurance Department.....	299.94	250.00
Interest on 4 per cent consolidated bonds .....	2,278.00	334.00
Interest on 6 per cent construction debt bonds .....	1,590.00	60,360.00
Judiciary .....	6,314.83	5,656.51
Laborers' pay roll .....	546.50	572.48



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

NOVEMBER—Continued.	1901	1902
Legal services and expenses .....	\$125.00	\$2,104.50
Moore's Creek Battle Ground .....	50.00	-----
Normal schools .....	1,500.00	6,000.00
N. C. A. and M. College (colored), Greensboro .....	-----	2,500.00
N. C. Board of Health .....	-----	500.00
N. C. College A. and M. Arts .....	2,500.00	-----
N. C. Corporation Commission .....	1,007.09	994.11
N. C. Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind .....	2,215.87	589.85
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb .....	6,611.08	5,000.00
N. C. State Firemen's Association .....	-----	1,875.00
Paper account .....	-----	1,106.52
Pensions .....	222.50	100.00
Pension tax refunded .....	-----	328.80
Postage and stationery .....	180.24	341.26
Public printing .....	1,459.20	2,522.33
Public buildings and grounds .....	-----	99.92
Public schools .....	1,924.90	858.75
Public schools, rural libraries .....	300.00	110.00
Settling State taxes .....	111.90	49.40
Shellfish Commission .....	724.91	17.27
Sketches N. C. Regiments Confederate Soldiers .....	655.10	-----
Soldier's Home .....	5,000.00	2,000.00
State Board of Elections .....	-----	201.51
State and Colonial Records .....	345.23	-----
State Department .....	389.99	716.37
State Geological Survey .....	833.34	1,666.66
State Guard .....	-----	7,500.00
State Guard, special .....	307.93	401.96
State Hospital, Goldsboro .....	5,000.00	4,000.00
State Hospital, Morganton .....	8,500.00	9,000.00
State Hospital, Raleigh .....	2,750.00	2,500.00
State Library .....	356.26	129.16
State's Prison .....	21,514.23	35,792.18
State taxes refunded .....	326.00	1,861.96
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds .....	50.00	65.00
Telegraph and telephone expense .....	-----	31.17



## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

NOVEMBER—Continued.	1901	1902
Treasury Department.....	\$580.83	\$580.83
Treasury Department, attorney's fees .....	58.05	-----
Wilkesboro & Jefferson Turnpike Co., paid State's Prison for stock in.....	-----	1,000.00
Weights and measures.....	10.53	9.33
Total .....	84,764.18	158,841.62



RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,  
1901, ON ACCOUNT OF TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1900 ONLY.

County.	Tax for General Purposes.	Tax for Interest.	Tax for Pensions.	Expe'ses of Indigent Pupils.	Total.
Alamance -----	\$11,163.92	\$173.94	\$1,881.93	\$95.00	\$13,314.79
Alexander -----	2,516.45	60.33	486.03	-----	3,062.81
Alleghany -----	1,637.60	40.38	319.02	-----	1,997.00
Anson -----	4,575.91	249.15	778.26	43.34	5,646.66
Ashe* -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Beaufort -----	7,084.58	437.09	1,223.84	25.00	8,770.51
Bertie -----	5,877.05	468.66	1,035.86	15.00	7,396.57
Bladen -----	3,514.82	153.90	666.28	33.64	4,368.64
Brunswick -----	2,854.89	105.40	509.17	-----	3,469.46
Buncombe -----	22,139.19	778.83	3,475.26	229.00	26,622.27
Burke -----	3,433.72	88.42	640.92	70.00	4,143.06
Cabarrus -----	8,806.58	424.91	1,361.48	71.24	10,664.21
Caldwell -----	4,413.78	132.64	753.66	16.65	5,316.73
Camden -----	1,422.45	62.61	261.58	-----	1,746.64
Carteret -----	2,517.01	156.60	448.85	17.60	3,140.06
Caswell -----	2,935.36	134.93	523.36	20.00	3,613.65
Catawba -----	7,688.02	209.05	1,321.11	40.00	9,258.18
Chatham -----	6,668.41	211.61	1,247.56	60.00	8,187.58
Cherokee -----	3,677.19	110.19	658.53	-----	4,445.91
Chowan -----	3,762.82	211.49	619.47	-----	4,593.78
Clay -----	1,174.57	23.27	214.72	-----	1,412.56
Cleveland -----	8,305.31	234.54	1,450.43	37.40	10,027.68
Columbus -----	5,329.57	194.28	894.47	156.04	6,574.36
Craven -----	7,581.70	436.84	1,293.77	67.00	9,379.31
Cumberland -----	7,368.87	207.57	1,023.28	140.00	8,739.72
Currituck -----	1,644.03	77.27	322.85	-----	2,044.15
Dare -----	1,028.08	78.61	199.89	20.00	1,326.58
Davidson -----	7,952.83	180.50	1,461.06	80.00	9,674.39
Davie -----	3,810.35	160.20	698.81	-----	4,669.36
Duplin -----	4,950.57	169.33	903.91	59.35	6,083.10
Durham -----	26,058.70	929.83	3,611.15	122.63	30,722.31
Edgecombe -----	9,259.09	743.44	1,572.22	40.00	11,614.75



## RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES, ETC.—Continued.

County.	Tax for General Purposes.	Tax for Interest.	Tax for Pensions.	Expe'ses of Indigent Pupils.	Total.
Forsyth -----	\$18,743.57	\$876.21	\$2,957.82	\$109.99	\$22,687.59
Franklin -----	6,404.04	338.39	1,155.71	146.50	8,044.64
Gaston -----	11,723.83	301.49	1,704.98	77.09	13,807.39
Gates -----	2,348.91	94.64	433.86	-----	2,877.41
Graham -----	1,408.32	16.62	243.17	-----	1,668.11
Granville -----	7,123.57	188.31	1,272.77	-----	8,584.65
Greene -----	3,411.19	147.60	648.16	-----	4,206.95
Guilford -----	17,546.62	776.62	2,828.69	172.27	21,324.20
Halifax -----	9,663.60	762.10	1,740.26	77.69	12,243.65
Harnett* -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Haywood -----	4,408.34	46.78	818.69	55.00	5,328.81
Henderson -----	4,810.88	104.97	851.24	20.00	5,787.09
Hertford -----	4,444.24	209.86	801.35	18.05	5,473.50
Hyde -----	2,386.03	148.43	440.57	40.00	3,015.03
Iredell -----	9,780.66	811.37	1,611.14	138.09	12,341.26
Jackson -----	2,906.83	70.30	530.34	56.00	3,563.47
Johnston -----	8,225.61	493.75	1,616.90	-----	10,336.26
Jones -----	2,507.75	42.61	477.01	-----	3,027.37
Lenoir -----	5,478.84	563.78	985.91	80.00	7,108.53
Lincoln -----	4,947.05	125.88	864.98	49.77	5,987.68
Macon -----	2,847.50	118.35	524.41	-----	3,490.26
Madison -----	3,614.89	119.76	758.42	120.00	4,613.07
Martin -----	5,321.28	250.32	942.39	-----	6,513.99
McDowell -----	2,272.94	90.99	452.06	20.00	2,835.99
Mecklenburg -----	26,788.50	1,536.87	4,046.41	75.00	32,446.78
Mitchell -----	1,972.07	47.50	432.25	20.00	2,471.82
Montgomery -----	3,912.16	111.91	760.24	80.00	4,864.31
Moore -----	6,892.78	157.62	1,281.77	95.00	8,427.17
Nash -----	8,094.21	353.08	1,413.34	40.00	9,900.63
New Hanover -----	18,928.40	1,892.42	2,582.52	50.79	23,451.13
Northampton -----	6,543.86	247.21	1,180.33	58.17	8,029.57
Onslow -----	3,326.46	166.84	633.56	40.00	4,166.86
Orange -----	4,756.66	137.54	879.15	40.00	5,813.35
Pamlico -----	1,699.20	95.47	353.14	-----	2,147.8



## RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES, ETC.—Continued.

County.	Tax for General Purposes.	Tax for Interest.	Tax for Pensions.	Expe'ses of Indigent Pupils.	Total.
Pasquotank -----	\$5,959.34	\$510.78	\$901.98	-----	\$7,372.10
Pender -----	2,687.06	61.26	513.82	\$51.00	3,313.14
Perquimans -----	3,350.22	117.83	592.33	20.00	4,080.38
Person -----	4,179.86	106.95	733.64	75.13	5,095.58
Pitt -----	9,161.32	646.78	1,610.19	26.83	11,445.12
Polk -----	1,909.17	40.65	349.50	20.00	2,319.32
Randolph -----	9,352.15	228.95	1,508.36	80.00	11,169.46
Richmond -----	8,661.94	318.20	1,448.41	154.10	10,582.65
Robeson -----	9,946.21	171.44	1,937.10	79.00	12,133.75
Rockingham -----	10,330.04	848.29	1,722.96	60.00	12,961.29
Rowan -----	12,776.87	759.35	2,054.43	40.00	15,630.65
Rutherford -----	6,080.78	129.20	1,168.70	90.00	7,468.68
Sampson -----	4,719.02	111.75	996.90	65.73	5,893.40
Stanly -----	5,127.62	183.30	886.12	85.00	6,282.04
Stokes -----	4,249.24	124.69	882.54	20.00	5,276.47
Surry -----	6,224.73	383.79	1,236.29	70.00	7,914.81
Swain -----	2,317.66	151.82	407.31	-----	2,876.79
Transylvania -----	2,028.42	66.50	410.58	-----	2,505.50
Tyrrell -----	1,505.15	43.63	283.01	-----	1,831.79
Union -----	7,595.87	190.82	1,306.79	89.92	9,183.40
Vance -----	5,876.96	317.95	1,008.15	60.00	7,263.06
Wake -----	26,619.28	1,532.12	4,112.03	126.80	32,390.23
Warren -----	4,681.17	312.68	847.38	40.00	5,881.23
Washington -----	2,714.54	254.10	478.96	-----	3,447.60
Watauga -----	2,925.50	45.34	608.37	20.00	3,599.21
Wayne -----	12,017.33	1,128.57	2,009.82	150.71	15,306.43
Wilkes -----	4,663.69	185.69	903.40	75.00	5,827.78
Wilson -----	9,729.21	459.32	1,592.88	60.00	11,841.41
Yadkin -----	3,599.92	66.50	718.09	70.00	4,454.51
Yancey -----	1,037.86	8.55	266.93	40.00	1,353.34
Total -----	608,332.28	28,598.19	103,599.24	4,960.61	745,490.32

\* No settlement.



RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902,  
ON ACCOUNT OF TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1901 ONLY.

Counties.	Tax for General Purposes.	Tax for Interest.	Tax for Pensions.	Expenses of Indi- gent Papils.	Total.
Alamance -----	\$11,097.02	\$157.82	\$2,238.66	\$76.46	\$13,569.96
Alexander -----	2,477.25	42.75	611.12	-----	3,131.12
Alleghany -----	1,717.80	77.42	409.95	-----	2,205.17
Anson -----	4,751.82	135.09	967.95	81.19	5,936.05
Ashe -----	3,476.25	32.30	907.44	20.00	4,435.99
Beaufort -----	7,753.26	383.98	1,543.95	29.77	9,710.96
Bertie -----	6,276.42	398.66	1,347.68	31.93	8,054.69
Bladen -----	3,238.18	137.82	815.06	49.75	4,240.81
Brunswick -----	2,817.09	98.16	645.11	-----	3,560.36
Buncombe -----	25,014.61	2,322.94	4,361.03	198.59	31,907.17
Burke -----	3,320.67	267.93	762.54	115.00	4,466.14
Cabarrus -----	8,833.90	1,031.57	1,704.06	100.36	11,669.89
Caldwell -----	4,679.96	64.45	961.35	32.30	5,738.06
Camden -----	1,313.25	32.36	319.68	-----	1,665.29
Carteret -----	2,730.10	138.17	528.04	20.00	3,416.31
Caswell -----	3,304.73	227.26	696.10	40.00	4,268.09
Catawba -----	7,929.99	107.84	1,497.59	67.50	9,602.92
Chatham -----	6,564.55	152.23	1,567.23	20.00	8,304.01
Cherokee -----	3,550.84	122.02	799.56	-----	4,472.42
Chowan -----	3,836.19	219.26	770.58	-----	4,826.03
Clay -----	1,096.57	-----	254.69	-----	1,351.26
Cleveland -----	8,661.15	100.18	1,833.38	48.26	10,642.97
Columbus -----	5,802.41	228.62	1,248.21	272.64	7,551.88
Craven -----	7,828.72	384.92	1,588.57	74.10	9,876.31
Cumberland -----	7,999.11	544.32	1,569.24	179.50	10,292.17
Currituck -----	1,672.15	-----	404.21	-----	2,076.36
Dare -----	921.93	40.18	239.76	20.00	1,221.87
Davidson -----	8,471.42	244.99	1,880.31	120.00	10,716.72
Davie -----	4,248.41	169.81	922.06	20.00	5,360.28
Duplin -----	5,049.81	37.28	1,151.43	60.00	6,298.52
Durham -----	24,839.48	1,317.39	4,176.71	107.10	30,440.68
Edgecombe -----	10,246.47	834.77	1,927.46	40.00	13,048.70
Forsyth -----	21,908.44	2,048.53	4,245.46	102.56	28,304.99
Franklin -----	6,865.42	270.15	1,460.95	118.25	8,714.77



## RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES, ETC.—Continued.

Counties.	Tax for General Purposes.	Tax for Interest.	Tax for Pensions.	Expenses of Indi- gent Pupils.	Total.
Gaston -----	\$12,350.25	\$298.22	\$2,409.86	\$70.00	\$15,128.33
Gates -----	2,414.55	4.21	543.73	20.00	2,982.49
Graham -----	1,368.64	31.37	321.51	-----	1,721.52
Granville -----	7,214.99	480.36	1,544.41	-----	9,239.76
Greene -----	3,992.54	336.68	902.17	-----	5,231.39
Guilford -----	18,898.54	1,047.99	3,722.59	110.32	23,779.44
Halifax -----	10,377.84	1,382.22	2,223.35	53.77	14,037.18
Harnett -----	3,712.95	291.84	861.49	55.00	4,921.28
Haywood -----	4,453.03	218.98	1,043.84	80.00	5,795.85
Henderson -----	5,010.60	40.34	1,023.17	-----	6,074.11
Hertford * -----					
Hyde -----	2,129.09	112.83	560.88	20.00	2,822.80
Iredell -----	10,169.18	730.80	2,151.52	120.00	13,171.50
Jackson -----	3,295.11	213.54	665.53	35.00	4,209.18
Johnston -----	9,119.13	318.39	2,057.49	101.92	11,596.93
Jones -----	2,665.69	72.49	580.15	20.00	3,338.33
Lenoir -----	6,396.60	383.17	1,346.45	71.35	8,197.57
Lincoln -----	5,229.04	26.60	1,093.30	51.80	6,400.74
Macon -----	2,789.83	51.16	612.83	20.00	3,473.82
Madison -----	3,991.48	177.64	987.47	120.00	5,276.59
Martin -----	5,480.36	316.74	1,205.00	37.03	7,039.13
McDowell -----	2,524.48	35.80	584.98	17.50	3,162.76
Mecklenburg -----	28,154.68	2,002.65	5,151.91	17.50	35,326.74
Mitchell -----	1,826.20	309.99	476.53	40.00	2,652.72
Montgomery -----	3,788.91	246.88	938.00	40.00	5,013.79
Moore -----	7,234.68	74.10	1,590.47	55.00	8,954.25
Nash -----	8,864.40	754.25	1,874.03	35.00	11,527.68
New Hanover -----	22,238.49	2,443.66	3,494.21	32.92	28,209.28
Northampton -----	7,011.08	467.87	1,544.57	94.00	9,117.52
Onslow -----	3,462.84	150.83	807.61	-----	4,421.28
Orange -----	5,212.36	295.50	1,103.45	74.00	6,685.31
Pamlico -----	1,836.47	31.76	464.86	40.00	2,373.09
Pasquotank -----	6,196.47	529.72	1,150.41	20.00	7,896.60
Pender -----	2,805.84	12.35	662.11	53.00	3,533.30



## RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES, ETC.—Continued.

Counties.	Tax for General Purposes.	Tax for Interest.	Tax for Pensions.	Expenses of Indi- gent Pupils.	Total.
Perquimans.....	\$3,677.98	\$86.93	\$798.30	\$16.11	\$4,579.32
Person.....	4,585.54	241.30	985.83	53.02	5,865.69
Pitt.....	10,193.49	683.59	2,060.23	52.50	12,989.81
Polk.....	2,265.30	117.10	527.06	20.00	2,929.46
Randolph.....	9,149.93	214.92	2,012.58	66.90	11,444.33
Richmond.....	5,640.72	439.03	1,103.21	81.20	7,264.16
Robeson.....	9,991.16	801.19	2,487.43	140.60	13,420.38
Rockingham.....	11,258.86	514.57	2,301.67	93.70	14,168.80
Rowan.....	13,111.04	966.25	2,717.16	17.95	16,812.40
Rutherford.....	6,406.32	310.91	1,437.10	100.00	8,254.33
Sampson.....	5,291.60	-----	1,304.35	151.20	6,747.15
Scotland.....	3,832.03	152.71	742.85	60.00	4,787.59
Stanly.....	5,235.65	-----	1,140.04	20.00	6,395.69
Stokes.....	4,223.72	98.37	1,064.85	60.00	5,446.94
Surry.....	6,382.85	213.65	1,531.48	75.00	8,202.98
Swain.....	2,250.37	102.12	481.62	20.00	2,854.11
Transylvania.....	2,189.17	16.15	512.85	-----	2,718.17
Tyrrell.....	1,412.28	1.19	333.65	-----	1,747.12
Union.....	7,721.38	168.87	1,705.63	103.05	9,698.93
Vance.....	7,262.54	411.44	1,392.92	-----	9,066.90
Wake.....	26,735.98	2,913.01	5,333.62	170.90	35,153.51
Warren.....	5,187.36	259.36	1,150.98	20.00	6,617.70
Washington.....	2,675.95	350.40	610.72	-----	3,637.07
Watauga.....	2,981.55	16.15	735.15	20.00	3,752.85
Wayne.....	13,855.41	712.32	2,651.47	123.35	17,342.55
Wilkes.....	4,628.21	444.36	1,091.23	100.00	6,263.80
Wilson.....	11,247.20	1,600.77	2,192.65	20.00	15,060.62
Yadkin.....	3,574.51	32.30	860.85	115.00	4,582.66
Yancey.....	1,136.95	18.05	334.82	40.00	1,529.82
Total.....	646,626.76	38,149.11	133,659.30	5,290.85	823,726.02

\* Not paid in full.



APPROPRIATION PAID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS OUT OF GENERAL FUND,  
SHOWING REGULAR APPROPRIATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL TO MAKE  
SCHOOL TERM FOUR MONTHS IN EACH COUNTY.

Counties.	Regular.	Supple- mental.	Total.
Alamance-----	\$1,330.95	\$1,309.09	\$2,640.04
Alexander-----	583.35	1,146.72	1,730.07
Alleghany-----	493.80	1,771.56	1,265.36
Anson-----	1,173.00	1,415.00	2,588.00
Ashe-----	1,137.00	3,693.10	4,830.10
Beaufort-----	1,207.55	1,781.99	2,989.54
Bertie-----	1,149.50	1,019.47	2,168.97
Bladen-----	968.70	1,686.17	2,654.87
Brunswick-----	748.20	2,114.77	2,862.97
Buncombe-----	2,212.35	-----	2,212.35
Burke-----	928.80	2,089.20	3,018.00
Cabarrus-----	1,204.50	633.25	1,837.75
Caldwell-----	858.75	937.76	1,796.51
Camden-----	278.55	66.68	345.23
Carteret-----	607.20	515.50	1,122.70
Caswell-----	765.90	1,922.26	2,688.16
Catawba-----	1,229.55	-----	1,229.55
Chatham-----	1,292.70	1,259.00	2,551.70
Cherokee-----	696.00	-----	696.00
Chowan-----	507.45	-----	507.45
Clay-----	266.10	369.58	635.68
Cleveland-----	1,481.55	2,133.58	3,615.13
Columbus-----	1,197.00	2,043.44	3,240.44
Craven-----	1,077.30	-----	1,077.30
Cumberland-----	1,602.75	1,182.74	2,785.49
Currituck-----	338.10	2,084.69	2,422.79
Dare-----	234.75	1,009.30	1,244.05
Davidson-----	1,231.35	1,220.13	2,451.48
Davie-----	579.60	-----	579.60
Duplin-----	1,686.15	2,360.63	4,046.78
Durham-----	1,290.30	-----	1,290.30
Edgecombe-----	1,352.55	-----	1,352.55
Forsyth-----	1,694.85	-----	1,694.85
Franklin-----	1,281.90	909.00	2,190.90



## APPROPRIATION TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.

Counties.	Regular.	Supple- mental.	Total.
Gaston -----	\$1,489.20	\$315.00	\$1,804.20
Gates -----	674.40	647.68	1,322.08
Graham -----	243.60	348.00	591.60
Granville -----	1,099.05	956.32	2,055.37
Greene -----	602.85	507.00	1,109.85
Guilford -----	2,031.00	-----	2,031.00
Halifax -----	1,422.00	-----	1,422.00
Harnett -----	883.20	1,052.18	1,935.38
Haywood -----	969.00	146.56	1,115.56
Henderson -----	822.75	603.75	1,426.50
Hertford -----	883.35	358.90	1,242.25
Hyde -----	516.60	538.54	1,055.14
Iredell -----	1,530.30	350.58	1,880.88
Jackson -----	645.45	423.60	1,069.05
Johnston -----	1,691.25	317.03	2,008.28
Jones -----	433.80	727.10	1,160.90
Lenoir -----	908.10	392.94	1,301.04
Lincoln -----	855.30	1,591.00	2,446.30
Macon -----	668.55	1,544.21	2,212.76
Madison -----	1,256.50	1,503.04	2,759.54
Martin -----	823.80	422.00	1,245.80
McDowell -----	685.50	1,761.41	2,446.91
Mecklenburg -----	2,810.25	-----	2,810.25
Mitchell -----	956.70	1,572.20	2,528.90
Montgomery -----	730.80	1,937.80	2,668.60
Moore -----	1,265.70	2,043.17	3,308.87
Nash -----	1,327.80	-----	1,327.80
New Hanover -----	1,161.15	-----	1,161.15
Northampton -----	1,087.35	394.23	1,481.58
Onslow -----	612.30	321.19	933.49
Orange -----	740.55	978.44	1,718.99
Pamlico -----	429.30	383.32	812.62
Pasquotank -----	731.10	-----	731.10
Pender -----	729.90	245.65	975.55
Perquimans -----	522.45	258.00	780.45
Person -----	896.10	745.00	1,641.10



## APPROPRIATION TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.

Counties.	Regular.	Supple- mental.	Total.
Pitt.....	\$1,497.60	-----	\$1,497.60
Polk.....	328.35	\$657.14	985.49
Randolph.....	1,534.80	1,563.48	3,098.28
Richmond.....	868.65	677.64	1,546.29
Robeson.....	2,077.50	1,174.27	3,251.77
Rockingham.....	1,697.25	617.88	2,315.13
Rowan.....	1,579.80	537.33	2,117.13
Rutherford.....	1,396.35	2,549.10	3,945.45
Sampson.....	1,373.40	762.15	2,135.55
Scotland.....	102.35	241.41	343.76
Stanly.....	995.55	2,761.00	3,756.55
Stokes.....	1,081.50	1,408.44	2,489.94
Surry.....	1,396.50	392.75	1,789.25
Swain.....	449.10	-----	449.10
Transylvania.....	363.45	890.38	1,253.83
Tyrrell.....	251.55	232.97	484.52
Union.....	1,449.75	1,798.85	3,248.60
Vance.....	864.45	-----	864.45
Wake.....	2,835.60	-----	2,835.60
Warren.....	1,001.10	31.58	1,032.68
Washington.....	513.15	-----	513.15
Watauga.....	776.25	1,295.53	2,071.78
Wayne.....	-----	-----	-----
Wilkes.....	1,488.45	2,092.44	3,580.89
Wilson.....	1,195.50	-----	1,195.50
Yadkin.....	816.75	1,423.92	2,240.67
Yancey.....	662.70	1,630.18	2,292.88
Total.....	98,422.45	82,798.89	181,221.34



BANKS CHARTERED DURING THE YEAR 1902 UNDER THE STATE  
BANKING ACT OF 1901.

ALAMANCE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, BURLINGTON, N. C.

J. H. Holt, President.

J. M. Fix, Treasurer.

J. C. Staley, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. Holt,

R. L. Holt,

R. M. Morrow,

J. A. Davidson,

J. N. Williamson, Jr.,

R. R. Sellars,

Eugene Holt,

R. G. Vaughn,

J. W. Page,

W. E. Hay,

F. L. Williamson,

J. W. Cates.

Chartered March 10, 1902.

Began business April 1, 1902.

Statement of the condition at the close of business November 14, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, other than demand loans.....	\$73,033.89
All other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	40,525.85
Fixtures.....	1,250.00
Due from banks and bankers.....	41,712.57
Cash items.....	8,836.29
Gold coin.....	85.00
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency.....	3,601.26
National bank notes and other U. S. notes.....	5,132.00
Total.....	174,176.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	45,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.....	4,977.25
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	10,000.00
Time certificates of deposit.....	16,512.88
Deposits subject to check.....	92,572.06
Demand certificates of deposit.....	5,540.37
	174,602.56
Less over valuation on furniture and fixtures.....	425.70
Total.....	174,176.86



## ATLANTIC TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Matt. J. Heyer, President.

B. H. J. Ahrens, Vice-President.

Mitchell F. Allen, Cashier.

## DIRECTORS.

L. B. Rogers,

C. W. Yates,

I. M. Bear,

B. H. J. Ahrens,

J. G. L. Gieschen,

Duncan McEachern,

Martin O'Brien,

B. Solomon,

M. J. Heyer.

John H. Kuck,

R. R. Bellamy,

Chartered August 6, 1902.

Began business September 1, 1902.

Statement of the condition at the close of business November 20, 1902.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, other than demand loans.....	\$174,623.67
Furniture and fixtures.....	400.00
Demand loans.....	8,000.00
Due from banks and bankers .....	4,411.87
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency.....	259.20
National bank notes and other U.S. notes .....	350.00
Total.....	188,044.74

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.....	4,658.47
Time certificates of deposit .....	11,900.00
Deposits subject to check .....	121,486.27
Total.....	188,044.74



## BANK OF UNION, MONROE, N. C.

W. S. Blakeney, President.

A. M. Stack, Vice-President.

J. Raymond Shute, Cashier.

## DIRECTORS.

A. M. Stack,	T. J. Shannon,	E. C. Winchester,
J. Raymond Shute,	R. Redfearn,	J. E. Stack,
T. C. Collins,	W. S. Blakeney,	W. E. Cason.

Chartered September 25, 1902. Began business November 3, 1902.

Statement of the condition at the close of business November 20, 1902.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, other than demand loans.....	\$12,270.46
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,025.00
Due from banks and bankers .....	22,196.19
Gold coin .....	8,500.00
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency.....	202.12
National bank notes and other U.S. notes .....	12,900.00
Total.....	57,093.77

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.....	227.43
Time certificates of deposit .....	600.00
Deposits subject to check .....	30,766.34
Due on furniture and fixtures .....	500.00
Total.....	57,093.77



## INDIGENT INMATES.

NUMBER OF INDIGENT INMATES IN THE DIFFERENT STATE INSTITUTIONS,  
APRIL 1, 1902, AND THE NUMBER FROM EACH COUNTY.

Counties.	Institution for D., D. and Blind, Raleigh.	School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton.	Soldiers' Home.	State Hospital, Goldsboro.	State Hospital, Morganton.	State Hospital, Raleigh.	Total.
Alamance -----	4	7	4	2	17	1	35
Alexander -----		3	1		6		10
Alleghany -----					5		5
Anson -----	5	4	2	12	18		41
Ashe -----	1	6	1		14	1	23
Beaufort -----	3	1	2	7		11	24
Bertie -----	2	3	1	3		10	19
Bladen -----	1		2	7		13	23
Brunswick -----	1			4		2	7
Buncombe -----	14	4	1	6	35		60
Burke -----	3	5		1	15		24
Cabarrus -----	2	6	1	6	12		27
Caldwell -----	2	2			17		21
Camden -----						4	4
Carteret -----	1			3		12	16
Caswell -----	2	1	1	5	14		23
Catawba -----	3	3		4	20		30
Chatham -----	1	5	3	2	10	11	32
Cherokee -----					8		8
Chowan -----				4	1	4	9
Clay -----	1				4		5
Cleveland -----	5	6		1	18		30
Columbus -----	14	6		5		10	35
Craven -----	5			17		8	30
Cumberland -----	13	6	5	9	1	27	61
Currituck -----				1		5	6
Dare -----		1				3	4
Davidson -----	6	4		5	20		35
Davie -----	2			4	13		19
Duplin -----	5	9		4	2	13	33
Durham -----	5	4	4	12	9	8	42



## INDIGENT INMATES—Continued.

Counties.	Institution for D., D. and Blind, Raleigh.	School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton.	Soldiers' Home.	State Hospital, Goldsboro.	State Hospital, Morganton.	State Hospital, Raleigh.	Total.
Edgecombe.....	3	1	5	12		7	28
Forsyth.....	10	1	1	11	31	1	55
Franklin.....	10	1	2	6		9	28
Gaston.....	5	2		4	23		34
Gates.....	1			3		3	7
Graham.....					2		2
Granville.....	2	1	5	13		15	36
Greene.....		1	1	3		3	8
Guilford.....	11	4	3	6	28		52
Halifax.....	5	2	2	14	1	18	42
Harnett.....	4	4		2		7	17
Haywood.....	2	2	1		9		14
Henderson.....		2		2	9		13
Hertford.....	1	4		4		3	12
Hyde.....	1			7		6	14
Iredell.....	9	5	2	5	30		51
Jackson.....		2	1		7		10
Johnston.....	9	2	2	11		16	40
Jones.....	1					2	3
Lenoir.....	5	4	3	4		4	20
Lincoln.....	3	2		4	15		24
Macon.....	1	1			7		9
Madison.....	7				19		26
Martin.....	2	3	2	6		10	23
McDowell.....		3	2	4	16		25
Mecklenburg.....	2	6	3	13	38		62
Mitchell.....		7			9		16
Montgomery.....	2				8		10
Moore.....	2	2		2	10	2	18
Nash.....	1		5	8		12	26
New Hanover.....	3	3	3	21	3	20	53
Northampton.....	5	1	2	9		6	23
Onslow.....	1					7	8



## INDIGENT INMATES—Continued.

Counties.	Institution for D., D. and Blind, Raleigh.	School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton.	Soldiers' Home.	State Hospital, Goldsboro.	State Hospital, Morganton.	State Hospital, Raleigh.	Total.
Orange-----	4		2	8	14	1	29
Pamlico-----	2	1		2		3	8
Pasquotank-----	2			3		5	10
Pender-----	2			6		4	12
Perquimans-----	1			3			4
Person-----	3		1	2	8		14
Pitt-----	4			8		10	22
Polk-----	1			2	5		8
Randolph-----	3	4	3	1	22	1	34
Richmond-----	5			6	7		18
Robeson-----	6	6	1	8		12	33
Rockingham-----	6	1	1	8	23	3	42
Rowan-----	2	4	3	4	19	1	33
Rutherford-----	1	9		4	12		26
Sampson-----	16	1	2	4		10	33
Scotland-----	1	3			2		6
Stanly-----	2	3			9	1	15
Stokes-----	2	4	1	3	6		16
Surry-----		4	2	2	24		32
Swain-----		1			1		2
Transylvania-----					8		8
Tyrrell-----			1	2		2	5
Union-----	7	2		3	21		33
Vance-----	5		3	10		6	24
Wake-----	15	3	9	25	5	39	96
Warren-----	1	3	2	11		6	23
Washington-----		1	2	4		5	12
Watauga-----		5			9		14
Wayne-----	4	7	4	14	1	18	48
Wilkes-----	4	3	1	1	15		24
Wilson-----	3	1	3	7		9	23
Yadkin-----	2	6	1	1	12		22
Yancey-----	1	5		1	6		13
County not known-----						1	1
Total-----	314	229	115	451	753	431	2,293



COST OF COUNTIES TO THE STATE FOR SUPPORT OF CHARITABLE PURPOSES FOR 1902, SHOWING COST OF EACH COUNTY AND INSTITUTION. ALSO AMOUNT PAID AND RECEIVED BY COUNTIES, SHOWING SURPLUS OR DEFICIT.

Counties.	*Institution for D., D. and Blind, Raleigh.	*School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton.	Soldiers' Home, Raleigh.	State Hospital Goldsboro.	State Hospital, Morganton.	State Hospital, Raleigh.	Appropriation to Disabled Soldiers.	Appropriation for Pensions.	Appropriation for Public Schools.	Total Cost to State.	Amount Received by State.	Deficit.	Surplus.
Alamance	\$700.63	\$1,222.73	\$452.16	\$221.73	\$2,483.41	\$177.50	\$360.00	\$2,948.00	\$2,640.04	\$11,206.20	\$13,493.50	-----	\$1,287.30
Alexander	-----	524.03	113.05	-----	876.48	-----	240.00	2,256.00	1,730.07	5,739.63	3,131.12	\$2,608.51	-----
Alleghany	-----	-----	-----	-----	730.40	-----	-----	1,372.00	2,265.36	4,367.76	2,205.17	2,162.59	-----
Anson	875.78	698.69	226.10	1,330.45	2,629.49	-----	-----	2,616.00	2,588.00	10,964.51	5,854.86	5,109.65	-----
Ashe	175.18	1,048.02	113.05	-----	2,045.15	177.50	-----	1,730.00	4,830.10	10,119.00	4,415.99	5,703.01	-----
Beaufort	525.48	174.67	226.10	776.07	-----	1,952.49	-----	1,340.00	2,989.54	7,984.35	9,681.19	-----	1,696.84
Bertie	350.33	524.03	113.05	332.60	-----	1,774.94	-----	880.00	2,168.97	6,143.92	8,022.76	-----	1,878.84
Bladen	175.18	-----	226.10	776.07	-----	2,307.43	240.00	2,090.00	2,654.87	8,469.65	4,191.06	4,278.59	-----
Brunswick	175.18	-----	-----	443.44	-----	355.00	-----	1,320.00	2,862.97	5,156.59	3,560.36	1,596.23	-----
Buncombe	2,452.23	698.69	113.05	665.16	5,112.91	-----	480.00	3,962.00	2,212.35	15,696.39	31,708.58	-----	16,012.19
Burke	525.48	873.38	-----	110.87	2,191.23	-----	240.00	5,060.00	928.80	9,937.76	4,351.14	5,586.62	-----
Cabarrus	350.33	1,048.02	113.05	665.16	1,752.99	-----	240.00	2,650.00	1,837.75	8,657.30	11,569.53	-----	2,912.23
Caldwell	350.33	349.35	-----	-----	2,483.41	-----	-----	2,144.00	1,796.51	7,123.60	5,705.76	1,417.84	-----
Camden	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	709.98	-----	122.00	345.23	1,177.21	1,665.29	-----	488.08
Carteret	175.18	-----	-----	332.60	-----	2,129.93	-----	240.00	1,122.70	4,000.41	3,396.31	604.10	-----
Caswell	350.33	174.67	113.05	554.32	2,045.15	-----	-----	1,510.00	2,688.16	7,435.68	4,228.09	3,207.59	-----



Catawba	525.48	524.03	---	443.44	2,921.65	---	3,204.00	1,229.55	8,848.15	9,535.42	---	687.27
Chatham	175.18	873.38	339.12	221.73	1,460.83	1,952.49	2,332.00	2,551.70	9,906.43	8,284.01	1,622.42	---
Cherokee	---	---	---	---	1,168.64	---	1,934.00	696.00	3,798.64	4,472.42	---	673.78
Chowan	---	---	---	443.44	146.08	709.98	300.00	507.45	2,106.95	4,826.03	---	2,719.08
Clay	175.18	---	---	---	584.32	---	842.00	635.68	2,237.18	1,096.57	1,140.61	---
Cleveland	875.78	1,048.02	---	110.87	2,629.49	---	4,690.00	3,615.13	13,209.29	10,594.71	2,614.58	---
Columbus	2,452.23	1,048.02	---	554.32	---	1,774.94	2,526.00	3,240.44	12,315.95	7,279.24	5,036.71	---
Craven	875.78	---	---	1,884.72	---	1,419.92	1,474.00	1,077.30	7,211.72	9,802.21	---	2,590.49
Cumberland	2,276.98	1,048.02	565.20	997.79	146.08	4,792.26	4,194.00	2,785.49	17,045.82	10,112.67	6,933.15	---
Currituck	---	---	---	110.87	---	887.47	270.00	2,422.79	3,691.13	2,076.36	1,614.77	---
Dare	---	174.67	---	---	---	532.48	240.00	1,244.05	2,311.20	1,201.87	1,109.33	---
Davidson	1,050.93	698.69	---	554.32	2,921.65	---	4,186.00	2,451.48	12,343.07	10,596.72	1,746.35	---
Davie	350.33	---	---	443.44	1,899.07	---	1,360.00	579.60	4,632.44	5,340.28	---	707.84
Duplin	875.78	1,571.96	---	443.44	292.16	2,307.43	2,712.00	4,046.78	12,249.55	6,238.52	6,011.03	---
Durham	875.78	698.67	452.16	1,330.45	1,314.72	1,419.92	2,774.00	1,290.30	10,276.00	30,333.58	---	20,057.58
Edgecombe	525.48	174.67	565.20	1,330.45	---	1,242.46	1,442.00	1,352.55	6,752.81	13,008.70	---	6,255.89
Forsyth	1,751.53	174.67	113.05	1,219.74	4,528.63	177.50	4,022.00	1,694.85	13,681.97	28,202.43	---	14,520.46
Franklin	1,751.53	174.67	226.09	665.16	---	1,597.45	1,850.00	2,190.90	8,455.80	8,596.52	---	140.72
Gaston	875.78	349.35	---	443.44	3,359.94	---	2,410.00	1,804.20	9,482.71	15,058.33	---	5,575.62
Gates	175.18	---	---	332.60	---	532.48	610.00	1,322.08	2,972.34	2,962.49	9.85	---
Graham	---	---	---	---	292.16	---	620.00	591.60	1,503.76	1,721.52	---	217.76
Granville	350.33	174.67	565.20	1,441.18	---	2,662.42	2,610.00	2,055.37	10,339.17	9,239.76	1,099.41	---
Greene	---	174.67	113.05	332.60	---	532.48	922.00	1,109.85	3,304.65	5,231.39	---	1,926.74



## COST OF COUNTIES TO THE STATE FOR SUPPORT OF CHARITABLE PURPOSES, ETC.—Continued.

Counties.	*Institution for D., D. and Blind, Raleigh.	*School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton.	Soldiers' Home, Raleigh.	State Hospital, Goldsboro.	State Hospital, Morgan-ton.	State Hospital, Raleigh.	Appropriation to Disabled Soldiers.	Appropriation for Pensions.	Appropriation for Public Schools.	Total Cost to State.	Amount Received by State.	Deficit.	Surplus.
Guilford	\$1,926.75	\$698.69	\$339.12	\$665.16	\$4,090.34	-----	\$360.00	\$4,170.00	\$2,031.00	\$14,281.06	\$23,669.12	-----	\$9,388.06
Halifax	875.78	349.35	226.10	1,552.10	146.08	\$3,194.91	240.00	2,816.00	1,422.00	10,822.32	13,983.41	-----	3,161.09
Harnett	700.63	698.69	-----	221.73	-----	1,242.46	120.00	2,642.00	1,935.38	7,560.89	4,866.28	\$2,694.61	-----
Haywood	350.33	349.35	113.05	-----	1,314.72	-----	600.00	2,580.00	1,115.56	6,423.01	5,715.85	707.16	-----
Henderson	-----	349.35	-----	221.73	1,314.72	-----	120.00	2,012.00	1,426.50	5,444.30	6,074.11	-----	629.81
Hertford	175.18	698.69	-----	443.44	-----	532.48	120.00	754.00	1,242.25	3,966.04	6,149.94	-----	2,183.90
Hyde	175.18	-----	-----	776.07	-----	1,064.97	-----	834.00	1,055.14	3,905.36	2,802.80	1,102.56	-----
Iredell	1,576.38	873.38	226.09	554.32	4,382.55	-----	120.00	3,260.00	1,880.88	12,873.60	13,051.50	-----	177.90
Jackson	-----	349.35	113.05	-----	1,022.56	-----	240.00	912.00	1,039.05	3,706.01	4,174.18	-----	468.17
Johnston	1,576.38	349.35	226.09	1,219.74	-----	2,839.91	120.00	3,410.00	2,008.28	11,749.75	11,495.01	254.74	-----
Jones	175.18	-----	-----	-----	-----	355.00	-----	560.00	1,160.90	2,251.08	3,318.33	-----	1,067.25
Lenoir	875.78	698.69	339.12	443.44	-----	709.98	120.00	2,260.00	1,301.04	6,748.05	8,126.22	-----	1,378.17
Lincoln	525.48	349.35	-----	443.44	2,191.23	-----	-----	3,080.00	2,446.30	9,035.80	6,348.94	2,686.86	-----
Macon	175.18	174.67	-----	-----	1,022.56	-----	120.00	1,360.00	2,212.76	5,065.17	3,453.82	1,611.35	-----
Madison	1,226.08	-----	-----	-----	2,775.57	-----	360.00	2,654.00	2,759.54	9,775.19	5,156.59	4,618.60	-----
Martin	350.33	524.03	226.09	665.16	-----	1,774.94	120.00	990.00	1,245.80	5,896.35	7,002.10	-----	1,105.75
McDowell	-----	524.03	226.09	443.44	2,337.31	-----	-----	2,060.00	2,446.91	8,037.78	3,145.26	4,892.52	-----



Mecklenburg	350.33	1,048.02	339.12	1,441.18	5,551.14	---	---	3,854.00	2,810.25	15,394.04	35,309.24	---	19,915.20
Mitchell	---	1,222.73	---	---	1,314.72	---	---	1,350.00	2,528.90	6,416.35	2,612.72	3,803.63	---
Montgomery	350.33	---	---	---	1,168.64	---	---	2,360.00	2,668.60	6,547.57	4,973.79	1,573.78	---
Moore	350.33	349.35	---	221.73	1,460.83	355.00	120.00	1,490.00	3,308.87	7,656.11	8,899.25	---	1,243.14
Nash	175.18	---	565.20	886.88	---	2,129.93	---	2,374.00	1,327.80	7,458.99	11,492.68	---	4,033.69
New Hanover	525.48	524.03	339.12	2,328.03	438.24	3,549.85	120.00	1,240.00	1,161.15	10,225.90	28,176.36	---	17,950.46
Northampton	875.78	174.67	226.09	997.79	---	1,064.97	240.00	900.00	1,481.58	5,960.88	9,023.52	---	3,062.64
Onslow	175.18	---	---	---	---	1,242.46	---	1,392.00	933.49	3,743.15	4,421.28	---	678.13
Orange	700.63	---	226.09	886.88	2,045.15	177.50	120.00	1,112.00	1,718.99	6,987.24	6,611.31	375.93	---
Pamlico	350.33	174.67	---	221.73	---	532.48	---	690.00	812.62	2,781.83	2,333.09	548.74	---
Pasquotank	350.33	---	---	332.60	---	887.47	---	514.00	731.10	2,815.50	7,876.60	---	5,061.10
Pender	350.33	---	---	665.16	---	709.98	240.00	970.00	975.55	3,911.02	3,480.30	430.72	---
Perquimans	175.18	---	---	332.60	---	---	---	482.00	780.45	1,770.23	4,563.21	---	2,792.98
Person	525.48	---	113.05	221.73	1,168.64	---	120.00	1,130.00	1,641.10	4,920.00	5,812.67	---	892.67
Pitt	700.63	---	---	886.88	---	1,774.94	---	1,820.00	1,497.60	6,680.05	12,937.31	---	6,257.26
Polk	175.18	---	---	221.73	730.40	---	---	1,622.00	985.49	3,734.80	2,909.46	825.34	---
Randolph	525.48	698.69	339.12	110.87	3,213.86	177.50	240.00	3,080.00	3,098.28	11,483.80	11,377.43	106.37	---
Richmond	875.78	---	---	665.16	1,022.56	---	---	1,500.00	1,546.29	5,609.79	7,182.96	---	1,573.17
Robeson	1,050.93	1,048.02	113.05	886.88	---	2,129.93	120.00	2,336.00	3,251.77	10,936.58	13,279.78	---	2,343.20
Rockingham	1,050.93	174.67	113.05	886.88	3,359.94	532.48	---	4,134.00	2,315.13	12,567.08	14,075.10	---	1,508.02
Rowan	350.33	698.69	339.12	443.44	2,775.57	177.50	240.00	4,216.00	2,117.13	11,357.78	16,794.45	---	5,436.67
Rutherford	175.18	1,571.96	---	443.44	1,752.99	---	240.00	3,574.00	3,945.45	11,703.02	8,154.33	3,548.69	---
Sampson	2,802.52	174.67	226.09	443.44	---	1,774.94	---	3,492.00	2,135.55	11,049.21	6,595.95	4,453.26	---
Scotland	175.18	524.03	---	---	292.16	---	---	912.00	343.76	2,247.13	4,727.59	---	2,480.46



## COST OF COUNTIES TO THE STATE FOR SUPPORT OF CHARITABLE PURPOSES, ETC.—Continued.

Counties.	*Institution for D., D. Blind, Raleigh.	*School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton.	Soldiers' Home, Raleigh.	State Hospital, Goldsboro.	State Hospital, Morganton.	State Hospital, Raleigh.	Appropriation to Disabled Soldiers.	Appropriation for Pensions.	Appropriation for Public Schools.	Total Cost to State.	Amount Received by State.	Deficit.	Surplus,
Stanly	\$350.33	\$324.03			\$1,314.72	\$177.50	\$120.00	\$2,270.00	\$3,756.55	\$8,513.13	\$6,375.69	\$2,137.44	
Stokes	350.33	698.69	\$113.05	\$332.60	876.48			3,502.00	2,489.94	8,363.09	5,386.94	2,976.15	
Surry		698.69	226.09	221.73	3,506.00			4,074.00	1,789.25	10,515.76	8,127.98	2,387.78	
Swain		174.67			146.08			722.00	449.10	1,491.85	2,834.11		\$1,342.26
Transylvania					1,168.64			1,148.00	1,253.83	3,570.47	2,718.17	852.30	
Tyrrell			113.05	221.73		355.00		610.00	484.52	1,784.30	1,747.12	37.18	
Union	1,226.08	349.35		332.60	3,067.76		240.00	2,552.00	3,248.60	11,016.39	9,595.88	1,410.51	
Vance	875.78		339.12	1,108.60		1,064.97		1,422.00	864.45	5,674.92	9,066.90		3,391.98
Wake	2,627.48	524.03	1,017.36	2,771.51	730.40	6,922.20	360.00	4,024.00	2,835.60	21,812.58	34,982.61		13,170.03
Warren	175.18	524.03	226.09	1,219.74		1,064.97	120.00	1,500.00	1,032.68	5,862.69	6,597.70		735.01
Washington		174.67	226.09	443.44		887.47		370.00	513.15	2,614.82	3,637.07		1,022.25
Watauga		873.38			1,314.72			1,402.00	2,071.78	5,661.88	3,732.85	1,929.03	
Wayne	700.63	1,222.73	452.16	1,552.10	146.08	3,194.91	120.00	2,772.00	1,577.55	11,738.16	17,219.20		5,481.04
Wilkes	700.63	524.03	113.05	110.87	2,191.23		120.00	4,302.00	3,580.89	11,642.70	6,163.80	5,478.90	
Wilson	525.48	174.67	339.12	776.07		1,597.45		2,394.00	1,195.50	7,002.29	15,040.62		8,038.33
Yadkin	350.33	1,048.02	113.05	110.87	1,752.99		120.00	2,080.00	2,240.67	7,815.93	4,467.66	3,348.27	
Yancey	175.18	873.38		110.87	876.48		240.00	2,314.00	2,292.88	6,882.79	1,489.82	5,392.97	
County not known						177.50				177.50		177.50	
Total	55,000.00	40,000.00	13,000.00	50,000.00	110,000.00	76,500.00	11,400.00	200,120.00	180,709.69	736,729.69	824,330.42	121,575.83	208,318.50

\* The State does not pay clothing and traveling expenses of the inmates of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Raleigh; or the N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton. The school term of each of these institutions is nine (9) months each year.



## PER CAPITA COST OF INMATES.

PER CAPITA COST FOR 1902, BASED UPON APPROPRIATION FROM STATE  
FOR SUPPORT.

N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Raleigh-----	\$175.18
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton-----	174.67
State Hospital, Goldsboro-----	110.87
State Hospital, Morganton-----	146.08
State Hospital, Raleigh-----	177.50
Soldiers' Home-----	113.05



























